



# The Gazette of India.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 1.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

### NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th January, 1899.

No. 2639-M. — With reference to paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Home Department Notification No. 1, dated the 3rd January 1899, relative to the assumption of the Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India by the Right Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, at 9.30 A.M. on Friday, the 6th January 1899, it is notified that Gentlemen entitled to the Private Entrée at Government House will enter by the South-West Gate, alight at the South Entrance, and proceed through Government House to the top of the Grand Staircase.

The carriages of Gentlemen (except such as have the Private Entrée) will enter by the North-East Gate, set down at the Grand Staircase, and pass out by the North-West Gate.

The Public Gates of Government House will be closed at 9.15 A.M. Calcutta time, subsequent to which no carriages will be allowed to enter the gates till after the departure of the Earl of Elgin.

After the assumption of the Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India by the Right Honourable George Nathaniel Baron Curzon of Kedleston, His Excellency the Earl of Elgin will leave Government House for Prinsep's Ghat en route for England at 10 A.M. (Calcutta time) on Friday, the 6th January 1899.

The *cortège* will pass out by the North-East Gate, Government Place East, pass south of the Eden Gardens, and along the Strand Road.

By Command,

A. DURAND, Colonel,

Military Secretary to the Viceroy.

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.*

No. 1.—Privilege leave of absence for two months and nine days, under articles 277, 291 and 605 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 13th instant, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 2.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed to act as Secretary in that Department during the absence on leave of Mr. J. M. Macpherson, C.S.I., or until further orders.

A. B. WILSON, Registrar,

for Secretary to the Government of India.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### PROCLAMATION.

PUBLIC.

No. 37.

*Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.*

Whereas the Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the County of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland, has been appointed by Her Majesty to be Her Viceroy and Governor General of India, and has assumed the said office, the said appointment is hereby notified, and it is proclaimed that the said Right Honourable Lord Curzon, Viceroy and Governor General of India, has this day taken his seat in His Excellency's Council.

By order of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India in Council.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 21st December, 1898.*

No. 2522.—THE Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the County of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about the 25th instant and at Bombay on the 30th instant, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.



The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Curzon with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Curzon at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon Lord Curzon throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

At the Railway stations at which halts for one hour and upwards are made for rest and refreshment, Lord Curzon will be met by one Civil and (if a Military station) one Military Officer only. There will also be a Guard of Honour upon the platform.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon Lord Curzon's arrival at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform :—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.

The Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Honour of the East Indian Railway Volunteer Corps will be drawn up at the Howrah Railway Station, and a Guard of Honour of Native Infantry outside the Station. The Calcutta Naval Volunteers will also furnish a Guard of Honour which will be drawn up on the Howrah Bridge.

Lord Curzon, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of India, by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages, escorted by the Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse.

The line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortège appears upon the Howrah Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

Lord Curzon will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attended by his personal staff.

All the Civil, Naval and Military Officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all non-official gentlemen, are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, attended by his personal staff and the Members of the Governor General's Council, will receive Lord Curzon at the top of the grand staircase, and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne Room.

The troops will then be withdrawn.

Full dress will be worn by Civil, Naval and Military Officers, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

Lord Curzon will arrive at Howrah on Tuesday, the 3rd January 1899, at 4.30 P.M. (Calcutta time). The ceremonial to be observed on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India will be notified hereafter.

*The 3rd January, 1899.*

**No. 1.**—The Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Baron Curzon of Kedleston, in the county of Derby, in the Peerage of Ireland, appointed by the Queen, Empress of India, to be Her Imperial Majesty's Viceroy and Governor General of India, arrived by the East Indian Railway at Howrah at 4.30 P.M. (Calcutta time) this day, attended by his personal staff and an Aide-de-Camp to the Viceroy. Lord Curzon was received at the Howrah Railway Station by the Secretaries to the Government of India, the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp to the Viceroy, the Commissioner of Burdwan, one of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal, the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff, the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, the Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta, the Sheriff of Calcutta and the Magistrate of Howrah. Lord Curzon then proceeded to Government House, where he was received by His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and the Members of the Governor General's Council.

2. At 9.30 A.M. (Calcutta time) on the 6th instant Lord Curzon, accompanied by the Members of the Governor General's Council, will proceed from the Throne Room to the Council Chamber in Government House, where His Lordship's Commission from Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be read by the Home Secretary.

3. A Royal Salute will then be fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honour of Lord Curzon on his assumption of the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

All Officers of Government stationed at Calcutta will be in attendance at Government House upon the occasion. Consular Officers and other Representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta and non-official gentlemen are invited to be present on the grand staircase.

Full dress will be worn by Civil, Naval and Military Officers and morning dress by gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

*The 6th January, 1899.*

**No. 35.**—The Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin will leave Government House *en route* for England at 10 A.M. this day. His Lordship will embark with his suite from Prinsep's Ghât on board the R.I.M.S. *Guide*.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General desires that the same honours which were accorded to himself upon his recent arrival in Calcutta shall be paid to the Earl of Elgin upon the occasion of His Lordship's leaving Calcutta after resigning the office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House. A Guard of Honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up opposite Prinsep's Ghât.

The line of route from the entrance of Government House to Prinsep's Ghât will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the Earl of Elgin leaves Government House, and another Royal Salute will be fired as His Lordship embarks at Prinsep's Ghât.

All officers of Government (excepting those mentioned below) will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House. Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta and non-official gentlemen are invited to be present on the grand staircase.

The Earl of Elgin will be escorted from Government House to Prinsep's Ghât by the Viceroy's Body Guard and the Calcutta Light Horse.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, attended by his personal staff, will be present at Prinsep's Ghât.

The Members of the Governor General's Council will also be present at Prinsep's Ghât.



The following officers will be in attendance at Prinsep's Ghât:—

Secretaries to the Government of India.  
The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.  
One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.  
The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District with the District Staff.  
The Commissioner of Police, Calcutta.  
The Chairman of the Commissioners of Calcutta.  
The Sheriff of Calcutta.  
The Magistrate of the 24-Parganas.

An Aide de-Camp to the Viceroy will attend upon the Earl of Elgin as far as Diamond Harbour.

The troops will not be withdrawn until the receipt of orders to that effect.

Full dress will be worn by the troops and by Civil, Naval and Military Officers on this occasion, and morning dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

**No. 36.**—The Governor General in Council directs that all honours and distinctions which were paid to His Excellency the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin when holding the office of Governor General of India shall be continued to His Lordship during his stay in India.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 4th January, 1899.*

**No. 3.**—The services of Mr. W. Maxwell, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Finance and Commerce.

*The 6th January, 1899.*

**No. 8.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 6th instant:—

Mr. Walter Roper Lawrence, C.I.E., to be Private Secretary.

**No. 10.**—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Hutchinson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 20th December 1898.

**No. 12.**—Mr. H. F. D'O. Moule, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th November 1898.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 2nd January, 1899.*

**No. 1.**—The services of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, 21st Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

*The 4th January, 1899.*

**No. 15.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—

Lieutenant C. E. Tristram, Eripura Irregular Force.

Lieutenant H. R. Hopwood, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant J. G. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

**No. 13.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 14th November 1898:—

Captain H. St. John Fraser, I.M.S. (Madras).

Captain E. M. Illington, I.M.S. (Madras).

**No. 16.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Major C. F. Willis, M.D., I.M.S. (Bombay), 12th November 1898.

Captain C. J. Hudson, I.M.S. (Bombay), 14th November 1898.

**No. 18.**—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the dates noted against their names:—

Major Upendra Nath Mukerji, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), 11th November 1898.

Captain R. H. Maddon, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), 24th November 1898.

Captain H. M. Earle, I.M.S. (Bengal), 12th November 1898.

**No. 20.**—The services of Captain R. J. Marks, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 10th November 1898.

**No. 22.**—The services of Captain D. R. Parry, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 12th November 1898.

No. 24.—The services of Captain T. Stodart, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 20th November 1898.

*The 6th January, 1899:*

No. 32.—The services of Lieutenant A. J. Tyler, 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague

duty in Mysore, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 35.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty:—

Captain D. W. Somerset, 12th Bengal Infantry.

Captain C. E. Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant H. B. Birdwood, 2nd Central India Horse.

#### SANITARY.

*The 31st December, 1898.*

No. 4850.—Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to approve the following appointments in the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, for services rendered in connection with the epidemic of Plague in India:—

##### As Honorary Associates—

Captain JOHN LLOYD THOMAS JONES, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

Captain WILLIAM ERNEST JENNINGS, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

Captain ARTHUR FREDERICK WILLIAM KING, Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant WILLIAM JAMES NIBLOCK, M.B., Indian Medical Service.

##### As Honorary Serving Sisters—

Miss LILLIAN M. ROBINSON.

Miss MAUD B. KENDALL.

Miss JANE ELEANOR WHEATLEY.

Miss EMMA ANN MOLES.

Miss JESSIE E. BLAIE HITCHMAN.

Miss MARION HALE.

Miss HARRIET JANE HORNE.

Sister HERIBERTA.

Mrs. ANNIE DYSON.

#### SANITARY.

##### PLAGUE.

*The 31st December, 1898.*

No. 4851.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Allahabad in the North-Western Provinces if pilgrims or other persons from the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Magh Mela during the months of January and February 1899:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Allahabad, Naini, Karchana, Jasra and Bamhauruli on the East Indian Railway shall be sold during the months of January and February 1899 within the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to Allahabad on the occasion of the Magh Mela.

*The 6th January 1899.*

No. 67.—The following Notification regarding regulations to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases into Denmark is published for general information:—

The regulations at present in force to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases from Middlesborough are hereby cancelled.

There is no quarantine in force at present.



A.—The regulations in the Law concerning the steps to be taken to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases in the Kingdom, dated July 2nd, 1880, 2nd Section, I, are in force as regards the following places:—

The ports of Egypt,

The ports at the Red Sea, and

The ports in Tonkin and Cochin-China and India, the Dutch Indian Colonies included.

B.—Prohibition against import and order of disinfection.

It is prohibited to import rags and cardine wool from the places mentioned under A, if a proper certificate is not produced stating that the goods have been carbonized or washed and heated to 80 degrees celsius.

It is further forbidden to import used linen, used clothing, and used bed clothes from the places in question, unless they are travellers' luggage or the receiver produces a written declaration on faith and honour that the goods in question have only been imported to the country on account of the owner's change of residence. Should such goods, which are allowed to be imported in accordance with the above rule, be found to be in a special dirty or otherwise suspicious condition, they will be retained until they have undergone disinfection under public control.

This publication comes in force at once and is hereby brought to the knowledge of everybody whom it may concern.

THE MINISTRY OF JUSTICE;

November 11th, 1898.

(Signed) RUMP.

No. 72.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), No. 12747, dated London, December 13, 1898.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Telegram, from Her Majesty's Representative at Rome, intimating that the Presidency of Madras and Madagascar are declared infected with bubonic plague, and that arrivals from those places will be subjected to the Regulations contained in Marine Sanitary Ordinance (No. 3) of 8th May, 1897.\*

\* Published at pages 537—539, Part I of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 26th June 1897.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 6th January, 1899.*

No. 17.—The services of Major F. A. C. Kreyer, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 23rd November 1898.

No. 19.—Captain A. T. H. Newnham, lately Officiating Cantonment Magistrate at Mhow, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Nasirabad, with effect from the 23rd November 1898.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

##### FORESTS:

*Calcutta, the 6th January, 1899.*

No. 18 F.—The undermentioned officers, who have been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State to the Forest Department of India, are appointed to be Assistant

PART I] THE  
INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATION.

*Fort William; the 31st December, 1898.*

**No. 106-I. E.**

His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order:

*To be Knights Commanders.*

The Honourable Mr. ANDREW WINGATE, C.I.E., Incumbent of an Additional Member of the Council of the Government of India, making Laws and Regulations, and Acting Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in charge of the Plague Department.

KUNWAR HARNAM SINGH, AHLUWALIA, C.I.E., of Kapurthala.

Major-General GERALD DECOURCY MORTON, C.B., Commanding the Lahore District.

Major-General GEORGE CORRIE BIRD, C.B., Indian Army, Commandant of the Punjab Frontier Force.

*To be Companions.*

Babu JOY GOBIND LAW, lately an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel HENRY KELLOCK MCKAY, Indian Army, Civil Surgeon of Jabalpur in the Central Provinces.

JOHN SIME, Esquire, M.A., LL.D., Director of Public Instruction, Punjab.

ALEXANDER ISAT, Esquire, M.I.C.E., Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

Rai Bahadur Thakur MANGAL SINGH, of Garhi in the Alwar District.

Rai Bahadur DHANPAT RAI, Sardar Bahadur, Superintendent, Imperial Service Transport Corps.

Khan Bahadur DHANJIBHAI FAKIRJI COMMODORE, of Rawalpindi.

Major WINTHROP BENJAMIN BROWNING, Indian Medical Service, attached to the Governor of Fort St. George.

Major JOHN JOSEPH HOLDSWORTH, Commandant of the G. H. Horse.

FRANCIS JACK NEEDHAM, Esquire, Assistant Political Officer in the Lakhimpur District of Assam.

EDULJI DINSHAH, of Karachi.

By Order of the Grand Master.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM



## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*For: William; the 31st December, 1898.*

**No. 3457-I. A.**

Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to confer a personal distinction, an addition of two guns to the salute of His Highness SHRI PADMANABHA DASA BALARAMA VARMA KULASHEKHARA KRITAPATI MANI SULTAN RAJA RAMA RAJA BAHADUR SHAMSHER JANG, G.C.S.I., of Mysore.

**No. 3458-I. A.**

His Majesty the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer a personal distinction upon Raja Pratab Rudra Bahadur, Chief of the Sonpur State in the Central Provinces.

**No. 3459-I. A.**

His Majesty the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer a personal distinction upon—  
Mirza Aslam Khan, C.S.I., late Divisional Judge in the Punjab.  
Colonel Sardar Muhammad Aslam Khan, C.I.E.

**No. 3460-I. A.**

His Majesty the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer a personal distinction upon Pandit Govinda Prasad, Mahopadhyaya, in the Sanskrit College, Calcutta.

**No. 3461-I. A.**

His Majesty the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer a personal distinction upon Wasudev Mahadev Chaudhary, of the Baroda State, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by him in combating the plague.

His Majesty the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer a personal distinction upon—  
Gopala Chari, Acting District and Sessions Judge of Cuddapah in the Madras Presidency.

Kukat Krishnan, a retired Sub-Judge and now Chairman of the Municipal Council of Tellicherry in the Madras Presidency.  
Mr. Valluri Jagannatha Rao Pantulu, Deputy Collector, Madras.

**No. 3462-I. A.**

His Majesty the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague.

Mirza Mahomedbhai Ibrahim, of Bombay.

Mirza Fakirji Jiwaji, of Bombay.

Ratanji Chichgar, Shipping Agent and Licensed Broker in the Bombay Presidency.

Byramjee Patell, of Bombay.

Samuel Essaji, of Bombay.

Dr. Shams-ud-din Jivabhai Sulemani, Chief Medical Officer of the Baroda State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Kuan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Arbab Farid Khan, Commandant of the Hazara Border Military Police.

Khan Sahib Abdul Hamid Khan, Contractor, Malakand.

Khan Sahib Ghulam Haidar Khan, Achakzai.

Khan Sahib Muhammad Akbar Khan, Wazir-i-Wazarat of the Kashmir Frontier Districts.

Muhammad Abd-ul-Wahab Sahib, Madras.

Khwaja Usaf Shah, Honorary Magistrate of Amritsar in the Punjab.

Mirza Shujaat Ali Beg, Representative of Her Highness Nawab Shams-i-Jehan Begam, C.I. of Murshidabad, and tutor and guardian of the Khagra minors.

Munshi Mahsud Hassan Khan, Tahsildar of Karbal in the Mainpuri District in the North-Western Provinces.

Ghulam Kadir Khan, Superintendent of the Maksudangarh State in the Central India Agency.

Subedar-Major Ghulam Sadik Khan, Kohat Border Military Police.

Sardar Mir Muhammad Hassan, Gitchki, of Sami.

#### No. 3463-I. A.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Rao Sahib Kesowji Nathu Saelor, of Bombay.

Rao Sahib Vissanji Khimji, of Bombay.

Karamsi Damji, of Bombay.

Manekchand Kapurchand, of Bombay.

Kushaba Chapaji Kale, of Bombay.

Dhondiba Hanumantrao Barde, of Bombay.

Dr. Krishnarao Vinayek Dhurandhar, Sanitary Commissioner of the Baroda State.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Sahib C. Rangaya Naidu, late Judge of the Small Cause Court of Nagpur in the Central Provinces.

Deorao Jay Krishna, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

Pundit Gopal Vishwas Rao, Minister of the Dhar State in the Central India Agency.

Oyarat Chandu Menon, Sub-Judge, Madras.

Vembakam Srinivasa Charula, Sub-Judge of Madura in the Madras Presidency.

Mannarnayanipalli Ramaswami Nayudu, Assistant Superintendent in the Revenue Survey Department, Madras.

Mathusami Aiyar Natarajaiyar, District Registrar of Tanjore in the Madras Presidency.

Medam Subbanna Chettiar, Municipal Councillor of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency.

Pagadala Kaveripakam Jagannadha Chettiar, Tahsildar of Kumbakonam in the Madras Presidency.

Rijhumal Mulram, a Mukhtyarkar in Sind.

Ottar Vasava Menon, Inspector of Police, Madras.



**No. 3464-I. A.**

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Pandit Janki Parshad, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Bhaiya Dirgaj Deo, Zamindar of Untari in Palamari in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Mukund Lal Burman, Zamindar of Saidabad in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Bogolanand Mukerjee, late Manager of the estate of the late Annoda Persad Roy of Kassimbazar in Murshidabad in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Behari Lal Barik, Gayawal of Gaya in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Surjya Narain Singh, retired Assistant Surgeon and now medical officer in charge of the late Maharaja of Hutwa's family.

Babu Ram Bramha Sanyal, Superintendent of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta.

Babu Dwarkanath Sircar, District Engineer of Nadia in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Bipin Behari Bose, Assistant Manager of the Hutwa Raj.

Assistant Surgeon Chuni Lal Bose, Chemical Examiner to Government and Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College, Calcutta.

Thakur Ganesh Pershad Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police in Lucknow.

Chaudhri Ranjit Singh, Land-owner of the Bijnor District in the North-Western Provinces.

Thakur Gajraj Singh, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Central Provinces.

Boota Singh, of Rawalpindi.

Rai Sahib Sher Singh, Store-keeper, Commissariat Department.

Babu Dulal Chandra Deb, Government Pleader of Sylhet.

**No. 3465-I. A.**

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Bakshi Mir Sadrudin Khan Ajmudin Khan, a resident of Surat in the Bombay Presidency.

Moulvie Abdul Kadir, Municipal Commissioner of Surat in the Bombay Presidency.

Muhammad Fariduddin, of Bombay.

David Solomon, of Bombay.

Navroji Behramji Santuk, of Bombay.

Shaik Abdul Kadir, of Bombay.

Shaik Adam Yusufbhai, of Bombay.

Pallonji Pestonji Raghina, of Bombay.

Saiyid Nisar Hussein, of Bombay.

Saleh Muhammad Ibrahim, of Bombay.

Shaik Lal Muhammad, Hospital Assistant of the Baroda Residency.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Muhammad Munir Sahib, Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Mufeed-i-Ahla-i-Islam, Madras.

Munshi Muhammad Azim, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.

Kadir Baksh Khan, Amdani, of the Dera Ghazi Khan district in the Punjab.

Muzhar Ali, Superintendent of Customs at Berbera.  
 Adarji Sorabji, Superintendent of Customs at Zaila.  
 Mir Durra Khan, Gitchki.  
 Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower  
 Zhob.  
 Shaik Akbar Ali, Civil Hospital Assistant, Bengal Medical Department.  
 Sher Ali, Inspector of Police in the Central Provinces.

#### No. 3466-I. A.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Ghamaji Balaji Rukare, of Bombay.  
 Govind Gopal Uchgaonkar, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the  
 Belgaum Municipality in the Bombay Presidency.  
 Datto Ganesh Sabnis, Assistant Surgeon in the Bombay Presidency.  
 Shivalal Motilal, of Bombay.  
 Cashinath Sambhaji Moorkar, of Bombay.  
 Nanabhai Moroba, of Bombay.  
 Purshotam Udhowji, of Bombay.  
 Narayan Raghanath Gorakshakar, of Bombay.  
 Muhlooji Narsooji, of Bombay.  
 Dr. V. P. Chavan, of Bombay.  
 Govindrao M. Dhukle, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Raghavaraj Jagannayakulu Raju, retired Hospital Assistant, Madras.  
 Arcot Wintel Srinivasa Rao, Senior Superintendent of the Office of the  
 Comptroller, Hyderabad.  
 D. V. Bhagwat, Secretary of the Akola District Board in the Hyderabad  
 Assigned Districts.

#### No. 3467-I. A.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Lala Gopal Das, Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.  
 Lala Arjan Das, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab.  
 Lala Raghunandan Lal, Sub-Engineer, Public Works Department, Punjab.  
 Lala Murli Dhar, Pleader of Amballa.  
 Jabu Haran Chunder Mukerji, Assistant in the Office of the Superin-  
 tendent, Army Clothing, Bengal.  
 Lala Nathu Ram, Sub-Engineer, North Western Railway.  
 Babu Ratna Mani Gupta, late Head Master of Dacca Collegiate School in  
 the Bengal Presidency.  
 Babu Mohendra Nath Chatterjee, late Head Assistant to the Superintend-  
 ing Engineer of the Sone Circle in the Bengal Presidency.  
 Pundit Dwarka Nath Sheopuri, Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General  
 of Education in the Gwalior State in the Central India Agency.  
 Thakur Lachman Das, Inspector of Levies, Dir.

#### No. 3468-I. A.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Sardar as a personal distinction upon Bhai Kishen Singh of Kurram.



*The 3rd January, 1899.*

No. 10-G.—With reference to notification No. 1109-G., dated the 1st September, 1898, Mr. C. Bachmann, Consul for Germany at Bassein, resumed charge of his office on the 9th December, 1898.

No. 21-G.—With reference to notification No. 481-G., dated the 21st April, 1898, Mr. S. W. Anderson, Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Karachi, whose provisional appointment has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government, resumed charge of his office on the 12th December, 1898.

*The 4th January, 1899.*

No. 25-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Cavaliere Alessandro De Goyzueta as Consul-General for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 30-G.—Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, was on furlough, under article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 24th June to the 3rd November, 1898, both days inclusive.

Notification No. 754-G., dated the 10th June, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

No. 32-G.—Mr. H. C. Clogstoun, an Assistant of the 1st grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate as Assistant at Head-Quarters, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. D. E. McCracken, or until further orders.

Mr. H. G. Waterfield, Assistant of the 2nd grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant of the 1st grade, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

Mr. L. B. Goad, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Assistant of the 2nd grade to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, and is posted to Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and until further orders.

No. 37-G.—Lieutenant H. A. K. Gough, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent at Gilgit, is granted furlough on medical certificate for six months, under article 340(a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

*The 6th January, 1899.*

No. 43-G.—Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, and with effect from the 3rd January, 1899.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.*

No. 36-G.—Mr. R. M. Dane, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, with effect from the 20th December, 1898.

No. 41-G.—Mr. G. S. Curtis, Officiating Post Master General of the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 27th July, 1898.

*The 6th January, 1899.*

No. 49-G.—The privilege leave for one month and twenty-six days granted to Mr. K. L. Datta, Assistant Comptroller General, in the Notification in this Department, No. 4389-G., dated the 6th October, 1898, is extended by fourteen days.

No. 83-G.—The following appointments and promotions are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1899, *vice* Mr. P. Sheridan, retired:—

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson, Officiating Deputy Director-General of the Post Office of India, to be Post Master General, Punjab.

Mr. J. Cornwall, Officiating Post Master General, North Western Provinces and Oudh, to be confirmed in the 2nd grade of Post Masters General.

Mr. E. A. Doran to officiate temporarily as Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India and in the 2nd grade of Post Masters General.

W. S. MEYER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 6th January 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ARMY STAFF.

No. 1.—Captain T. Jermyn, 2nd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Captain G. F. H. Dillon, 40th Pathans, appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters, Punjab Command. Dated 17th December 1898.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 2.—Lieutenant W. M. Grimley, 20th Punjab Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 3rd April 1898.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 3.—Captain R. T. Moore, Royal Artillery, (Proof Officer), Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, (seconded):

Captain H. B. Foote, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class;

Lieutenant G. G. K. Duff, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class;

with effect from the 9th December 1898, *vice* Captain C. G. T. Bell, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, appointed Superintendent of a Factory.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 4.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

## Second-Lieutenants—

Arthur Henry Evre Mosse, officiating wing officer, 4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, —20th November 1898.

Cyril Norman Macmullen, attached to the 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, —29th November 1898.

Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite, officiating wing officer, 13th (The Shekhawati) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry, —5th December 1898.

## COMMANDS.

## DISTRICT.

No. 5.—In G. G. O. No. 1389 of 1898, for "Colonel Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, etc.," read "Colonel Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G., General List Infantry, Bengal, Colonel on the Staff, etc."

## STATION.

No. 6.—Colonel W. J. Vouden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Kohat-Kurram Force, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Colonel A. McC. Bruce, vacated. Dated 5th January 1899.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 7.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 9th and 13th December, 1898, pages 7971, 7972 and 8048.

India Office, 9th December, 1898.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 19th October, 1898.

Lawrence Jameson Torrie.

Roderick William MacLeod.

Walter Francis Courtenay Chichele Plowden.

## Captains to be Majors.

Dated 5th October, 1898.

Thomas Roger Arundel Gayer Montgomery.

William Harry Derville Rich.

Alexander Clement O'Donnell.

## To be Captains.

Lieutenant Arthur John Netherton Harward. Dated 5th October, 1898.

Lieutenant Ernest Berkeley Charles Boddan. Dated 19th October, 1898.

## To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Bertram Charles Kauntze, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 23rd August, 1898, but to rank from 16th September, 1896.

Lieutenant James Ronald Broun, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 28th July, 1898, but to rank from 1st October, 1896.

Lieutenant Charles Henry Kemble Chauncy, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 13th August, 1898, but to rank from 20th March, 1897.

Lieutenant John Alan Faure Field, from the Royal Scots. Dated 30th August, 1898, but to rank from 21st August, 1897.

Lieutenant Percival Ernest Knapp, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 30th July, 1898, but to rank from 5th November, 1897.

Second-Lieutenant George Stanley Clarke. Dated 14th November, 1897.

Second-Lieutenant Oswald Arthur Gerald Fitzgerald. Dated 14th November, 1897.

Lieutenant George Montague Lennox, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 3rd August, 1898, but to rank from 17th November, 1897.

Lieutenant Harry Thornton Reed, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 31st July, 1898, but to rank from 1st December, 1897.

Lieutenant Edward Currie Alexander, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 5th August, 1898, but to rank from 26th February, 1898.

Lieutenant Charles Brook Riley, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 22nd August, 1898, but to rank from 25th June, 1898.

## To be Second-Lieutenants.

Second-Lieutenant Charles James White, from the Royal Irish Rifles. Dated 31st July, 1898, but to rank from 5th September, 1896.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Edward Beevor Steele, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 9th July, 1898, but to rank from 20th February, 1897.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

## MADRAS INFANTRY.

Major-General Alfred Anderson. Dated 24th November, 1898.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Conry, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th November, 1898.  
 Lieutenant-Colonel Malachi O'Dwyer, Bengal Establishment. Dated 30th November, 1898.

**INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, Charles Cordell, Bengal Establishment. Dated 2nd September, 1898.  
 Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, George Henry Campbell, Bengal Establishment. Dated 26th September, 1898.

**INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.**

Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Henry Saw, Ordnance Department, Bengal. Dated 12th November, 1898.  
 The Queen has also approved of the removal from the Service of the undermentioned Officer:—

**INDIAN STAFF CORPS.**

Second-Lieutenant William Philip Noel Hicks. Dated 8th November, 1898.

**ERRATA.**

The date of retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel James Joseph Moran, M.D., notified in the *London Gazette* of the 1st November, 1898, is 10th October, 1898.

The correct names of the undermentioned Officers, whose promotion to the ranks of Captain and Major respectively, was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd November, 1898, are:—

Evelyn Wintour, Indian Staff Corps.

Richard Henderson Castor, Indian Medical Service.

The date of admission to the Staff Corps of Lieutenant Herbert Percy Strong, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd November, 1898, is 23rd June 1898.

**WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,**

13th December, 1898.

*Indian Staff Corps.*—The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—

J. W. G. Tulloch. Dated 20th May, 1898.

W. H. Lowry. Dated 14th August, 1898.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants or Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—

C. W. F. Whyte. Dated 5th August, 1898.

W. M. Dawes. Dated 14th August, 1898.

R. T. Crowther. Dated 29th August, 1898.

*Indian Army*—Colonel George D'Aguilar Jackson, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 24th November, 1898.

**MEMORANDA.**

Subadar-Major Abhiman Sing Gurung, Sindar Bahadur, 10th Madras Infantry, is

granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 14th December, 1898.

**PENSIONS.****SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 8.—2nd class Assistant-Surgeon Clement Bower Boodrie, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

**PROMOTIONS.**

No. 9.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**INDIAN STAFF CORPS.**

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

1st January 1899.

Major Edward James Fandon Wood.

**RETIREMENTS.**

No. 10.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Colonel Etwall Walter Smyth, C.B., General List Infantry (Bengal)—5th December 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis James Miller, Indian Staff Corps, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Public Works Department, Punjab—6th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Nicholson, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Mooltan—23rd February 1899.

Major Henry William Seymour, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—9th December 1898.

**REWARDS.****ORDER OF MERIT.**

No. 11.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the promotion to the 2nd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer of the 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment:

SUBADAR-MAJOR PARSU KHATTRI, SARDAR BAHADUR—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the village of Thabai in the Chamkani country, on the 1st December 1897, in having under the heavy fire of the enemy, attended to Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, who had been severely wounded, and subsequently assisting to carry him to a less exposed place; also in having commanded his company with conspicuous coolness and courage throughout the day, being one of the last to leave the Kotai when covering the final retirement.

No. 12.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native Officer, Non-Commissioned Officers and soldier:—

SUBADAR GURDATT SINGH, 15TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY—For con-



spicuous gallantry at the Tseri Kandao, in Tirah, on the 16th November 1897, in collecting his company from several positions in order to cover the retirement of Captain Lewarne, in carrying out which duty he was wounded.

No. 2253. HAVILDAR HIRA SINGH, 15TH (SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the Tseri Kandao on the 16th November 1897, in having, when his section was pressed by the enemy, advanced from behind cover and by engaging them single-handed, caused them to retire.

No. 1846. HAVILDAR BIRSING GURUNG, 1ST BATTALION, 5TH GURKHA (RIFLE) REGIMENT.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the village of Thabai in the Chamkani country, on 1st December 1897, in having continued in command of his section, although wounded in the chest by a gunshot.

No. 2848. RIFLEMAN BIRKHDHOJ KHATTRI, 1ST BATTALION, 5TH GURKHA (RIFLE) REGIMENT.—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the village of Thabai in the Chamkani country, on the 1st December 1897, in having under a heavy fire, attended to Lieutenant Villiers Stuart, who had been severely wounded, and subsequently assisting to carry him to a less exposed position; also in having carried messages under a heavy fire.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

###### No. 13.—*Surma Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant H. R. Blakeney resigns his commission, with effect from the 28th October 1898.

###### No. 14.—*Oudh Light Horse*—

Captain H. Birnie resigns his commission, with effect from the 19th December 1898.

###### No. 15.—*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers*—

Lieutenant David Alexander Tyrie to be Captain, *vice* Steen, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Hubert Shorrocks Ashton, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Tyrie, promoted.

Andrew Small, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Ashton, promoted.

###### No. 16.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Denzil Charles Jelf Ibbetson, Esq., C.S.I., Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, to be Honorary Colonel, *vice* Sir Charles James Lyall, K.C.S.I., resigned.

###### No. 17.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant W. P. Sheehan resigns his commission, with effect from the 20th December 1898.

###### No. 18.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant E. Cooke resigns his commission, with effect from the 24th December 1898.

###### No. 19.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Major W. Harvey resigns his commission.

###### No. 20.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant John Buchanan to be Lieutenant, *vice* McNair, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Benjamin Hadengue to be Lieutenant, *vice* Ivens, promoted.

###### No. 21.—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Captain E. R. Ross resigns his commission.

###### No. 22.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Harloc Alfred Taylor O'Callaghan Irwin, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Hawkins, transferred to the Supernumerary list.

#### MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 23.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

###### *1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Frederick James Raynor.

###### *South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain (Honorary Major) Henry Rumball Beatson Mactaggart.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-Genl.,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th January 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 31st December 1898 and the 6th January 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (4th Bombay Cavalry).	Lieutenant R. H. Raymond.	8th December 1898.	Poona.	...	...
Commissionariat Transport Department (Madras).	Conductor G. Crosse.	31st December 1898.	Secundersabad.	...	...

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 31st December 1898 and the 6th January 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Frederick Robert McCrea De Butts (a).	Captain	Royal Artillery.	29th October 1897.	Will left	R s. p. 1,650 9 9	...	5th March 1899.
Christopher Clemons Cassidy.	Surgeon-Captain.	Indian Medical Service.	22nd June 1897.	Do.	489 7 0	...	...

(a) Widow—Katharine De Butts.

Son—Cromie Frederick De Butts.

Daughter—Kathleen Coutart De Butts.

Do. Charlotte Dobree De Butts.

Address—St. Martins, Guernsey.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-Genl.,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 28th December, 1898.*

No. 576.—It is hereby notified that, subject to the conditions laid down in Rule IV of Public Works Department Resolution No. 36-A.E., dated 9th February, 1893, published in Notification No. 55 of the same date, one vacancy in the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be open to competition at the next Examination for admission into that branch of the service.

*The 30th December, 1898.*

No. 579.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

*The 3rd January, 1899.*

No. 1.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from.
H. Rainier	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. pro tem.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Permanent	17th June, 1898.
F. Rawson	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade (supernumerary).	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade (supernumerary).	Sub. pro tem.	17th June, 1898.
F. G. Heaven	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Do.	17th June, 1898.
Major E. A. Waller, R.E.	Examiner, class III, temporary rank.	Examiner, class II	Temporary	24th November, 1898.
H. M. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Examiner, class IV (new classification).	Do.	24th November, 1898.
F. W. Eicke	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. pro tem.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Permanent	8th December, 1898.
A. J. Fox	Examiner, class IV (new classification), sub. pro tem.	Examiner, class IV (new classification).	Do.	8th December, 1898.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), sub. pro tem.	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Do.	8th December, 1898.
C. E. Ross	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. pro tem.	8th December, 1898.
W. H. E. Turner	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Do.	8th December, 1898.
E. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, class I, (new classification), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Do.	8th December, 1898.

No. 2.—Mr. A. S. Jameson, Locomotive Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted extraordinary leave, without allowances, for 27 days, under Article 366 of the Civil Service Regulations, in continuation of the 1 month and 28 days' privilege leave already granted him.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 28th December, 1898.*

No. 577.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is, on the expiry of his privilege leave, posted to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, as Assistant Accountant General.

No. 578.—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty, is appointed Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

*The 30th December, 1898.*

No. 580.—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner of Accounts, Hyderabad, is, as a temporary arrangement, appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Resident at Hyderabad, in the Public Works Department, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. A. F. Higgins on privilege leave.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 2.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 2.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 11th January, 1899.*

No. 3.—Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the deputation of Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., to officiate as Secretary in that Department, or until further orders.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 9th January, 1899.*

No. 26.—The services of Mr. J. F. Gruning, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

*The 10th January, 1899.*

No. 31.—Mr. F. N. Wright is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 14th January 1899.

**MEDICAL.**

*The 9th January, 1899.*

No. 49.—The services of Captain W. W. Battiscombe, 9th Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

*The 13th January, 1899.*

No. 64.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, on His Excellency's Personal Staff, with effect from the 6th January 1899 :—

*To be Surgeon.*

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E.,  
Royal Army Medical Corps.

*To be Honorary Assistant Surgeons.*

Assistant Surgeon E. Mackenzie, Bombay.

Assistant Surgeon Mehr Chand, Rai Bahadur, Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon C. A. Lafrenais, Madras.

Assistant Surgeon Brij Lal Ghose, Rai Bahadur, Punjab.

Assistant Surgeon Maulavi Zahiruddin Ahmad, Bengal.

Assistant Surgeon Ganga Singh, Rai Bahadur, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Assistant Surgeon Nritya Lal Basak, Central Provinces.

Assistant Surgeon Maung Tha Na, A.T.M.,  
Burma.

**SANITARY.  
PLAGUE.**

*The 12th January, 1899.*

No. 135.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (A), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste-paper into any part of British India from the Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and North Arcot Districts of the Madras Presidency; the Naldrug, Gulburga, Bidar and Lingsugur Districts of the Hyderabad State; the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and the Mysore State.

2. Home Department Notification No. 2136, dated the 25th August 1898, is hereby cancelled.

**JUDICIAL.**

*The 9th January, 1899.*

No. 31.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice has granted Mr. T. W. Richardson, of the Indian Civil Service, Registrar of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, furlough for twenty-one months from the 15th February 1899, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*The 13th January, 1899.*

No. 53.—Captain W. Hudson, 20th Madras Infantry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Barrackpore and Dum-Dum, is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 20th April 1898.

No. 54.—Captain A. MacIvor Campbell, 3rd Punjab Cavalry, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is confirmed as a Cantonment Magistrate, with effect from the 16th October 1898.

**ECCLESIASTICAL.**

*The 10th January, 1899.*

No. 6.—The Reverend H. T. Outley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 15th January 1899.

*The 13th January, 1899.*

No. 11.—The services of the Reverend A. Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 28th December 1898, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 14.—Home Department Notification No. 554, dated the 14th December 1898, granting privilege leave for two months to the Reverend A. Saunders Dyer, Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, is hereby cancelled.

**EDUCATION.**

*The 13th January, 1899.*

No. 32.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be Fellows of the University of Calcutta :—

The Hon'ble Saligram Singh.

The Ven'ble A. E. Stone, B.A., Archdeacon of Calcutta.

Colonel T. H. Hendley, I.M.S., C.I.E.,  
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bengal.

Mr. S. C. Hill, B.A., B.Sc., Inspector of Schools, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Circle, and Officiating Principal of the Calcutta Madrasah.

Mr. H. Stephen, M.A., Professor of Philosophy and English Literature, Duff College and Free Church of Scotland's Institution, Calcutta.

Mr. B. Heaton, Professor, Civil Engineering College, Sibpur.

Mr. E. B. Havell, Superintendent, Government School of Art and Art Gallery, Calcutta.

Mr. Harjeebhy Manackjee Rustomjee.

Babu Govinda Chandra Das, M.A.

Babu Haripada Ghoshal, B.C.E.

A. H. L. FRASER,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 31st December, 1898.*

**No. 1824-B, B.**—On the occasion of his recent visit to Burma, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General was pleased to confer the following titles:—

The title of Kyet thaye zaung shwe Salwe ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

U Re Gyaw Thu, Merchant, Akyab.

Maung Kin, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Sub-divisional Officer, Pyuntaza, Pegu District.

Maung Shwe Da, Myoök and Sub-divisional Officer, Minhla, Thayetmyo district.

The title of Thuye gaung ngwe Da ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Po, Myoök and Township Officer, Kungyangôn, Hanthawaddy district.

The title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Sin, Honorary Magistrate, Moulmein

Maung Shwe Ye, Municipal Commissioner, Moulmein.

Maung Hla, Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay.

Maung Po Kyaw, Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

Maung On Gaing, Honorary Magistrate, Rangoon.

Maung Dwe, Myoök of Kyonpyaw, Bassein district.

The title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Periathumby Marcundan Maduray Pillay, Honorary Magistrate and Member of the Rangoon Municipal Committee.

The title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Moolla Ismail, of Mandalay.

Mirza Abdul Hussein, Member of the Moulmein Municipal Committee.

*The 7th January, 1899.*

**No. 47-G.**—The services of Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Legislative Department, with effect from the date of expiration of his privilege leave.

*The 12th January, 1899.*

**No. 66-G.**—With reference to Notification No. 1385-G, dated the 31st October, 1898, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. William Bleck as Consul for Germany at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

**No. 72-G.**—With reference to Notification No. 1299-G, dated the 11th October, 1898, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. A. Frere as

Consul for Belgium at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

**No. 75-G.**—Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted furlough for one year nine months and fifteen days under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 28th January, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

**No. 111-I. B.**—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Major F. W. P. Angelo, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States, Imperial Service Cavalry, for one year;

Pension service—21st year; commenced 30th January, 1898.

*The 13th January, 1899.*

**No. 63-E. B.**—With reference to section 13 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the Superintendent, Northern Shan States, and the Assistant Political Officer, Kengtung, respectively, may, in exercise of the powers of a Political Agent conferred upon them by the notification of the Government of Burma in the Political Department, No. 1, dated the 3rd January, 1899, give over any person, arrested and forwarded in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the said Act, to be tried by the ordinary Courts of the State in which the offence was committed or is alleged to have been committed by such person.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 13th January, 1899.*

**No. 213-GL.**—The privilege leave for two months and ten days granted to Mr. K. L. Datta, Assistant Comptroller General, in the Notification in this Department, No. 49-GL, dated the 6th January, 1899, is extended by twenty days.

**No. 215-GL.**—Mr. P. G. Jacob, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Punjab, is transferred to the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, with effect from the 17th December, 1898.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.***Fort William, the 13th January 1899.***APPOINTMENTS.****MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**

No. 24.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Deane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is granted the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from 21st November 1898, whilst officiating as Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, during the absence on furlough of Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**

No. 25.—Captain H. F. Vanderzee, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and Officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class;

Captain E. L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery, Officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class;

with effect from 15th December 1898, *vice* Major J. E. B. Davidson, Royal Artillery, whose tenure of appointment in the Ordnance Department has expired.

**PERSONAL STAFF.**

No. 26.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 6th January 1899:—

*To be Military Secretary.*

Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Royal Engineers.

*To be Aides-de-Camp.*

Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, Rifle Brigade.

Captain R. J. Marker, Coldstream Guards.

Lieutenant F. L. Adam, Scots Guards.

Risaldar-Major Bahauddin Khan, C.I.E., Sardar Bahadur, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

Risaldar Wali Muhammad, Sardar Bahadur, Governor-General's Body-Guard.

*To be extra Aides-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant the Hon'ble A. V. Meade, Royal Horse Guards.

Lieutenant Henry M. P., Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, 4th Battalion, Gloucestershire Regiment.

*To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, General List Infantry.

Colonel A. Mears, V.D., East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. R. Wynne, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Buckingham, C.I.E., late Assam Valley Administrative Battalion.

Major G. W. Roughton, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Phipps, Madras Railway Volunteers.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. G. B. Van Someren, V.D., Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.

Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. Maason, V.D., C.I.E., 1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.

Captain W. S. Goodridge, R.N., Director, Royal Indian Marine.

Subadar Shaik Imdad Ali, Sardar Bahadur, late Governor-General's Body-Guard.

Subadar-Major (Honorary Captain) Tara Singh, Sardar Bahadur, late 45th Sikhs.

*To be Honorary Surgeons.*

Surgeon-General R. Harvey, M.D., C.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel D. Sinclair, M.B., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. J. Willcocks, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. H. Browne, M.D., C.I.E., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel W. R. Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service.

Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. Bourke, Royal Army Medical Corps.

**STAFF CORPS.**

No. 27.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Charles John Bruce Hay, attached to the 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—24th November 1898.

**COMMANDS.****DISTRICT.**

No. 28.—Major General C. J. Burnett, C.B., British Service, to command a district of the first class in the Bombay Command, *vice* Major-General J. Duncan, deceased. Dated 31st December 1898.

**ORGANISATION.****ARMY RESERVES.**

No. 29.—Hugh Crawford Vivers MacAdam, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Cavalry branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

**PROMOTIONS.****INDIAN STAFF CORPS.**

No. 30.—The temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel granted to Major F. G. R. Ostrehan, in G. G. O. No. 1341 of 1898, has effect from the 11th May 1898, and not as therein stated.

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

## Madras.

No. 31.—Sergeant William Harmer, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 30th July 1898.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## Bengal.

No. 32.—Store-Sergeant William James to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 19th November 1898, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. C. Upjohn, remanded to regimental duty.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 33.—14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Jemadar Maluk Ram to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanhaiya Lal, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Shib Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Girwar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Med Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Khubi Ram to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Khushi Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Sukhi Ram, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from 4th September 1898.

No. 34.—12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilsai) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Kasim Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Jabbar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 15th October 1898.

No. 35.—1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Color Havildar Bhawan Sing Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Dalbir Pun, deceased, with effect from 29th September 1898.

Jemadar Umed Sing Thapa to be Subadar and Color Havildar Man Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Tula Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from and November 1898.

No. 36.—2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Havildar Gopal Sing Sahi to be Jemadar, *vice* Partab Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st October 1898.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 37.—1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry—

Havildar Gul Sim to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Jan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 6th October 1898.

Jemadar Alam Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Akbar Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Shahlaula, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 11th October 1898.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 38.—Major-General George D'Aguilar Jackson, General List Cavalry Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th December 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 39.—Behar Light Horse—

Major John Hodding to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Sir W. B. Hudson, K.C.I.E., resigned.

No. 40.—Central Bengal Light Horse—

Major Charles Henry Pope, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 41.—Surma Valley Light Horse—

William James Reid, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 26th October 1897, *vice* Moore, resigned.

No. 42.—Assam Valley Light Horse—

Major Charles James Showers to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 11th September 1898, *vice* Lumsden, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 43.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery—

Lieutenant L. J. Robertson resigns his commission.

No. 44.—Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—

Major George Lawson Chambers to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Gilchrist, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 45.—East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Captain F. A. Wright and Lieutenant B. F. Gahan resign their commissions.

No. 46.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Major Spencer Gore-Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, to complete the establishment.

No. 47.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—

Second-Lieutenant Septimus Edwin Greaves to be Lieutenant, *vice* Deane, transferred to the Sind Volunteer Rifles.

No. 48.—Sind Volunteer Rifles—

Captain M. D. Mackenzie resigns his commission.

No. 49.—Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles—

Ralph Buller Hughes, Esquire, to be Captain *vice* Gribble, appointed Paymaster.

**No. 50.—Shillong Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 8th November 1898, to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant William Arundell Tagg Arundell to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th November 1898, *vice* Henderson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Godfrey Edward Landon, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd November 1898, *vice* Arundell, promoted.

**MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.**

No. 51.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned Officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for

the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

**Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.**

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Thoms, Supernumerary List.

**MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.****APPOINTMENTS.**

No. 52.—Lieutenant H. O'H. Moore, Royal Engineers, is appointed an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Supernumerary, Military Works Department, with effect from the 2nd December 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.**

Calcutta, the 13th January 1899.

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and the 13th January 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claim will be received.
					<i>R s. p.</i>		
Walter Babington	Lieutenant	Royal Engineers.	30th July 1898	No will found.	241 10 9	...	...
William Bannatyne Warner. (a)	Colonel	Madras General List Cavalry.	6th September 1898.	Not yet known.	3,662 11 4	...	12th March 1899.

**(a) Next-of-kin—**

Children—Kathleen Ellen.

Ruby Francis.

Beatrice Marguerite

(married to Lieutenant Cumberlege, R.E.).

Lily Isabel.

Address.—Care of Lieutenant A. F. Cumberlege, R.E.,  
4, Infantry Road, Bangalore.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-Genl.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

Calcutta, the 5th January, 1899.

No. 4.—Mr. J. N. D. LaTouche, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is transferred to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Bezwada-Madras Railway.



*The 6th January, 1899.*

**No. 5.**—Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, officiated as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway during the absence of Mr. T. G. Acres on privilege leave, and up to the afternoon of the 30th November, 1898.

*The 9th January, 1899.*

**No. 6.**—Mr. F. C. Oram, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. A. T. Stowell, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

*The 10th January, 1899.*

**No. 7.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 116, dated the 16th March, 1898, Mr. A. W. U. Pope will, on relief of his duties as Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, revert to his substantive rank in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and will remain attached to that line until further orders.

**No. 8.**—Mr. A. Bewley, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, until further orders.

**F. R. UPCOTT,**

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 4th January, 1899.*

**No. 3.**—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 511, dated 10th November, 1898, it is hereby notified that Mr. J. W. L. Tooze, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the 21st December, 1897.

**T. HIGHAM,**

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 3.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 21, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 3.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.*

**No. 138.**—THE Governor General in Council hereby notifies that on the following days during 1899 which are not declared by the Government of Bengal to be "public holidays" under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, the offices directly subordinate to the Government of India at Calcutta, with the exception of—

- (1) the Office of Issue of the Paper Currency Department,
  - (2) the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General,
- shall be closed:—

*1.—Muhammadan Holidays.*

**Id-ul-fitr**—On the 19th February; but if the moon be visible on the 11th, then on the 12th February (Sunday).

- Id-uz-zuha—On the 22nd April; but if the moon be visible on the 11th April, then on the 21st April.
- Muharram—On the 20th and 21st May (Sunday); but if the moon be not visible on the 11th May, then on the 21st (Sunday) and 22nd May.
- Fatima-e-Du'adahum—On the 21st July; but if the moon be not visible on the 9th July, then on the 22nd.

### II.—Hindu Holidays.

Durga-Lakshmi Puja.—October 9th, 10th, 15th (Sunday), 16th, 17th and 20th.

### III.—Other Holidays.

Second and third days following Christmas—December 27th and 28th.

### MEDICAL.

*The 18th January, 1899.*

No. 95.—The services of Captain S. H. Burnett, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

*The 19th January, 1899.*

No. 110.—The services of Captain L. Rogers, M.D., M.R.C.P., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 15th November 1898, but he will continue to officiate as Imperial Bacteriologist to the Government of India, during the absence on leave of Dr. Lingard, or until further orders.

*The 20th January, 1899.*

No. 115.—The services of Lieutenant H. Ross, 1st Bombay Grenadiers, are placed

temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

### JUDICIAL.

*The 19th January, 1899.*

No. 74.—Under section 17 (1) of the Upper Burma Civil Courts Regulation, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. S. Copleston, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, to be temporarily Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma.

No. 75.—Under section 33 (1) of the Lower Burma Courts Act, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. H. Thirkell White, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma, to be temporarily Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### LAND-SURVEYS.

*Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.*

No. 163—17-2.—Mr. E. J. Jackson, Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India, is granted furlough for six months and twenty-one days, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st April,

1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

### GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

*The 20th January, 1899.*

No. 247—39-7.—Dr. Albrecht Von Krafft, who has been appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Geological Survey of India, joined his appointment on the forenoon of the 13th January, 1899.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 17th January, 1899.*

No. 86-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. F. Radamella as Acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Madras.

*The 20th January, 1899.*

No. 90-E.A.—The following Order of Her

Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was published at Zanzibar on the 1st November, 1898, is republished for general information:—

#### Order.

In pursuance of Article II of the Zanzibar Order in Council, 1897, I hereby order that the following Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, that is to say, "The Hindu Wills Act, 1870" (Act XXI of 1870), and "The Probate and Administration Act, 1881" (Act V of 1881), and any enactment amending or substituted for those Acts, shall, as from the day on which this



Order is first publicly exhibited in the Consulate at Zanzibar, apply to Zanzibar.

And I hereby further order that section 331 of the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865) shall, as from the said day apply to Zanzibar.

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

FOREIGN OFFICE;

30th September, 1898.

Published at Zanzibar, 1st November, 1898.

(Sd.) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE,

*H. B. M.'s Agent and Consul General.*

**No. 91-E. A.**—The following Order of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which was published at Mombassa on the 4th November, 1898, is republished for general information:—

*Order.*

In pursuance of Article II of the East Africa Order in Council, 1897, I hereby order that the following Acts of the Governor General of India in Council, that is to say, "The Hindu Wills Act, 1870" (Act XXI of 1870), and "The Probate and Administration Act, 1881" (Act V of 1881), and any enactment amending or substituted for those Acts, shall, as from the day on which this Order is first publicly exhibited in the Consulate at Mombassa, apply to the East Africa Protectorate.

• And I hereby further order that section 331 of the Indian Succession Act (Act X of 1865)

shall, as from the said day, apply to the East Africa Protectorate.

(Sd.) SALISBURY.

FOREIGN OFFICE;

30th September, 1898.

Published at Mombassa, 4th November, 1898.

(Sd.) ARTHUR H. HARDINGE,

*H. B. M.'s Commissioner and Consul General.*

**No. 200-I. A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I. A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor-General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags, and waste paper from the Anantapur, Bellary, Kurnool, Salem and North Arcot Districts of the Madras Presidency; the Naldrug, Gulburga, Bidar and Lingsugur Districts of the Hyderabad State; the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore; and the Mysore State, into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

2. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2393-I. A., dated the 1st September, 1898, is hereby cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

##### STAMPS.

##### JUDICIAL STAMPS.

*Calcutta, the 19th January, 1899.*

**No. 321-S. R.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5087 S. R., dated the 11th October, 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to remit the fees chargeable on applications or petitions of objection referring to any entry made, or proposed to be made, in a draft record-of-rights prepared under Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), as amended by the Bengal Tenancy Act (Amendment) Act, 1898 (Bengal Act III of 1898): Provided that such applications or petitions are presented before the publication of such draft record under section 103A, sub-section (1), of the said Act.

**No. 322-S. R.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 105, sub-section (3), of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (VIII of 1885), as amended by the Bengal Tenancy Act (Amendment) Act, 1898 (Bengal Act III of 1898), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 5086 S. R., dated the 11th October, 1894, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, when a record-of-rights is being prepared under Chapter X of the said Act, and an application is made under section 105 thereof for a settlement of rent, such application shall bear a stamp of eight annas for each tenant making, or joining, or joined in the application.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.  
ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 19th January, 1899.

No. 344-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries  
in India.

Lakhs of Rupees.

December 1898.

	IN DECEMBER		TO END OF DECEMBER		WHOLE YEAR	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1897-98.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]						
<b>Civil Revenue.</b>						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,10	1,99	13,54	11,83	28,54	26,66
Opium	50	47	4,17	3,99	5,33	5,18
Salt	75	73	6,77	6,31	8,73	8,59
Stamps	38	38	3,58	3,56	4,86	4,84
Excise	48	48	4,15	3,98	5,72	5,48
Provincial Rates	40	38	2,30	2,00	3,36	3,76
Customs	35	37	3,38	3,12	4,59	4,04
Assessed Taxes	14	14	1,36	1,31	1,76	1,75
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	29	30	50	44
Registration	3	3	34	37	40	49
Tributes from Native States	2	3	32	33	92	87
Other Civil Revenue	20	29	2,61	2,55	3,94	3,77
<b>TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT:</b>						
GROSS	5,40	5,34	42,81	39,71	69,27	66,47
<b>Civil Expenditure.</b>						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation	—16	—15	—2,73	—2,68	—3,85	—3,76
Works	—2	—3	—2,18	—2,22	—2,65	—2,39
Opium	...	—3	+3	—2,12	—37	—2,00
Famine Relief	—1,91	—1,97	—18,10	—18,34	—20,93	—26,22
Other Civil Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS</b>	—2,09	—2,18	—22,98	—25,36	—33,80	—34,37
<b>Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:</b>						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—10	—13	—2	—43	+60	—58
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+8	+5	+40	+27	+32	+39
Military Receipts	+3	+6	+51	+50	+72	+78
Military Issues	—1,35	—1,74	—12,40	—13,97	—17,37	—19,37
Public Works Department—						
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	+13	+20	+1,85	+2,13	+24,58	+23,38
State Railways	+1,16	+1,26	+11,00	+10,72		
East Indian Railway	+47	+51	+4,05	+4,02		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+4	+23	+2,87	+1,88		
Telegraph	+6	+7	+52	+60	+80	+83
<b>TOTAL</b>	+2,22	+2,27	+20,29	+19,35	+27,80	+26,91
<i>Issues.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	—55	—54	—4,85	—8,09	—25,21	—25,39
State Railways	—97	—86	—8,80	—8,49		
East Indian Railway	—17	—30	—2,01	—2,03		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—31	—11		
Telegraph	—6	—6	—50	—48	—76	—69
<b>TOTAL</b>	—1,75	—1,76	—16,47	—19,20	—26,15	—26,15
<b>TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS</b>	—87	—1,25	—7,69	—13,48	—14,02	—18,00
<b>Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.</b>						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—13	—13	+96	+2,61	+2,67	+2,67
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—8	+17	—22	...	—4
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—89	—37	—6,19	—2,22	—8,92	—4,22
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—1,20	+44	—12,05	—4,56	—10,00	—9,40
Other debt issues (Net as above)	+3	+12	+51	—38	+29	—4
<b>TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS</b>	—2,19	—2	—16,60	—4,77	—21,90	—11,40
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES</b>	+25	+1,89	—4,46	—3,90	—51	+2,40
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	21,27	8,08	15,98	13,87	16,72	13,87
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11,52	9,97	11,52	9,97	16,21	15,40

No. 245-S. R.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

GENERAL MATTERS.

The 16th January, 1899.

## ENUMERATION RETURN.

Return showing the estimated number of the several classes of articles given out for delivery in all Post Offices in India.

	Half year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of August, 1897.	Half year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of February, 1898.	1897-98.	Half year calculated on the enumeration taken during the second week of August, 1898.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) for August, 1898 compared with August, 1897.
Letters, unregistered . . . . .	106,492,191	113,558,591	220,050,782	104,414,664	-1'95
Letters, registered . . . . .	4,451,853	4,923,798	9,375,651	4,559,163	+2'41
Post cards . . . . .	85,831,862	92,538,941	179,370,803	89,512,339	+4'29
Registered Parcels . . . . .	1,379,700	1,387,939	2,767,639	1,324,298	-4'01
Unregistered Parcels . . . . .	93,101	105,250	198,351	128,949	+38'50
Newspapers . . . . .	15,426,334	16,465,150	31,891,484	15,793,576	+2'38
Book and Pattern Packets, unregistered . . . . .	10,047,564	10,887,038	20,934,602	10,406,906	+3'58
Book and Pattern Packets, registered . . . . .	202,340	227,473	429,813	234,174	+15'73
TOTAL . . . . .	223,924,945	241,094,180	465,019,125	226,374,069	+1'09

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 17th January, 1899.

No. 265-GL.—Mr. W. Maxwell, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Postmaster General, Bombay, and in the second grade of Postmasters General, with effect from the 31st December, 1898.

No. 267-GL.—Rai Uma Charan Chakravarti, Bahadur, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-three days, with effect from the 3rd January, 1899.

Mr D. Hopson, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on leave of Rai Uma Charan Chakravarti, Bahadur, or until further orders.

The 18th January, 1899.

No. 290-GL.—Mr. R. C. Chapman is posted temporarily as Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, with effect from the 31st December, 1898.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT:

Fort William, the 20th January, 1899.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 53.—Lieutenant A. W. D. Harington, Indian Staff Corps, 77th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 19th October 1898.

[Joined his appointment on the 15th December 1898.]

No. 54.—In supersession of G. G. O. No. 1375, dated 17th December, 1897, Colonel G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, and Officiating Commissary General, is confirmed in his officiating appointment, with effect from the 8th May 1897, vice Colonel W. Cooke, retired.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 55.—Captain W. H. Orr, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, vice Major P. Wyville-Thomson, who has vacated. Dated 1st December, 1898.



## PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 56.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff:—

*To be extra Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant C. Wigram, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Dated 11th January, 1899.

No. 57.—The following appointments are made on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab:—

Major W. C. Ross, Durham Light Infantry, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Lieutenant F. L. Galloway, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 23rd November, 1898.

No. 58.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal:—

Captain E. B. Cook, 1st Life Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 6th November, 1898.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 59.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Edmund Ernest Wilford, East Yorkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—19th December 1898.

## COMMANDS.

## DISTRICT.

No. 60.—Major-General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, to command a district of the 1st class in the Madras Command, *vice* Major-General Sir E. Stedman, K.C.I.E., C.B., who has resigned. Dated 4th January 1899.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 61.—Major R. C. O. Stuart, Royal Artillery, Assistant Director General of Ordnance in India, is granted leave out of India (p. a.) for four months under Article 701, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 62.—The following extract is published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 27th December 1898, page 8342.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,  
27th December, 1898.

Staff, Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., from Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, to

be Deputy Quartermaster-General in India, and to have the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, *vice* Colonel I. S. M. Hamilton, C.B., D.S.O., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 1st September, 1898.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 63.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major Hastings Read—15th January 1899.

*To be Lieutenant.*

Second Lieutenant Henry Sullivan Becher—22nd April 1898.

## COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

## No. 64.—Bengal—

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas James Ellis to be Assistant Commissary,

Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) Stephen Minchin Mercer is absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary,

Sub-Conductor Joseph Ormerod Ramsbottom to be Conductor,

Sergeant (Supernumerary Conductor) Lewis Walters is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 12th October 1898, *vice* Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Thomas Power, deceased.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## No. 65.—Bengal—

Sub-Conductor I. H. Allen, supernumerary, on reversion from the Proof Department, Balasore, to be absorbed, with effect from the 1st October 1898, *vice* Sub-Conductor S. R. Allwright, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a clerk in the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Punjab Command.

No. 66.—Conductor C. Batesworth, supernumerary, on reversion from the office of the Inspector General of Ordnance, Punjab Command, to be absorbed, with effect from the 15th October 1898, *vice* Conductor E. Rimmer, transferred to the pension establishment.

## No. 67.—Bombay Command—

Sub-Conductor Charles Elliott to be Conductor,

Store-Sergeant John William Dennis to be Sub-Conductor,

with effect from the 12th November 1898, *vice* Conductor W. Smith, seconded on appointment as Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 68.—*2nd Regiment of Madras Lanciers*—

Jemadar Kadir Sharif to be Subadar, and regimental Havildar Major Ghaus Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Ghaus, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 28th July 1898.

Jemadar Muhammad Usman, to be Subadar, and squadron Havildar Major Sayyid Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Budruddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 30th July 1898.

Havildar Mahmud Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Mahmud transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th October 1898.

No. 69.—*13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Major Sheogovind Singh and Colour Havildar Baldeo Singh to be Jemadars, *vice* Satedin Singh and Bansi Singh, promoted, with effect from 2nd June and 2nd September 1898, respectively.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 70.—*No. 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery*—

Havildar Major Umar-Baksh to be Jemadar with effect from the 24th November 1898, *vice* Sarup Singh, dismissed from the service by sentence of court-martial.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS.

No. 71.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas Adamson, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Froom, promoted.

William Jameson Tomes, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Comrie, deceased.

No. 72.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Robert Sharp, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Roe, promoted.

No. 73.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Primrose Pechey, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Hanson, promoted.

No. 74.—*Sind Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Stephen Anderson, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Gordon, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Benjamin Frank Jones, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Cadell, promoted.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1.—Commander K. V. Bacon, Royal Indian Marine, has been temporarily transferred to the retired list by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

## LEAVE.

No. 2.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer F. F. Pickard, Royal Indian Marine, (p.a.) up to the 15th January 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 20th January, 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
3rd Hussars	Lieutenant G. C. Preston	13th January, 1899.	Lucknow	..	..

## Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 14th and the 20th January, 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
John Haughton	Lieutenant-Colonel.	Indian Staff Corps, 30th Sikhs.	29th January, 1898.	Will left	R 4. p. 768 0 0	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-Genl.,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 12th January, 1899.

No. 9.—The undermentioned Royal Engineer Officer is permitted to join the Chatham Course of Instruction of 1899, under Army Regulations, India, Volume II, paragraph 1076-B, clauses (1) to (14):—

Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., Deputy Manager, North Western Railway, in Class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways.

The 13th January, 1899.

No. 10.—Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months in further extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No. 31, dated the 28th January, 1898.

No. 11.—Mr. A. R. Lilley, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the Kohat and Bunno Railway Survey.

No. 12.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 451, dated the 7th October, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except Section 135, to the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Steam Tramways.

No. 13.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 237, dated the 19th May, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 135, to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway.

The 14th January, 1899.

No. 14.—Mr. F. R. Bagley, Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

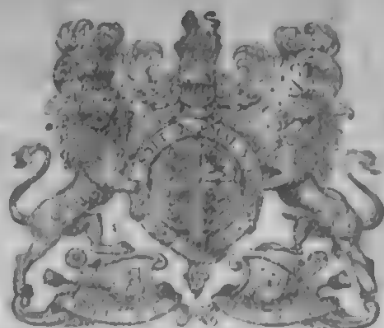
The 14th January, 1899.

No. 15.—Mr. E. E. Oliver, Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Central Provinces, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 20th January, 1899, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 4 }

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 28, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Petroleum Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 4.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 25th January, 1899.*

No. 4.—Whereas the non-official Members of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Bengal Division of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal have, in accordance with the Regulations published in the Notification of the Government of India in the Legislative Department No. 19, dated 23rd June, 1893, recommended Maharaja Rameshwara Singh,

Bahadur of Darbhanga, for nomination as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations; In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67) and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate the said Maharaja Rameshwara Singh, Bahadur of Darbhanga, to be an Additional Member of the said Council of the Governor General.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## MEDICAL.

*Calcutta, the 23rd January, 1899.*

No. 126.—The services of Lieutenant Padmahar Krishna Chitale, I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th November 1898.

## SANITARY.

*The 27th January, 1899.*

No. 349.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information:—

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), No. F. and H. 13385, dated London, the 27th December 1898.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch, dated 12th instant, from Her Majesty's Representative at Alexandria, reporting that the Egyptian Quarantine Board had decided, on the 11th instant, to enforce the Plague Rules against arrivals from Tamatave, Madagascar.

## POLICE.

*The 25th January, 1899.*

No. 35.—Consequent on the death of Mr. C. A. Fraser, a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, the following promotions are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 20th May 1898:—

Mr. R. Galloway, District Superintendent of the 3rd class, officiating in the 2nd class, to be District Superintendent of the 2nd class.

Mr. R. Mac'Gill, District Superintendent of the 4th class, officiating in the 3rd class, to be District Superintendent of the 3rd class.

Mr. G. G. Wright, District Superintendent of the 5th class, officiating in the 4th class, to be District Superintendent of the 4th class.

Mr. A. D. Szczepanski, Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade and Officiating District Superintendent of the 5th class, to be District Superintendent of the 5th class.

Mr. J. C. T. Fairweather, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent of the 2nd grade.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## NOTIFICATION.

## ECONOMIC PRODUCTS.

*Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.*

No. 291—13-2.—Dr. George Watt, M.B.,

C.I.E., Reporter on Economic Products, to the Government of India, resumed charge of the duties of his office on the forenoon of the 20th January, 1899, on return from the furlough granted to him in Notification No. 1076—21-10, dated 29th April, 1898.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 24th January, 1899.*

No. 231-I.A.—The services of Lieutenant H. C. M. N. James, 1st Madras Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

*The 27th January, 1899.*

No. 254-I.A.—In supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3463-I.A., dated the 31st December, 1898, as applies to Bakshi Mir Sadrudin Khan Ajmudin Khan, of Surat in the Bombay Presidency, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon him the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction.

No. 121-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 2nd November 1898—

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from special leave of Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 4th November 1898—

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain E. Le Mesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 10th November 1898—

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 11th November 1898—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.



Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, and with effect from the 28th November 1898—

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 26th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and the reversion of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 3rd January 1899—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th January 1899—

Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 19th January 1899—

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Notification No. 1514-G., dated the 25th November 1898, is cancelled.

No. 122-G.—Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

leave, to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, *vice* Mr. H. V. Cobb, and with effect from the 18th January, 1899.

No. 124-G.—Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed, on return from privilege

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

##### POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 24th January, 1899.*

No. 375-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sections 40 and 42 of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st April, 1899, gratuities shall be payable to the masters of ships, not being mail ships, in respect of postal articles received by them for conveyance on behalf of the Post Office, at the following rates:—

	Rs.	a.	p.	
Letters and postcards	1	8	0	per pound.
Packets	0	2	0	"
Parcels	0	1	0	per pound, or fraction of that weight.

Note.—As regards letters and postcards or packets for a lower or higher weight than one pound, the gratuity payable shall be proportionately lower or higher, as the case may be.

2. The gratuities shall be payable at the time when the mail bags are made over to the masters of the ships by which they are to be conveyed, and on the granting of a receipt for the bags in the form annexed.

Received from the Postmaster  
the following mail bags:—

From	To	No.	REMARKS.
Total (in figures and words)			

Dated A.M. \_\_\_\_\_ 189  
P.M.

Master \_\_\_\_\_

S.S. " \_\_\_\_\_ "

*N.B.*—When one form is not sufficient for all the entries, the forms which are used shall be numbered in consecutive order, and the word "Last" shall be written at the top of the last form.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 26th January, 1899.*

**No. 429-Gl.**—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 16th November, 1898—

Mr. J. S. Chakravarti to officiate in class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 5th December, 1898, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to

Mr. R. C. Chapman—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to officiate in Class III,

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 13th December, 1898—

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya to revert from class III to class IV,

Mr. H. G. Tomkins to revert from class IV to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to revert from class V to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 17th December, 1898—

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

**No. 430-Gl.**—Mr. W. D. F. Cowley, Officiating Comptroller, Central Provinces, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 5th December, 1898.

*The 27th January, 1899.*

**No. 446-Gl.**—Mr. K. B. Wagle, Assistant Accountant General, Burma, is granted privilege leave for 3 months and 15 days, with effect from the 20th January, 1899.

Mr. Juan Saran Chakravarti, Probationer, is transferred to the office of the Accountant-General, Burma, with effect from the 20th January, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th January, 1899.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

No. 75.—Major R. C. Onslow, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's own) Lancers, Assistant Judge Advocate General, and Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate General, 5th Circle, is confirmed as a Deputy Judge Advocate General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel R. A. Prideaux, vacated. Dated 6th January 1899.

Captain H. L. B. Acton, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers, to be an Assistant Judge Advocate General on the establishment, *vice* Major Onslow. Dated 6th January 1899.

## PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 76.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff:—

*To be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.*

Colonel the Honourable L. H. Jenkins, Commandant, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles. Dated 23rd January 1899.

*To be extra Aide-de-Camp.*

Captain H. McN. Patterson, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. Dated 18th January 1899.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 77.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

## Second-Lieutenants—

Percy Langdon Beddy, attached to the 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—28th March 1898.

Alan Moir Graham, attached to the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—25th November 1898.

## JUDICIAL.

No. 78.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article I, clauses (1) and (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869, as amended by XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895 as amended by G. G. O.s No. 1300-I. of 1896 and No. 781 of 1898, namely:—

- (1) In the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested*, for the words "Salutries of all mountain batteries" the words "Salutries of all mountain and heavy batteries" shall be substituted.
- (2) In the list of *Persons to be enrolled only*, the words "Salutries of other than mountain batteries" shall be expunged.

(3) In the *Forms of Attestation*, for the words "Salutries of mountain batteries" the words "Salutries of mountain and heavy batteries" shall be inserted.

(4) In Commissariat-Transport Form No. 34, after the words "Establishment of the Commissariat-Transport Department" the words "or for the Establishment of attendants on Army transport mules attached to Native cavalry regiments for grass duty" shall be inserted.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 79.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"Supplement to the London Gazette," dated the 30th December, 1898.

## INDIA OFFICE,

31st December, 1898.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India:—

*To be Companions.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Donald Robertson, Indian Staff Corps.

Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., Indian Medical Service.

Colonel David Sinclair, M. B., Indian Medical Service.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to make the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire:—

*To be Knights Commanders.*

Major-General Gerald de Courcy Morton, C.B.

Major-General George Corrie Bird, C.B., Indian Staff Corps.

*To be Companions.*

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Kellock McKay, Indian Medical Service.

Major Winthrop Benjamin Browning, Indian Medical Service.

Major John Joseph Holdsworth, Gorakhpur Light Horse.

"London Gazette," dated the 3rd January, 1899, pages 5, 9 and 10.

## WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL,

3rd January, 1899.

Staff Lieutenant-General Sir Robert C. Low, G.C.B., Indian Army, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, in succession



to Lieutenant-General Sir C. E. Nairne, K.C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 29th October, 1898.

Lieutenant General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Indian Staff Corps, to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, in succession to General Sir W. S. A. Lockhart, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Major-General Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B., to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, and to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General whilst so employed, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir C. M. Clarke, K.C.B., whose period of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 28th October, 1898.

Major-General Sir G. Luck, K.C.B., to be a Lieutenant-General on the Staff in India, and to have the local rank of Lieutenant-General whilst so employed, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., who has vacated that appointment. Dated 6th November, 1898.

\* \* \* \* \*

Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B., from Adjutant-General in India, to command a First Class District in India, *vice* Major-General (local Lieutenant-General) Sir G. B. Wolseley, K.C.B. Dated 8th November, 1898.

Colonel (Brigadier-General in India) Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., from a Deputy Adjutant-General in India, to be Adjutant-General in India, and to have the temporary rank of Major-General whilst so employed, *vice* Major-General G. de C. Morton, C.B. Dated 4th November, 1898.

*Indian Army.*—The undermentioned Colonels to be Major Generals, dated 8th December, 1898:—

Arthur W. L. Anderson, Madras Infantry.

James G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., Madras Infantry.

Major General A. W. L. Anderson, Madras Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th December, 1898.

*India Office, 3rd January, 1899.*

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers made by the Government of India:—

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Dated 2nd November, 1898.

Peter Robert Bairnsfather.

Dated 13th November, 1898.

Redmond Conyngham Samuel Macausland.

John Monteith.

Henry Richard Marrett.

Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Henry Montague Pakington Hawke.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.*

Dated 9th November, 1898.

Frank Shakespear.

Dated 16th November, 1898.

Ronald Eustace Chaplin.

Alfred Godfrey deVaud Chichester.

George Rainier de Herriez Smith.

Archibald Fawcett Thomason.

Francis Pearson Shaw Dunsford.

William Gibbon Nisbett.

William Richard Stone.

William Walter Gilbert Griffith.

Edward Herbert Boome.

Charles Eustace Bowen.

Carew Barnett.

Frank Cooke Webb Ware.

Charles Edward De Lisle Solbe.

Francis Goodwin Hill Sutton.

Walter Andrew Fraser.

John Latham Rose.

Charles McLeod Porteous.

Richard Carmichael Bell.

Edward Victor Martin.

Charles Graeme Robson.

James Alban Wilson.

Harington Owen Parr.

William Edward White.

John Charles Campbell Perkins.

Frederick Hugh Hiddings Jeffcoat.

William Charles Stuart Prince.

Arthur Poole Shewell.

Charles Hallyborton Campbell Grace.

Francis Augustus Jacques.

William Hugh Wooldridge.

Algernon Edward Webb.

Pomeroy Holland Pryor.

Dated 23rd November, 1898.

Percy Clare Elliott-Lockhart.

*Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

Dated 21st October, 1898.

Algernon John Parker Coke.

Dated 5th November, 1898.

Norman Meredith Geoghegan.

Lionel Francis Jenkins.

Henry Frank Shairp.

Harley Wentworth Ashburner.

William Albany Featherstonhaugh.

William David Reid.

John Arthur Bald.

Alexander William Daldy.

McVeagh Crichton.

John Louis Dougherty.

Cecil Gardner Ames.

Alfred Charles Samuel Burdon Ellis.

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

*To be Colonel.*

Lieutenant-Colonel William McConaghy, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 29th September, 1898.

#### INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Captain.*

**BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

Charles Pierce. Dated 2nd September, 1898.  
John Ried. Dated 26th September, 1898.

**MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT**

Cæsar Augustine Hellein. Dated 25th June, 1898.

*First Class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.*

**BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.**

William Archel Williams. Dated 2nd September, 1898.

George Wilson. Dated 26th September, 1898.

**MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.**

Joseph Nathaniel Herterlow. Dated 13th July, 1898.

**INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.**

The undermentioned Gentlemen to be Second Lieutenants:—

**INFANTRY.**

Herbert Aubrey Armstrong. Dated 17th December, 1897.

John Wickes Molyneux Hawes. Dated 20th October, 1898.

Charles Arnold Tulloch. Dated 25th November, 1898.

The appointment to the Indian Army Reserve of Officers of Second Lieutenant M. S. S. O'Connor is antedated to 4th March, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers:—

**INDIAN STAFF CORPS.**

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred George Yaldwyn, D.S.O. Dated 17th November, 1898.

Major Henry William Seymour. Dated 9th December, 1898.

**BENGAL CAVALRY.**

Major-General George D'Aguilar Jackson. Dated 8th December, 1898.

**BENGAL INFANTRY.**

Colonel Etwall Walter Smyth, C.B. Dated 5th December, 1898.

**INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.**

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Henry Blenkinsop, Madras Establishment. Dated 29th December, 1898.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Augustus Smyth, Bengal Establishment. Dated 27th July, 1898.

Lieutenant-Colonel Phirozsha Jamsetjee Damania, Bombay Establishment. Dated 28th October, 1898.

**ERRATUM.**

The date of rank of Lieutenant G. C. Garratt, whose admission to the Staff Corps was notified

in the *London Gazette* of the 22nd November, 1898, is 5th January, 1898, and not as stated in that Gazette.

**PROMOTIONS.**

No. 80.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

**INDIAN STAFF CORPS.**

*Captains to be Majors.*

22nd January, 1899.

Reginald Dennis Burlton.

Alexander Dingwall Fordyce.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O.

Frederick Herbert Yate.

George Henry John Moore.

James William Caldwell Hutchinson.

Walter Ernest Phillips.

Leonard Wilkinson Cleveland Kerrich.

Nowell Sherson Swanston.

Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney.

Piers Richard Legh.

William Anson Thompson.

Charles Irwin Fry.

Frank Herbert Hancock.

Henry Francis Edwards Hodges.

Brevet Major Frederick Charles Wood Rideout.

Llewellyn James Howell.

Ralph Woodchurch Sherard.

James Andrews Brown.

**Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.**

5th December, 1898.

Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor.

3rd January, 1899.

Arthur Young.

**NATIVE ARMY.**

No. 81.—5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot Dafadar Ansab Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ismail Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Ressaidar Narayan Singh to be Woordie-Major, *vice* Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Ram Singh, resigned;

with effect from 11th September 1898.

No. 82.—13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Ressaidar Sardara Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 83.—1st Regiment of Madras Lancers—

Troop Havildar Major Manaji Rao to be Jemadar, *vice* Gulab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 17th November 1898.

**No. 84.—Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners—**

Drill Havildar Madho Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurdin, deceased, with effect from 15th October 1898.

**No. 85.—4th (Prince Albert Victor's) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry—**

Jemadar Ram-Parsad Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Jahan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**No. 86.—5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry—**

Jemadar Namdar Khan to be Subadar and Havildar Sarwaryar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Mirza Hashim Beg, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

**No. 87.—15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—**

Color Havildar Sawan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Waryam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th November 1898.

Havildar Naurang Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mal Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**No. 88.—34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers) —**

Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Subadar and Pay Havildar Atma Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sawan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

**No. 89.—44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—**

Havildar Dal-Mardan Basniet to be Jemadar, *vice* Siu-Narayan Nagarkoti, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1898.

**No. 90.—1st Battalion, and (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)—**

Havildar Lachhman Rana to be Jemadar, *vice* Kalu Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

**No. 91.—10th Regiment (1st Burma-Gurkha Rifles) of Madras Infantry—**

Subadar Daulat Rana Bahadur to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Gambhir Sahi to be Subadar, and Havildar Pahal Sing Karki to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Abhiman Sing Gurung Sardar Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 19th November 1898.

**No. 92.—10th Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry—**

Havildar Hariset Pillankar to be Jemadar, *vice* Dharmaji Redkar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 19th November 1898.

**No. 93.—27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry—**

Quarter Master Havildar Karam Shah to be Jemadar to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from 3rd May 1898.

**RETIREMENTS.**

**No. 94.**—Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., Indian Medical Service, Bengal is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**No. 95.**—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major-General Arthur William Leslie Anderson, General List, Infantry, Madras,—19th December 1898.

Major-General James Graham Robert Douglas MacNeill, C.B., General List, Infantry, Madras,—21st December 1898.

Major Alexander Dingwall Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps,—23rd January 1899.

**No. 96.**—Honorary Major Henry Charles Hodgkins, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th December 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**No. 97.**—Honorary Captain Charles Lightening, Deputy Commissary, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**REWARDS.**

**No. 98.**—The first Christian name of Sergeant R. M. Quinn, promoted to Sub-Conductor in G. G. O. No. 961 of 1898, is Roland, and put as therein notified.

**ORDER OF MERIT.**

**No. 99.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned Native Officer and Sepoys of the Indian Army serving with the Armed Forces of the British East African Protectorate, during the Military operations in Uganda during 1897-98:—

**14th Bengal Infantry.**

**Jemadar Bhagwan Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October 1897, on which occasion he took charge of a maxim gun and for hours practically fought it single-handed in the face of a close and heavy fire, under which most of the gun detachment fell wounded, he and the gun being a special mark for the enemy's musketry.

**No. 1733, Sepoy Kaka Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October 1897, on which occasion he took charge of a maxim gun and fought it throughout the engagement, notwithstanding his having been wounded.

**No. 1758, Sepoy Bagga Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Hill on the 19th October 1897, on which occasion he was severely wounded in the leg, but nevertheless crept back into the firing line as soon as his wound had been dressed, and fought to the end of the engagement.

**No. 1545, Naick Sham Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at the storming of the entrenched position at Kabagambi on the 24th February 1898, on which occasion, under a very heavy fire at a range of twenty or thirty yards, he brought up a maxim gun into the outer works of the enemy's position after they had been carried, and placed it so as to bear on the entrance to the inner work.

*15th Bengal Infantry.*

**No. 3036, Sepoy Sahib Singh, and No. 3277, Sepoy Phuman Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th December 1897, on which occasion they bravely and devotedly stood by Lieutenant Macdonald on that officer falling mortally wounded, though the enemy were almost on him at the time.

**No. 3184, Sepoy Golab Singh, No. 3464, Sepoy Bishan Singh, and No. 3385, Sepoy Karpal Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th December 1897, on which occasion, on Lieutenant Macdonald falling mortally wounded, they rushed to the assistance of that officer in the face of overwhelming odds and under a heavy fire, and, after driving back the enemy, carried him to a more secure position.

**No. 2354, Havildar Atar Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Kabagambi on the 24th February 1898, on which occasion he brought his detachment of thirteen men and two maxim guns, which had been abandoned by the Swahili carriers, along with the fighting line, under a heavy fire from the fort at a range of a hundred yards, and by his great courage and coolness rendered conspicuously valuable service.

*31st Bengal Infantry.*

**No. 266, Lance-Naick Wasir Ali.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Mruli on the 26th April 1898, on which occasion, though severely wounded in the shoulder and unable to fire himself, he remained in the fighting line, supplying his comrades with ammunition.

**No. 100.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the advancement of the undermentioned Native Officer from the 3rd to the 2nd class of the Order of Merit:—

*14th Bengal Infantry.*

**Jemadar Bhagwan Singh.**—For conspicuous gallantry in action at Lubwa's Fort on the 11th December 1897, on which occasion, on one of the maxim guns being disabled by a shot, he coolly repaired it

under a heavy fire at point-blank range, and, though wounded, again brought it into action and assisted materially in repulsing the enemy.

**VOLUNTEER CORPS.**

**APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.**

**No. 101.—Central Bengal Light Horse—**

Captain William Fraser McDonell, to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Major C. H. Pope, resigned.

**No. 102.—Surma Valley Light Horse—**

Arthur Henry Austen Meredith, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 14th September 1898, *vice* Sidey, promoted.

**No. 103.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—**

Captain William Edwin Browne, V.D., retires, and is granted permission to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps.

**No. 104.—Bangalore Rifle Volunteers—**

George Tate, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur James Atkinson resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**No. 105.—Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps—**

Second-Lieutenant William Charles Hurst, Supernumerary List, Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th January 1899, to complete the establishment.

**No. 106.—Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles—**

John Frederick Somers-Eve, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Edmiston, promoted.

**No. 107.—North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Second-Lieutenant Richard Craig Farrell resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

**No. 108.—Shillong Volunteer Rifles—**

In G. G. O. No. 50 of 1899, for "Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, etc.," read "Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Neil Campbell, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, etc."

**No. 109.—Malabar Volunteer Rifles—**

Mr. William Stokes M.B., C.M., to be medical officer, *vice* Pemberton, resigned.

**MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**

**No. 110.**—Lieutenant F. W. Brunner, Royal Engineers, Bengal Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from 1st November 1898.



## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS.

No. 3.—The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 26th November 1898:—

*To be Assistant Engineer.*

Walter Wheatley.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 4.—The following promotions are made

in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 11th December 1898:—

*To be Commander, 2nd grade.*

Commander P. Downes, *vice* Commander J. S. Barrett (retired).

*To be Commander, 3rd grade.*

Lieutenant C. F. Fletcher.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Sub-Lieutenant A. Hamilton, *vice* C. F. Fletcher.

Sub-Lieutenant W. C. Taylor (seconded), *vice* Sub-Lieutenant A. R. S. Warden, temporarily retired.

Sub-Lieutenant C. M. Locke, *vice* W. C. Taylor (seconded).

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 27th January, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 21st and the 27th January 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Devonshire Regiment.	Lieutenant D. C. Kane	23rd January 1899.	Jullundur	...	...
K. Battery, Royal Horse Artillery.	Major R. M. Crofton	24th January 1899.	In train between Rawal Pindi and Umballa.	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 20th January, 1899.*

No. 21.—Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is temporarily appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways Lucknow, till further orders.

*The 21st January, 1899.*

No. 22.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council, having sanctioned the undermentioned surveys being undertaken, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

	Miles.
(1) Mymensingh to Netrokona	24
(2) Sripur to Tangail	41
(3) Dacca to Tangail	54
(4) Left bank of the Brahmaputra (opposite Goalundo) to Dacca	42

The project will be known as the Dacca-Mymensingh Railway Extensions Surveys.

*The 23rd January, 1899.*

No. 23.—Mr. F. K. Cunliffe, Store-keeper, North Western Railway, in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Store-keeper

of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. S. A. J. Keatinge, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 25.—The Governor General is pleased to sanction, under Section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad Railway.

No. 26.—With reference to Director of Railway Traffic's Notification No. 5, dated the 6th January, 1899, Mr. M. S. S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, and Officiating District Traffic Superintendent, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. T. G. Acres, on deputation to the Kohat and Bunno Railway Survey, or until further orders.

No. 27.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 269, dated the 14th June, 1898, Mr. J. Rickie, Officiating Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to class I, grade 3, of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th October, 1898.

No. 28.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the 14th October, 1898 :—

Names.	From	To
G. E. Jones . . . . .	Class II, grade 2 . . . . .	Class II, grade 1.
E. S. Strong . . . . .	Class III, grade 1, Officiating in class II.	Class II, grade 4.

No. 24.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 43 R.T.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

*Simla, the 17th January 1899.*

Read:—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4804, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890—the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make General Rules under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 1397 R. T., dated the 27th December 1898.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied for leave to adopt the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 4804, dated the 30th October 1890, on the Ghaziabad-Moradabad railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations to the Ghaziabad-Moradabad railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway

servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Engineer-in-Chief, Ghaziabad-Moradabad railway, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

*The 25th January, 1899.*

No. 31.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 99-R. E.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 24th January, 1899.*

## RAILWAY PROVIDENT FUNDS.

### Modification of Rules.

Read—

Paragraph 3 of Secretary of State's Despatch No. 40-Ry., dated 26th April, 1894.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 1461-E., dated 7th July, 1894.

Despatch No. 82-Ry., dated 19th December, 1894, to Secretary of State.

Despatch No. 7-Ry., dated 24th January, 1895, from Secretary of State.

Despatch No. 12-Ry., dated 12th February, 1896, to Secretary of State.

Despatch No. 28-Ry., dated 26th March, 1896, from Secretary of State.

Despatch No. 3-Ry., dated 13th January, 1898, to Secretary of State.

Despatch No. 58-Ry., dated 14th July, 1898, from Secretary of State.

**RESOLUTION.**—In the correspondence quoted above, the Government of India have had under consideration various suggestions and representations which have been made in connection with the depreciation of the deposits of subscribers to the Provident Funds of State and Companies' lines, resulting from the fall in exchange. They have also noticed the inadequacy, in many cases, of the funds, as at present constituted, to fulfil the purposes for which they were instituted, and have discussed the question of suitable remedies. The conclusions arrived at were that, while it would be outside the agreement between Government and the depositors to adopt a suggestion, which has been made, that the deposits of non-domiciled employes should be repaid on retirement or death at a privileged rate of exchange, it was desirable and reasonable that depositors, whose intention it was to retire to Europe, America or the British Colonies, should be allowed to convert their subscriptions into sterling at the rate of exchange obtaining in the year in which they were deposited in the fund, subject to the condition that the rate of interest allowed should also be adjusted to that usually obtainable on sterling as distinguished from rupee transactions; also that steps were necessary to place the funds on a more efficient basis by increasing the rates both of subscribers' deposits and of the Government or Railway contributions; and, lastly, that some special concessions were required to meet the case of subscribers who were too near the end of their service to benefit materially by the reconstitution of the funds. The following arrangements for giving effect to those conclusions so far as they affect the Provident Funds of State Railways have been approved by the Secretary of State, and, except as otherwise provided, will come into force from the date of this resolution.

1.—Future entrants, whether married or single, will be required to subscribe to the Provident Fund at an uniform rate of one-twelfth of pay, to which Government will add half-yearly—

(a) a first sum out of the gross revenue of the railway equal to one-half of such subscriptions;

(b) a second sum not exceeding one-half of such subscriptions; and also not exceeding one per cent. of net earnings, calculated before any contributions to the fund have been added to the working expenses.

They will also have the option, to be exercised once for all within six months of joining the fund, of having their Provident Fund Account kept in sterling or in rupees, the amount being converted in the case of accounts kept in sterling once a year at the average rate of exchange obtained by the Secretary of State for his remittances for that year, interest being allowed at 3 per cent. only instead of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., which is the rate at present allowed on accounts kept in rupees.

*Note.*—Liberty is in both cases reserved to the Government to reduce the rate of interest in certain eventualities.

II.—As regards subscribers now in the service:—

(a) European and Eurasian subscribers of less than 20 years' service, or less than 40 years of age when the new scheme comes into force, and all other subscribers without respect to their age or service, will have the option, to be exercised within six months from the date of this resolution, of coming under the new scheme for the remainder of their service. They will also have the option, whether they elect for the new scheme or not, of having their accounts recast from the commencement on a sterling basis, and kept for the future in sterling as in Rule I; this option must also be exercised within six months from the same date.

(b) European and Eurasian subscribers of 20 years' service and upwards, or of 40 years of age and upwards, on the 1st January, 1898, that being the date from which the new scheme comes into force, will remain on the old scale and have their Provident Fund balances (compulsory subscriptions with bonus on those subscription and interest) paid to them on retirement to Europe, America or the Colonies, or in the event of death before retirement, to their heirs or assigns, if the latter reside or intend to reside in Europe, America or the Colonies, at 1s. 6d. per rupee; unless they elect within six months as above, to come under the new scale for the rest of their service, in which case they will be treated in the same way as men of less than 20 years' service or 40 years of age who elect to come under the new scale as in Rule II (a). The difference of cost between the actual market value of the rupee and 1s. 6d. will be chargeable to the working expenses of the railway as additional contributions to the Provident Fund.

III.—The following supplementary rule will apply to all persons:—

An employé with under 20 years' service who may leave the railway voluntarily, otherwise than on medical certificate that he is unfit for further service, or on transfer to another railway with the consent of his employer, or who may be dismissed for ordinary misconduct or negligence, will be liable to forfeit the whole or a portion of the railway contributions and interest thereon, subject to any orders that may be passed on specific cases by Government, on the recommendation of the Managers, or to any general rules on the subject that may be laid down hereafter.

The cases of employés dismissed for gross misconduct or fraud will be governed by the present rule, Public Works Code, Volume IV, Chapter X, paragraph 29.

IV.—The new rules, so far as applicable, will extend to the same classes of employés as those to whom the present rules apply, *vide* Public Works Department Code, Volume IV, Chapter X, paragraph 6.

V.—In the case of employés already in the service who elect for them under the option allowed in Rule II, the new rates of subscriptions and contributions specified in Rule I will come into operation with effect from the 1st January 1898. In individual cases however in which the Manager considers that there will be difficulty or hardship in collecting arrear subscriptions from that date, he may defer the application of the rules to the 1st January 1899.

2. It must be clearly understood that subscribers who do not elect the new rules will remain wholly under the old rules; that is to say, they will receive, as at present, a bonus of 50 per cent. of their compulsory subscriptions, and a second bonus not exceeding 50 per cent. of their compulsory subscriptions and calculated on one-half per cent. of the net earnings only, instead of on one per cent. as under the new rules.



3. The concession regarding payment of their deposits at the rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee to employes with 20 years' service and over, or of 40 years of age and above [Rule II (b)], extends to all persons who, during the years 1897 or 1898, or during the current year, before the issue of this resolution, may have been or may be compelled, by the operation of the 55 years' rule, to retire from the service.

4. Should it appear hereafter that the contributions made by Government to the deposits of subscribers under this scheme, with interest, are, either generally or in particular cases, in excess of the value of the pension admissible to pensionable officers of similar standing and on corresponding pay, Government reserves the right either to modify the rates, or to reduce the amounts payable in individual cases.

5. The question how far the arrangement above notified can be adapted to the Provident Funds of Companies' lines is under separate consideration and will be dealt with hereafter.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam, and the Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State Railways, for information and guidance.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant-General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 19th January, 1899.*

No. 18.—Mr. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for six months, in extension of that sanctioned in Public Works Department Notification No. 316, dated 17th August, 1897.

*The 24th January, 1899.*

No. 29.—Mr. C. H. Reynolds, C.I.E., Director General of Telegraphs, has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th January, 1899.

No. 30.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., Chief Superintendent, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed Director General of Telegraphs, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th January, 1899, consequent on the retirement from the service of Mr. C. H. Reynolds, C.I.E.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

*The 19th January, 1899.*

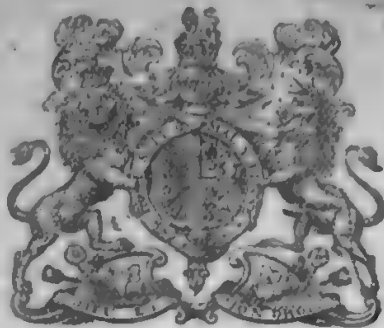
No. 19.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 443, dated the 21st May, 1896, as modified by Notification No. 241, dated the 19th June, 1897, the services of Mr. R. C. Barker, C.I.E., Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, are permanently transferred to the Indo-European Telegraph Department, with effect from the 1st September, 1898.

No. 20.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade.	11th November, 1898.
Mr. W. P. Henderson	Do. do.	Do. do.	21st November, 1898.
Mr. R. Meredith	Do. do.	Do. do.	23rd November, 1898.
Mr. W. Sutherland	Do. Officiating	Do. do.	8th December, 1898.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 5.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART V.**—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23:—

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Indian Contract Act Amendment Bill.

Indian Evidence Bill.

Petroleum Bill.

SUPPLEMENT No. 5.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 3rd February, 1899.*

No. 80.—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 9th January 1899.

### MEDICAL.

*The 28th January, 1899.*

No. 146.—Captain J. O. Pinto, I.M.S. (Madras), is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, during the absence on furlough on medical certificate of Major R. B. Roe, I.M.S. (Madras), or until further orders.

*The 1st February, 1899.*

No. 158.—Captain C. G. Spencer, M.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), R.A.M.C., and Lieutenant H. J. Walton, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal),

are placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Home Department from the dates on which they respectively assumed charge of their duty.

No. 161.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, for employment on plague duty :—

Captain H. A. Cooper, 1st Sikh Infantry.

Captain G. P. Campbell, 25th Punjab Infantry.

Captain O. A. Smith, 27th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant W. C. Paleologus, 28th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant E. B. Peacock, 31st Punjab Infantry.

*The 3rd February, 1899.*

No. 173.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Major R. Ross, I.M.S. (Madras), on special duty under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, for six months. Pension Service, 18th year, commenced 23rd June 1898.

#### SANITARY. PLAGUE.

*The 31st January 1899.*

No. 411.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailar in the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Karuikam festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (111 of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi, Devargudda, Ranibonnur and Chalgeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 12th to the 26th February 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to Mailar on the occasion of the Karuikam festival.

*The 3rd February 1899.*

No. 447.—THE following notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :—

(F. & H. 313.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, January 10th, 1899.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Brussels, enclosing the following copy of a Decree issued by the Belgian Government, viz. :—

*Moniteur Belge 1r Janvier 1899.*

*Peste.—Mesures aux frontières de mer.*

*Le Ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics,*

*Vu l'arrêté royal du 5 avril 1897, prescrivant des mesures sanitaires relatives aux provenances de pays ou de circonscriptions territoriales déclarés contaminés de peste ;*

*Vu spécialement les articles 5 et 6 de cet arrêté, chargeant le Ministre de l'agriculture et des travaux publics de désigner les pays ou parties de pays à l'égard desquels le régime prévu par les 1er à 4 du dit arrêté concernant l'importation et le transit des marchandises, sera rendu applicable, et de régler les mesures à prendre dans les ports, au point de vue de la visite médicale, de l'*

isolement et de la désinfection, à l'égard des navires considérés comme infectés, suspects ou indemnes ;

Reçu les arrêtés ministériels des 23 février 1897, † 1er mai 1897 et ‡ 16 août 1898 ;

Vu l'avis de la commission sanitaire de l'Escaut.

Arrêté :

ART. 1er. Les dispositions qui font l'objet des articles 1er à 4 de l'arrêté royal du 5 avril 1897, susvisés, sont rendues applicables aux provenances de l'Empire Indien, contaminé par la peste.

Ces dispositions continueront à être appliquées aux provenances de la Perse, de la partie de l'Empire chinois située au sud du 30e degré de latitude et de l'île de Formose.

ART. 2. Ces provenances, arrivant par voie de mer, seront soumises, à la station sanitaire de l'Escaut et dans les ports d'Ostende et de Nieuport, ainsi qu'à Solzaete, au régime stipulé par les chapitres II, III et IV du règlement sanitaire général annexé à la Convention sanitaire internationale de Venise, en date du 19 mars 1897.

ART. 3. Les marchandises et objets visés à l'article 1er de l'arrêté royal du 5 avril 1897 et provenant d'un des ports de l'océan Indien, autres que ceux reconnus contaminés de peste, doivent être accompagnés, à l'importation et au transit, par application du premier alinéa de l'article 3 de cet arrêté, d'un certificat d'origine visé par un agent consulaire belge et, à défaut de pareil agent résident au port d'expédition, d'un certificat d'origine visé par l'autorité locale de ce port.

Bruxelles, le 30 Décembre 1898.

LÉON DE BRUYN.

#### POLICE.

*The 30th January, 1899.*

No. 48.—The services of Lieutenant E. W. M. Purvis, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

*The 31st January, 1899.*

No. 55.—The services of Captain H. E. Whiffin, 13th Bengal Lancers, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 28th February 1899.

*The 3rd February, 1899.*

No. 60.—The services of Captain E. Wintour, 3rd Madras Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 3rd February, 1899.*

No. 41.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has permitted the Ven'ble Brook De edes, Archdeacon of Lucknow, to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th January 1899.

No. 43.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to notify for general information that the Right Reverend James Edward Cowell Welldon, D.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, arrived in India on the 28th January, and was installed in St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, on the 1st February, 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

\* Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1649, dated the 4th June 1897.

† Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 1734, dated the 18th June 1897.

‡ Published in the *Gazette of India* under Home Department Notification No. 3063, dated the 23rd September 1898.



## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 30th January, 1899.*

No. 132-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), a Political Agent of the 1st class, is posted, on return from furlough and extraordinary leave, as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, with effect from the 24th January, 1899.

*The 2nd February, 1899.*

No. 140-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Johannes Scharnhorst as Acting Consul for Germany at Rangoon vice Mr. H. Schmidt, resigned.

No. 273-F.—The services of Mr. A. F. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner and Superintendent, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th of January, 1899, the date on which he resumed charge of his duties at Peshawar.

*The 3rd February, 1899.*

No. 174-E.B.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette*, dated 25th October, 1898, is re-published for general information:—

**A**T the Court at BALMORAL, the 20th day of October, 1898.

PRESENT,

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Duke of Fife.

Earl of Kintore.

Lord George Hamilton.

**W**HEREAS by Treaty, capitulation, grant, usage, sufferance, and other lawful means, Her Majesty the Queen has jurisdiction in China and Japan.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the "Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1890," or otherwise in Her Majesty vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of the Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:—

1. The Registrar of Her Majesty's Supreme Court for China and Japan shall be appointed by Her Majesty.

He shall be either a member of the Bar of England, Scotland, or Ireland, or a Solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or Ireland, or a Writer to Her Majesty's Signet or a Solicitor in the Supreme Courts of Scotland.

He may also, with the approval of the Secretary of State, hold the office of Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court.

In case of the absence or illness of the Registrar, or during a vacancy in the office of Registrar, or during the employment of the Registrar in another capacity, or on emergency, the Chief Justice may, by writing under his hand and the Seal of the Supreme Court, appoint any fit person to act as Registrar for the time therein mentioned, or until the appointment is revoked by the Chief Justice or disapproved by the Secretary of State.

2. The Registrar shall, subject to any directions of the Supreme Court, hear and determine in a summary way such criminal cases as may, under the Orders in Council relating to China and Japan, be so heard and determined, and for that purpose shall have the jurisdiction, power, and authority of the Supreme Court.

3. The Registrar shall, subject to any directions of the Supreme Court, have and discharge within the district of the Consulate-General of Shanghai all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England; and Article 53 of "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1865," shall apply to the Registrar in like manner as to the Supreme Court and every other Court.

4. On the commencement of this Order the Assistant Judge of the Supreme Court shall cease to be the Registrar of that Court; and the existing Chief Clerk shall be the first Registrar under the provisions of this Order.

Sub-article (2) of Article 4 of "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1878," is hereby revoked.

5. This Order shall come into force on the day on which it is first exhibited in the public office of Her Majesty's Consulate-General of Shanghai, and that day is in this Order referred to as the commencement of this Order.

6. This Order may be cited as "The China and Japan Order in Council, 1898."

A. W. FitzRoy.

**No. 817-I. B.**—Lieutenant A. G. Maxwell, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 1st July, 1898. Lieutenant Maxwell continued to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, and is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

**No. 318-I. B.**—Captain F. H. B. Commeline, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry, from the date of joining, *vice* Lieutenant A. G. Maxwell, and is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 3rd February, 1899.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**No. 111.**—Major J. Shearer, M.B., D.S.O., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, who was appointed to be Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, *pro tem.*, in G. G. O. No. 996 of 1898, is confirmed in that appointment.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

**No. 112.**—Major J. G. Downing, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed Controller of Military Accounts, with effect from the 17th November 1898, *vice* Brevet-Colonel G. W. Sawyer, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

**No. 113.**—The following promotions and appointment are made, with effect from the 10th November 1898, *vice* Major J. G. Downing, promoted to the grade of Controller of Military Accounts:

Names.	From	To
Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. R. Burgess, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Military Accountant, 1st class.
Major G. A. Williams, Indian Staff Corps.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Mr. H. G. Whelan	Military Accountant, 4th class.	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain T. A. Harrison, Indian Staff Corps.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Lieutenant G. S. Shepard, Indian Staff Corps, 9th Bengal Lancers.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant F. W. Bagshawe, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant H. G. W. Chandler, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.	...	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

**No. 114.**—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the follow-

ing appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

*To be Officiating Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant C. Wigram, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers. Dated 11th January 1899.

(This cancels G. G. O. No. 56 of 1899.)

#### STAFF CORPS.

**No. 115.**—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

##### Second-Lieutenants—

Henry Watson, Stace, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry,—16th March 1898.

George Benson Brown, Officiating Wing Officer, 11th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—25th December 1898.

**No. 116.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Hugh Hoskyns Bury, South Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—4th January 1899.

## PENSIONS.

### WARRANT OFFICERS.

**No. 117.**—Conductor Henry William Morimer, Commissariat—Transport Department Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

**No. 118.**—Conductor James Carter, Commissariat—Transport Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

**No. 119.**—Conductor John Bell, Public Works Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

**No. 120.**—Conductor Louis Murray, Public Works Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 121.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

*To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.*

## BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. King, K.C.I.E., retired. Dated 28th February 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Russick Lall Dutt, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., retired. Dated 1st April 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Joshua Duke, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel T. H. Hendley, C.I.E., promoted. Dated 2nd April 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John McConaghey, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Crombie, M.D., retired. Dated 7th April 1898.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Palmer, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. D. Cunningham, C.I.E., retired. Dated 26th June 1898.

No. 122.—The following promotion is made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Major.*

Captain Archibald Henry Kellie, —1st February 1899.

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

## Madras.

No. 123.—Sub-Conductor John McGill to be Conductor, with effect from the 5th December 1898.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 124.—Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Donovan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Punjab Irrigation, to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Joseph Devine, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Burma, to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor John Watson, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, Burma, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Sub-Conductor Frederick Wiseman, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Sergeant Adrian Johnston, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 7th January 1899, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Thomas Chapman, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, retired.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 125.—40th (Pathan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Faiz Muhammad Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Mukarrab Khan, deceased, with effect from the 28th September 1898.

No. 126.—16th Regiment of Madras Infantry—

Jemadar Durvasulu to be Subadar and Havildar Venkatasami to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Gopalasami, deceased, with effect from 26th November 1898.

No. 127.—31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Harsukh to be Subadar and Havildar Bijai Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mangal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st October 1898.

No. 128.—9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Havildar Major Itoojee Cadam (from 28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, Pioneers) to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Muhammad Khan, promoted, with effect from 3rd February 1899.

No. 129.—19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Color Havildar Sumer Singh and Havildar Shaikh Ahmad to be Jemadars, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the 22nd Bombay Infantry, and Govind Sirke, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st November 1898.

No. 130.—26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Havildar Sher Singh (from 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry) to be Jemadar, *vice* Sultan Muhammad, deceased, with effect from 15th December 1898.

No. 131.—Bhopal Battalion—

Havildar Gokul Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Khajan Singh, discharged with a gratuity, with effect from the 20th December 1898.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 132.—3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry—

Ressaidar Arjun Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Jai Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Partab Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurmukh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st December 1898.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 133.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Charles Farwell, General List, Infantry, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 27th February 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 134.—Honorary Captain Thomas Chaplin, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the 2nd January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## REWARDS.

## GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 135.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct without gratuity for the quarter ended on 31st December 1898 :—

Colour Sergeant William O'Brien, Office of the Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command.

Sergeant Clement Arthur Spicer, Ordnance Department.

No. 136.—The undermentioned trooper of His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard is granted a medal inscribed "for long service and good conduct" with gratuity, under the provisions of clause 64, India Army Circulars, 1890 :—

No. 35, Trooper Prag Singh.

## ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 137.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Indian Army :—

No. 756.—*Naick Butta Singh, 4th Bombay Infantry.*—For conspicuous gallantry in action near Helishid, on Lake Wama, East Africa, on the 22nd June 1898, on which occasion, though twice severely wounded himself, he went to the assistance of Sepoy Maya Singh, who was mortally wounded, and after driving off several parties of the enemy, finally brought Maya Singh into camp with the assistance of two other sepoys.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 138.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers.*—Sub-Lieutenant Thomas Paterson Purdie resigns his commission.

No. 139.—*Suxna Valley Light Horse.*—2nd-Lieutenant John George Knowles to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th October 1898, vice Blakeney, resigned.

Harold John Mounsey, Esq., to be Captain, with effect from the 15th December 1897, vice Walliker, placed on the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Henry McBain to be Captain, with effect from the 14th September 1898, vice Brown-Constable, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

2nd-Lieutenant Charles Lyon Sidey to be Lieutenant, vice McBain, promoted.

No. 140.—*Punjab Light Horse.*—Lieutenant William Henry Swales to be Captain, vice Clarke, resigned.

No. 141.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*—Charles William Davison, gentleman, to be Lieutenant, vice Milne, promoted.

Lieutenant William Milne to be Captain, with effect from the 1st December 1898, vice Captain and Honorary Major E. Nicholl, V.D., deceased.

No. 142.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.*—

Lieutenant Henry Charles Hodgkins resigns his commission.

Dr. Arnold Caddy, F.R.C.S., to be medical officer, vice Greenhill, resigned.

Samuel Gregson, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 143.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers.*—

Edward John Farmer, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, vice Lee, promoted.

William Parkin, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, vice Arden, promoted.

George Aubrey Roberts, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, vice Smith, promoted.

Charles Pusey Gay, gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 144.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.*—

Captain George Edward Jones to be Major, vice Rickie, transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

Lieutenant Cyril Hitchcock to be Captain, vice Jones, promoted, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

2nd-Lieutenant Bryan Stapleton to be Lieutenant, vice Hitchcock, promoted, with effect from the 8th December 1898.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 5.—Mr. A. E. Nash, Storekeeper, Bombay Dockyard, is granted one year and nine months' furlough, under Articles 371 and 378 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.



## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 25th January, 1899.*

No. 32.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Way, R. A.	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Superintending Engineer, class 2.	.....	22nd October, 1898.
Martyn, G. V.	Superintending Engineer, class I, temporary rank.	Ditto	.....	22nd October, 1898.
Spring, F. J. E., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class 3.	Temporary	15th November, 1898.

*The 28th January, 1899.*

No. 36.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 1st grade, are promoted to Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), with effect from the 1st January, 1899 :—

Mr. S. C. Tomkins.  
„ G. B. Goyder.

No. 37.—Mr. M. W. Clifford, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 2nd grade, on probation, is confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch and promoted to Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade (new classification), with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 38.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 2nd grade, are promoted to Assistant Examiner of Accounts, 1st grade (new classification), with effect from the 1st January, 1899 :—

Mr. W. English.  
Pundit Gangarama Kaula.  
Mr. E. D. Chanter.  
„ F. P. B. Wood.  
„ C. C. Fink.

No. 39.—The undermentioned Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, are confirmed in the Superior Accounts Branch and promoted to Assistant Examiner, 2nd grade (new classification), with effect from the date noted against each :—

Mr. W. H. Scott, 17th January, 1899.  
„ W. Courtenay, 24th January, 1899.

*The 30th January, 1899.*

No. 41.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is temporarily transferred to that of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

No. 42.—Public Works Department Notification No. 550, dated 3rd December, 1898, placing temporarily the services of Lieutenant W. K. Russell, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service, is hereby cancelled.

*The 31st January, 1899.*

No. 43.—Public Works Department Notification No. 549, dated 3rd December, 1898, placing temporarily the services of Lieutenant H. E. C. Cowie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on Field Service, is hereby cancelled.

No. 44.—Mr. R. W. Roberts, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough up to the 15th October, 1899, in extension of that published in Burma Government (Railway Branch) Notification No. 3, dated the 4th January, 1899.

F. R. UPCOTT,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 25th January, 1899.*

No. 33.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Teogood, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	.....	22nd October, 1898.
Sutherland, A. R.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	.....	22nd October, 1898.
Atkinson, R. P.	Ditto	Ditto	.....	7th November, 1898.
Perram, G. J.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Temporary	7th November, 1898.
Higgins, A. F.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Ditto	7th November, 1898.

*The 26th January, 1899.*

No. 34.—Mr. E. A. Denny, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 35.—Mr. H. Rainier, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Accounts, Madras.

*The 30th January, 1899.*

No. 40.—Mr. B. E. Luffman, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is granted leave on medical certificate, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations, for two months, in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 571, dated 21st December, 1898.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 6.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 170-M.

*Calcutta, the 10th February, 1899.*

Intelligence having been received of the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Bulgaria, Court mourning is ordered till 13th February, 1899.

When attending at Government House, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 10th February, 1899.*

No. 328.—In supersession of Home Department Notification No. 2032, dated the 1st November 1877, the following new Warrant of Precedence for India which has been approved by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, and which has received Her Royal Sign Manual, as also the revised graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service, supplementary to the Warrant of Precedence, which has been prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information:—

1. Warrant of Precedence approved by the Queen, Empress of India.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India:

To all to whom these Presents shall come:

Whereas it hath been represented unto Us that it is advisable that the rank and precedence of persons holding appointments in the East Indies as regulated by Our Royal Warrant, dated the 18th day of October 1876, should be altered, we do therefore hereby declare that it is Our will and pleasure that in lieu of the table laid down in our said recited Warrant, the following table be henceforth observed with respect to the rank and precedence of the persons hereinafter named, *vis.*:—

1. Governor General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras and Bombay.
3. President of the Council of the Governor General.
4. Lieutenant-Governor when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governor.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor General.
10. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
12. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
13. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras and Bombay.
14. Lieutenant-Generals Commanding the Forces, Punjab, Bengal, Madras and Bombay.
15. Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Assam, Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore, and Agents to the Governor General in Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
16. Puisne Judges of a High Court.
17. Chief Judge of a Chief Court.
18. Military Officers above the rank of Major-General.
19. Additional Members of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.
20. Bishops of Lahore, Rangoon, and Lucknow.
21. Secretaries to the Government of India.

22. Commissioner in Sind.
23. Judges of a Chief Court, Recorder of Rangoon and Judicial Commissioners, Burma.
24. Chief Secretaries to the Governments of Madras and Bombay.
25. Major-Generals, Members of a Board of Revenue, Commissioners of Revenue and Customs, Bombay, and Financial Commissioners, Punjab and Burma.
26. Judicial Commissioners, including Additional Judicial Commissioners of Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Sind.
27. Additional Members of the Councils of the Governors of Madras and Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, and Members of the Legislative Council of a Lieutenant-Governor.
28. Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities.

## FIRST CLASS.

29. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 30 years' standing.
30. Advocate-General, Calcutta.
31. Comptroller and Auditor-General.
32. Commissioners of Divisions, the Superintendent of Port Blair, and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts), within their respective charges.
33. Chief Secretaries to Local Governments, other than those of Madras and Bombay.
34. Surveyor-General of India, Directors-General of the Post Office, of Telegraphs in India and of Railways, Chief Engineers, first class, Accountants-General, Military and Public Works Departments, Director, Royal Indian Marine, and Manager, North Western Railway.
35. Bishops (not territorial) under license from the Crown.
36. Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.
37. Brigadiers-General.
38. Commissioners of Divisions.
39. Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue, and Opium Agents, Benares and Bihar.
40. Secretaries and Joint Secretaries to Local Governments, and Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

## SECOND CLASS.

41. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 23 years' standing and Colonels.
42. Military Secretary to the Viceroy.
43. Judicial Commissioners of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and Baluchistan; the Superintendent of Port Blair; and Residents, Political Agents, and Superintendents drawing Rs. 2,000 a month and upwards (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts).
44. Inspector-General of Forests in India, and Director of the Geological Survey.
45. Standing Counsel to the Government of India.
46. Directors of Public Instruction, and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Governments, and Accountants General.
47. Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay; Commissioners of Settlements; and Controllers of Military Accounts.
48. Chief or Senior Civil Secretary to a Local Administration.



49. Chief Engineers, second and third classes; Deputy Surveyor General; Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs in India, and Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.  
50. Divisional, and District and Sessions Judges, Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; Deputy Commissioners of Districts; Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair; and the Chief Officer of each Presidency Municipality,\* within their respective charges.

51. Archdeacons of Lahore, Lucknow, and Rangoon.

52. Deputy Secretaries to the Government of India.

53. The Senior Chaplains of the Church of Scotland in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

54. Remembrancers of Legal Affairs and Government Advocates under Local Governments.

55. Officers in the First Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

### THIRD CLASS.

56. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 18 years' standing; and Lieutenant-Colonels.

57. The Deputy Director, Royal Indian Marine.

58. The Assistant Director, Royal Indian Marine.

59. Commanders and Inspectors of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine.

60. Political Agents and Superintendents drawing less than Rs. 2,000 a month (not being Collectors or Deputy Commissioners of British Districts) within their own charges.

61. Secretaries to Local Administrations other than those already specified.

62. Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways.

63. Private Secretaries to Governors.

64. Military Secretaries to Governors.

65. Administrators General.

66. Sanitary Commissioners under Local Governments; Postmasters General; the Comptroller, Post Office; and Conservators of Forests, first grade.

67. Directors of Public Instruction and Inspectors-General of Police and Prisons under Local Administrations and Comptrollers and Deputy Auditors-General.

68. Managers of State Railways other than the North Western Railway; Chairman of the Port Trust, Bombay; and Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta.

69. Vice-Chairman of the Port Trust, Calcutta; Directors of Traffic and Construction, Indian Telegraph Department; Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, first class; Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, first class, first grade; Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, first class; and Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, first grade.

70. Inspectors-General of Registration and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Governments.

71. Senior Chaplains other than those already specified.

72. Sheriffs within their own charges.

73. Officers in the Second Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

### FOURTH CLASS.

74. Members of the Indian Civil Service of 12 years' standing, and Majors.

75. Lieutenants of over eight years' standing, and Chief Engineers of the Royal Indian Marine.

76. Government Solicitors.

77. Inspectors-General of Registration, Sanitary Commissioners and Directors of Land Records and Agriculture under Local Administrations.

78. Officers in the Third Class Graded List of Civil Offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service.

The entries in the above table apply exclusively to the persons entered therein, and, while regulating their relative precedence with each other, do not apply to the non-official community resident in India, the members of which shall take their place according to usage.

Officers in the above table will take precedence in order of the numbers of the entries. Those included in one number will take precedence *inter se* according to the date of entry into that number.

When an officer holds more than one position in the table, he will be entitled to the highest position accorded to him.

Officers who are temporarily officiating in any number in the table will rank in that number below permanent incumbents.

All officers not mentioned in the above table, whose rank is regulated by comparison with rank in the Army, to have the same rank with reference to civil servants as is enjoyed by military officers of equal grades.

All other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise.

Nothing in the foregoing rules to disturb the existing practice relating to precedence at Native Courts, or on occasions of intercourse with Natives, and the Governor General in Council to be empowered to make rules for such occasions in case any dispute shall arise.

All ladies to take place according to the rank herein assigned to their respective husbands, with the exception of wives of Peers, and of ladies having precedence in England independently of their husbands, and who are not in rank below the daughters of Barons; such ladies to take place according to their several ranks, with reference to such precedence in England, immediately after the wives of Members of the Council of the Governor General.

Given at our Court at Windsor this tenth day of December, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, and in the sixty-second year of Our reign.

By Her Majesty's Command,

(Signed) GEORGE HAMILTON.

2. Supplementary graded list of civil offices not reserved for Members of the Indian Civil Service prepared under the orders of the Governor General in Council.

\* FIRST CLASS.—(No. 55 of the Warrant.)

Assay Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.

\* The entries in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

Chief Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes.  
Commissioners of Police, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay.  
Deputy Comptroller General.  
Director General of Statistics.  
Director of the Botanical Survey of India.  
Master of the Mint, Calcutta and Bombay.  
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.  
Superintendent of Revenue Survey, Madras.  
Superintendent, Trigonometrical Surveys.

**\* SECOND CLASS — (No. 73 of the Warrant.)**

Adviser on Chinese Affairs in Burma.  
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.  
Chief Presidency Magistrates.  
Chief Superintendents of the Telegraph Department.  
Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue, Sind.  
Collectors and Magistrates of Districts; and Deputy Commissioners of Districts, and of Settlements.  
Conservators of Forests, 2nd and 3rd grades.  
Deputy Accountants General under Local Governments.  
Deputy Inspectors General of Police.  
Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair.  
Directors of the Persian Gulf Section, and of the Persian Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.  
Divisional and District and Sessions Judges.  
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.  
Government Astronomer, Madras.  
Imperial Bacteriologist.  
Inspector General of Agriculture.  
Inspector of Mines to the Government of India.  
Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India.  
Officers of the Indian Educational Service, and of the graded Educational Service, drawing Rs. 1,250 a month and upwards.  
Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, 1st class, 2nd and 3rd grades.  
Principal of the Mayo College at Ajmere.  
Principal of the Rajkumar College at Rajkot.  
Reporter on Economic Products.  
Superintendent of the Royal Botanical Gardens, Calcutta.  
Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.  
Superintendents of Revenue Survey and Assessment, Bombay.  
Superintendents of the Survey of India Department, 2nd grade.  
Superintending Engineers, Public Works Department, 2nd and 3rd classes.  
Under Secretaries to the Government of India.

**\* THIRD CLASS. — (No. 78 of the Warrant.)**

Agricultural Chemist.  
Assistant Inspector General of Forests.  
Assistant Secretaries to the Government of India.  
Collector of Stamp Revenue, Superintendent of Excise Revenue, and Deputy Collector of Land Revenue, Calcutta.

The entries in each class are arranged in alphabetical order.

Commander of the steamer employed in the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.  
Deputy Collector of Salt Revenue, Bombay.  
Deputy Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue.  
Deputy Commissioners of Police, Calcutta and Bombay.  
Deputy Commissioners of Salt, Abkari and Customs Department, Madras.  
Deputy Conservators of Forests drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.  
Deputy Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Madras.  
Deputy Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun.  
Deputy Directors of Revenue Settlements and Deputy Superintendents of Revenue Surveys, Madras.  
Deputy Post Masters-General of the 1st grade.  
Deputy Superintendents, Geological Survey of India.  
Deputy Superintendents, Survey of India Department.  
District Superintendents of Police drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.  
Engineer and Electrician of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph Department.  
Examiners of Accounts, Public Works Department, 4th class, 1st and 2nd grades.  
Executive Engineers, Public Works Department, 1st and 2nd grades.  
Inspector General of Railway Mail Service.  
Judge of the City Civil Court, Madras.  
Judges of Presidency Courts of Small Causes, and First Judge of the Small Cause Court, Rangoon.  
Officers of the Indian Educational Service and of the graded Educational Service drawing less than Rs. 1,250 a month, but more than Rs. 1,000 a month.  
Officers of the Superior Revenue Establishments of the State Railways, 2nd class, 1st and 2nd grades.  
Palaeontologist, Geological Survey of India.  
Presidency Magistrates.  
Protector of Emigrants and Superintendent of Emigration, Calcutta.  
Public Prosecutor in Sind.  
Registrars to the High Courts and to the Chief Court, Punjab.  
Sub-Deputy Opium Agents drawing Rs. 800 a month and upwards.  
Superintendent of the Indian Museum.  
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.  
Superintendents, Telegraph Department, 1st and 2nd grades.

**ESTABLISHMENTS.**

*The 7th February, 1899.*

No. 84.—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his plague duties at Bangalore.

No. 86.—The services of Mr. E. Danks, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 87.—The services of Mr. F. L. J. Williamson, of the Indian Civil Service, are

placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 7th February, 1899.*

No. 189.—The services of Captain J. Entrican, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

*The 10th February, 1899.*

No. 201.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Burma:—

Captain F. J. Dewes, I.M.S. (Madras).

Captain C. Duer, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain C. C. S. Barry, I.M.S. (Bengal).

#### SANITARY.

##### PLAGUE.

*The 10th February, 1899.*

No. 547.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kuruvatti in the Harpanahalli taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Goni Basappa and subsequent Cattle fair.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Byadgi Devargudda, Ranbennur and Chalgeri on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 4th to the 15th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad, Baroda and Mysore States, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival of Goni Basappa or to the Cattle fair at Kuruvatti.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 7th February, 1899.*

No. 178.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham Smith, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Poona and Kirkee, is granted furlough, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, for one year seven months and twenty days, with effect from the 1st March 1899 or the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

#### POLICE.

*The 10th February, 1899.*

No. 70.—The services of Captain W. G. Nisbett, 32nd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 10th February, 1899.*

No. 54.—The Reverend H. O. Moore, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, was on special duty from the 16th to the 27th January 1899, inclusive.

No. 55.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend H. O. Moore to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 28th January 1899.

No. 56.—The services of the Reverend J. Henderson, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

No. 58.—The services of the Reverend J. Heron, a Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### EMIGRATION.

*Calcutta, the 7th February, 1899.*

No. 275—16-2.—The following telegram, dated 31st January, 1899, from Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Mozambique to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, is published for general information:—

Decree published to-day prohibits provisionally immigration into Mozambique Province of all Natives of India.

#### LAND-SURVEYS.

*The 9th February, 1899.*

No. 335—33-2.—Lieutenant G. A. Beadley, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th February, 1899, vice Major S. G. Burrard, R.E., proceeded to Chatham.

## CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

*The 10th February, 1899.*

No. 294-4-8.—Veterinary Lieutenant J. D. E. Holmes, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and posted to the Madras Presidency.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 7th February, 1899.*

No. 155-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Don Pompeyo Diaz Cossio as Consul for Spain at Calcutta.

*The 8th February, 1899.*

No. 173-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Danc, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Agency Surgeon in Bhopal and Civil Administrative Medical Officer in Central India, for eight months under rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

*The 9th February, 1899.*

No. 178-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. Claudio Boggiano as Consul for Italy at Bombay.

No. 182-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Bleeck to act for Dr. J. W. von Waldthausen, the Consul General for Germany for British India and Ceylon, to reside at Calcutta.

*The 10th February, 1899.*

No. 380-I B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modification shall be added opposite to entry XIX (the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889) in the first schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1811-I.B., dated the 1st July, 1898, as modified by the Notification of the same Department, No. 1892-I.B., dated the 9th July, 1898, namely:—

- (5) In section 22A, clause (5), after the words "shall be disposed of by the Resident" the words "or such other officer as the Governor General in Council may from time to time specially appoint for that purpose" shall be added.

No. 381-I.B.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 A, clause (5), of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Courts Law, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Thornton, I.S.C., Commissioner of Ajmere and a Resident of the 2nd class, to be the officer who shall dispose of appeals against decrees or orders passed by Mr. A. Elliott as Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 7th February, 1899.*

No. 616-GI.—The following substantive appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1899:—

Mr. E. C. O'Brien to be Inspector General, Railway Mail Service,

Mr. E. A. Doran to be 1st Assistant Director General of the Post Office,

Mr. W. F. Cockell to be 2nd Assistant Director General of the Post Office, and

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett to be 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office.

No. 618-GI.—The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1899, *vice* Mr. E. A. Doran, appointed to officiate, temporarily, as Deputy Director General of the Post Office:—

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office, to officiate as 1st Assistant Director General;

Mr. H. C. Sheridan to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General; and

Mr. Knox Homan to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.**The 7th February, 1899.*

No. 655-GI.—The Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, with effect from the 10th January, 1899.

W. S. MEYER,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.**The 10th February, 1899.*

No. 683-GI.—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 7th February, 1899.



No. 710-Gl.—With effect from the 12th December, 1898—

Mr. R. E. Hamilton is promoted substantively to class I, and

Mr. J. C. E. Branson is appointed substantively to class III, of Accountants General.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 10th February, 1899.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 145.—In G. G. O. No. 25, dated the 13th January 1899, notifying the promotion of Captain H. F. Vanderzee, Royal Artillery, to Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, for "Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class" read "Ordnance Officer, 4th class."

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 146.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

Second-Lieutenant Bertram Charles Fellows, Officiating Squadron Officer, 4th Regiment of Lanciers, Hyderabad Contingent,—22nd November 1898.

### COMMANDS.

#### STATION.

No. 147.—Colonel N. R. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Commanding Merwara Battalion, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Brigadier General A. J. F. Reid, appointed a District Commander of the 2nd class. Dated 14th January 1899.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 148.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th January, 1899, page 301.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,  
17th January, 1899.

Indian Army.—Colonel Andrew McCrae Bruce, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 5th January, 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel James Agnew McNeale, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 27th December, 1898.

Indian Staff Corps.—Colonel Francis Thomas Ebdon is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 29th December, 1898.

## PROMOTIONS:

### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

No. 149.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

#### Bengal Medical Establishment.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1899.

Archer William Ross Cochrane, M.B., F.R.C.S.

William Wesley Clemesha, M.B., B.S.

James Alexander Black, M.B., C.M.

Roger Parker Wilson.

Victor Edward Hugh Lindesay, M.B., B.CH.

James Currie Robertson, M.B., C.M.

Norman Robinson Jones Rainier.

Christopher Denning Dawes.

Edmund Ludlow Perry.

#### Madras Medical Establishment.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1899.

Michael Biddulph Pinchard.

William James Niblock, M.B., B.CH.

Clarence Barrymore Harrison, M.B., C.M.

Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman Lalor, M.B., B.CH.

Thomas Henry Symons.

Ernest Reinhold Rost.

#### Bombay Medical Establishment.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th January 1899.

Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle.

Krishnaji Vishnool Kukday.

No. 150.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain to be Major.

22nd January 1899.

George Frederick Chenevix-Trench.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

1st February 1899.

Edward Rushworth Blakiston Murray.

Maynard Ffolliott Harding.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 151.—Bengal—

In G. G. O. No. 65 of 1899, for "Sub-Conductor I. H. Allen" read "Sub-Conductor J. H. Allen."

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 152.—3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Sadho Sukul to be Subadar, and Havildar Bisesar Dube to be Jemadar, *vice*

Nain-Sukh Misr, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**No. 153.—11th (Rajput) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—**

Jemadar Jugraj Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Pritimati Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sitala-Bakhsh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**No. 154.—2nd Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles)—**

Jemadar Kasiram Gurung to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Sital Sing Lama to be Jemadar, *vice* Kasi Ram Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Dalip Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Matbar Sing Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Man Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Narbahadur Gurung to be Subadar, and Color-Havildar Tej Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Damer Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**No. 155.—1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—**

Havildar Kalu Roca to be Jemadar, *vice* Tularam Mal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th December 1898.

**No. 156.—2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—**

Jemadar Tilakram Thapa to be Subadar, and Havildar Juddhir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jasbir Khattri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th November 1898.

**No. 157.—21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)—**

The honorary rank of Subadar-Major is conferred on Subadar Shamsuddin, on retirement, with effect from the 4th November 1898.

**PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**

**No. 158.—4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry—**

Subadar Umar, to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Niyaz Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Wali Dad to be Jemadar, *vice* Mihr Khan, Bahadur, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

**RETIREMENTS.**

**No. 159.—**Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Morris Jenkins, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Commissioner, 1st grade, Burma, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th March 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**No. 160.—**Honorary Captain James McNaught, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian

Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th October 1898, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**VOLUNTEER CORPS.**

**APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.**

**No. 161.—Surma Valley Light Horse—**

Henry Montgomery Crozier, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Knowles, promoted, with effect from the 18th August 1898.

**No. 162.—Madras Volunteer Guards—**

Second Lieutenant John Campbell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Scott, resigned.

Sutherland Orr, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Campbell, promoted.

**No. 163.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps—**

Arthur Evile, gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Babington, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

**No. 164.—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—**

Major E. F. Nicholson to be Commandant with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. S. Brown, V.D., transferred to the Supernumerary List.

**No. 165.—Madras Railway Volunteers—**

Major Thomas Wake resigns his commission.

**MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.**

**No. 165.—**The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:

*Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.*

Sergeant W. Roberts.

*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles.*

Trooper R. A. Pymm.

*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*

Volunteer A. F. Ludlam.

*2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*

Quarter-Master Sergeant L. E. James.

Volunteer H. Sindon.

„ E. H. Dacosta.

*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.*

Volunteer G. Hill.

*Allahabad Volunteer Rifles.*

Captain R. P. Dunn.

Lance Sergeant S. Mitchell.

Corporal T. McCurley.

*Oudh Volunteer Rifles.*

Sergeant W. E. Crawshaw.

Volunteer J. W. Forrester.

*Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifles.*

Sergeant E. H. Winter.  
 Lance Sergeant V. Nepos.  
 Volunteer P. Gopceovich.  
 " G. Smith.

*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.*

Quarter-Master Sergeant R. Rosemeyer.  
 Corporal H. Streeter.  
 " F. A. Wilmer.

*Bombay Volunteer Rifles.*

Lieutenant D. J. Sharp.  
 Color Sergeant H. R. Black.  
 Sergeant J. A. Mackinnon.  
 " J. W. Gordon.  
 Corporal W. V. Lynn.

*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.*

Color Sergeant H. M. Lovejoy.  
 Sergeant M. D'Mellow.  
 Lance Sergeant T. Garthwaite.  
 Corporal J. Lapersonne.

*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteers.*

Color Sergeant F. Bwye.  
 Sergeant J. C. P. Stone.  
 " E. LeFeuvre.  
 " S. Timothy.  
 Corporal N. Deugo.  
 " C. Wright.  
 Lance Corporal R. DeSouza.  
 " A. Cooke.  
 Volunteer N. B. Copley.

*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles.*

Captain W. J. Redmond.

*Ghasipur Volunteer Rifles.*

Volunteer F. C. Barham.

*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.*

Sergeant J. W. Bailey.  
 Band Sergeant T. W. Bennett.  
 Volunteer E. W. B. Ellison.  
 " P. Gaglardi.  
 " J. Hubbard.

*Poona Volunteer Rifles.*

Honorary Lieutenant and Quarter Master  
 F. McDonnell.  
 Color Sergeant J. Mawhood.  
 Sergeant R. Showell.  
 Volunteer F. Gomes.

*Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles.*

Volunteer T. M. Turner.

*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles.*

Color Sergeant S. Kearsey.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS.

No. 167.—Lieutenant J. E. E. Craster, Royal Engineers, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 6th October 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 10th February, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 23rd January and the 10th February 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay).	Honorary Lieutenant V. X. Lobo.	6th February 1899.	Bombay	...	...

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st January and the 10th February 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>R s. p.</i>		
Alexander William Ralston. (a)	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, North Staffordshire Regiment.	6th December 1898.	Intestate.	365 11 9	...	9th April 1899.
George Clement Halbot. (b)	Lieutenant.	1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers.	Date of absence without leave 11th June 1898.	Not known.	201 13 1	...	9th April 1899.

(a) *Next-of-kin—**Father.*—Major-General William Henry Ralston, C.B. (Retired.)*Address.*—La Corbinière,  
St. Servan,  
Brittany, France.(b) *Next-of-kin—**Father.*—E. C. Halbot, Esq.,  
8 Selbourne Villas, Bradford.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 2nd February, 1899.*

No. 45.—Major E. A. Waller, R.E., Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is appointed Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty.

No. 46.—Mr. F. G. Heaven, Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway, is appointed Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras.

*The 4th February, 1899.*

No. 47.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 85, and Notification No. 576, dated 28th December, 1898, it is hereby notified that the examination qualifying for admission to the Superior Accounts Branch of the Public Works Department will be held this year on the 19th and four following days of June.

*The 6th February, 1899.*

No. 52.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to officiate as Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, with the rank of Officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th January, 1899, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. White, R.E., on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 4th February, 1899.*

No. 48.—Mr. H. W. Conduitt, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is granted furlough out of India for 20 months under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 49.—Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Examiner of Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma.



*The 6th February, 1899.*

No. 51.—The services of Mr. E. C. Dupuis, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, have been placed at the disposal of the Egyptian Government with effect from the 21st January, 1899.

*The 7th February, 1899.*

No. 53.—Mr. C. P. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, Assam, is reverted to the substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, with effect from the 7th November 1898, and is repromoted to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 5th December, 1898.

No. 54.—Mr. G. M. R. Field Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Punjab, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 3rd January, 1899.

Mr. L. M. Jacob, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is temporarily promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, with effect from the same date.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

*The 6th February, 1899.*

No. 50.—Mr. Thomas David Marston, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of that Department as an Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 7.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

No. 186-M.

*Calcutta, the 13th February, 1899.*

Intelligence having been received of the death of His Royal Highness the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, grandson of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, Court mourning is ordered till 9th March, 1899.

When attending at Government House, ladies will appear in black and officers in Uniform will wear a crape band on the left arm.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 16th February, 1899.*

No. 5.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., c. 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 & 56 Vict., c. 14), the Governor General is pleased to nominate Nawab Bahadur Sir Khwaja Ahsanullah, K.C.I.E., to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.*

No. 100.—Mr. G. Godfrey has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 22nd December 1898.

No. 106.—The services of Mr. H. Wheeler, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 7th instant.

## LOCAL BOARDS.

*The 15th February, 1899.*

No. 9.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Provident Funds Act, 1897 (IX of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of the said Act to all provident funds established by district boards under section 46 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884 (Madras Act V of 1884).

## MEDICAL.

*The 15th February, 1899.*

No. 217.—The services of Major H. E. Deane, R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 220.—The services of Captain C. K. Morgan, M.B., R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 17th October, 1898.

## SANITARY.

*The 15th February 1899.*

No. 615.—The following draft of a notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 15th April, 1899.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

*Draft Notification.*

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 6(1) of the rules published with

the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 262, dated the 5th October, 1896 :—

3 (1). Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats (to be placed under davits), at least two of which shall be life-boats, according to the following scale :—

1		2	3
Gross tonnage of ship.		Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits $L \times B \times D \times 6$ .
500 and under	600	3	600
600	700	3	700
700	800	4	800
800	900	4	900
900	1,000	4	1,000
1,000	1,250	4	1,200
1,250	1,500	6	1,500
1,500	1,750	6	1,700
1,750	2,000	6	1,800
2,000	2,250	6	1,900
2,250	2,500	6	2,000
2,500	2,750	6	2,050
2,750	3,000	6	2,100
3,000	3,250	8	2,400
3,250	3,500	8	2,500
3,500	3,750	8	2,600
3,750	4,000	8	2,700
4,000	4,250	8	2,800
4,250	4,500	8	2,900
4,500	4,750	8	2,900
4,750	5,000	10	3,300
5,000	5,250	10	3,400
5,250	5,500	10	3,500
5,500	5,750	10	3,600
5,750	6,000	10	3,700

PROVISO.—Provided that, where in ships already fitted the minimum cubic contents of boats placed under davits are provided, as required by column 3 of the said scale, this rule shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with although the actual number of boats so carried falls below the minimum prescribed in column 2 of the said scale.

#### SANITARY.

##### PLAGUE.

*The 17th February 1899.*

No. 654.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kotappakonda in Kondakavur village in the Narasaravupet taluk of the Kistna District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Savalyapuram, Santamagalur, Vinukonda, Narasaravupet, Satulur and Phirangipuram on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 13th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Mahasivaratri festival at Kotappakonda.



## JUDICIAL.

*The 15th February, 1899.*

No. 209.—Major H. B. Thornhill, I.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly, is granted furlough under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations for seven months, with effect from the 8th March, 1899.

*The 16th February, 1899.*

No. 229.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 21st March 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 233.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentleman to be a Notary Public and to exercise his functions as such within the Umballa District:—

Rai Sahib Lala Murli Dhar, Pleader.

## POLICE.

*The 16th February, 1899.*

No. 86.—The services of Lieutenant A. deL. Faunce, 12th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

*The 17th February, 1899.*

No. 88.—The services of Lieutenant J. L. Orr, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 7th March 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 13th February, 1899.*

No. 195-G.—Captain J. L. Kaye, Indian Staff Corps, Settlement Commissioner, Kashmir, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 4th February, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

*The 14th February, 1899.*

No. 416-I.A.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they respectively relinquished charge of their plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

Lieutenant A. J. Tyler, 2nd Battalion, West Riding Regiment.

Lieutenant O. St. J. Skeen, 26th Madras Infantry.

2nd Lieutenant R. S. Gordon, 1st Madras Pioneers.

*The 15th February, 1899.*

No. 210-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. D. McIver, as Consul for Belgium at Karachi, *vice* Mr. W. G. Mackenzie.

*The 16th February, 1899.*

No. 219-G.—Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, is granted furlough for one year and three months under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 20th March, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

*The 17th February, 1899.*

No. 225-G.—Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with effect from the 8th February, 1899.

No. 226-G.—Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, is posted as an Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana.

No. 438-I.A.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Cantonment of Baroda:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:—

## PART I.

The provisions, so far as they may be suitable, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments of the Acts mentioned below, are hereby declared to apply to the Cantonment of Baroda:—

The Judicial Officers' Protection Act, 1850 (XVIII of 1850).

The Indian Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860).

The Whipping Act, 1864 (VI of 1864).

The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (I of 1872).

The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

## PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction within the Cantonment of Baroda, the following arrangements shall be made:—

(1) The Cantonment Magistrate of Baroda shall exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the first class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;

- (2) The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate and those of a Court of Session as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898;
- (3) The Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda shall exercise the powers of a Court of Session and those of a High Court, respectively, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in respect of all offences over which the jurisdiction of a Magistrate and of a Court of Session, respectively, is exercised by the First Assistant: Provided that—
- (a) the First Assistant shall not commit any accused person for trial to the Agent to the Governor-General acting as a Court of Session; and
- (b) in cases in which the Code requires the sentence of a Court of Session to be confirmed by the High Court, the sentence shall be referred for confirmation to the Governor-General in Council instead of to the Agent to the Governor-General;
- (4) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General may take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of original criminal jurisdiction, without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal

Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates;

- (5) A trial before the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General of an accused person who has been committed by a Magistrate may be without jury or aid of assessors;
- (6) This part of these orders applies to all proceedings, except—
- (a) proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects; and
- (b) proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued;
- (7) The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1163-I., dated the 23rd March, 1888, is hereby cancelled.

**No. 439-I.A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that in section 7 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Baroda by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1977-I., dated the 8th May, 1891, for the words "the powers of a District Magistrate and such other powers" the words "such powers" shall be substituted.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

##### STAMPS.

##### NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

*Calcutta, the 17th February 1899.*

**No. 785-S.R.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9, clause (a), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to reduce, to the extent set forth in each case, the duties chargeable under the said Act in respect of the instruments hereinafter described under Nos. 7, 56 and 57, and to remit the duties so chargeable in respect of instruments of the other classes hereinafter described:—

#### A.—LAND REVENUE.

##### General.

1. Lease or counterpart thereof executed at the time of settlement made directly by the Government with the existing occupant of land, whether a zamindar or a tenant, and whether self-cultivating or not:

Provided that no fine or premium is paid in consideration of the lease.

2. Agreement of the kind described in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 43.

3. Instrument executed for the purpose of securing the repayment of a loan made, or to be made, under the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

*In Bombay.*

4. Agreement respecting the occupancy of land, whether surveyed or not, and the payment of the land-revenue therefor, executed under the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879), or any rules made under that Act.

5. Lease granted under rule 31 of the rules published by the Government of Bombay under the Bombay Land-Revenue Code, 1879 (Bombay Act V of 1879).

6. Lease granted by the Government under rules made under the Indian Forest Act, 1878 (VII of 1878), section 31, or purporting to be so granted, of land situated in a protected forest in any of the following villages in the Akola Taluka of the district of Ahmednagar in the Presidency of Bombay, namely:—Ambit, Ghatghar, Kumshot, Lohali Kotul, Pachnai, Panjare, Samrad, Shinganvadi and Uddavne.

7. Agreement or memorandum of an agreement, whereby the owner or occupier of land in a village in the Bombay Presidency agrees to relinquish his rights therein to the Government, and to accept rights in other land in exchange for the rights so relinquished. Duty reduced to four annas.

*In Burma.*

8. Certified copy of a map shewing the holdings of cultivators in Burma when furnished to such a cultivator.

9. Instrument executed with the object of securing the repayment of a loan from the public revenues granted in Upper Burma for any of the purposes described in section 4 of the Agriculturists' Loans Act, 1884 (XII of 1884).

10. Instrument executed after the 8th May, 1896, for the purpose of securing the due payment of rent of a fishery leased under section 4, clause (b), of the Burma Fisheries Act, 1875 (VII of 1875), or under section 32, sub-section (3), of the Upper Burma Land and Revenue Regulation, 1839 (III of 1839).

*In the Central Provinces.*

11. Instrument whereby proprietors and others in the Central Provinces engage with the Government for the maintenance and remuneration of patwaris.

12. Conveyance by endorsement of rights secured by an instrument known as a "Satta."

13. Copy or extract certified by a patwari to be a true copy of, or a true extract from, records or papers which patwaris are required to prepare or keep by any rule made by the Chief Commissioner under the Central Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1881 (XVIII of 1881), section 146, where the copy or extract is furnished by a patwari to a malguzar or tenant of or in the village with which the copy or extract is concerned.

*In Madras.*

14. Patta granted by an officer of the Government or by any assignee of Government revenue in the Madras Presidency to a holder of land under a raiyatwar settlement.

*In the North-Western Provinces.*

15. Agreement with respect to the enhancement of the rent of an ex-proprietary or occupancy tenant of the kind described in the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881 (XII of 1881), section 12, clause (a).

*In the Punjab.*

16. Copy of a map or plan certified to be a true copy of a map or plan prepared or maintained under Chapter IV of the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887 (XVII of 1887), whether such copy is granted under rule 23 or rule 314 of the rules under the said Act:

Provided that the copy is supplied for the private use of the person applying for it and that it is not used or intended to be used as evidence in a Court of Justice or before any public officer.

**B.—OPIUM, HEMP DRUGS AND EXCISE.**

17. Receipt given by an opium cultivator or his representative or by a lambardar or khattadar in the Behar and Benares Agencies for money paid to him by the Government as an advance for the cultivation of opium.

18. Bond when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

19. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat or by a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

20. Power-of-attorney executed in favour of a lambardar or khattadar by an opium cultivator, who does not attend personally to receive an advance or to enter into a contract for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

21. Instrument of the nature of a mortgage-deed when executed by the surety of a middleman (lambardar or khattadar) taking an advance for the cultivation of the poppy for the Government.

22. Security-bond (or mortgage-deed) for the fulfilment of any contract-deed for the supply of weighment articles in use in the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies.

23. Contract-deed for the supply of weighment-articles in use in the Behar and Benares Opium Agencies.

24. Agreement or memorandum of agreement made by a raiyat for, or in respect of, the cultivation of the hemp plant in the district of Rajshahi.

## C.—FOREST DEPARTMENT.

25. Agreement and security-bond required to be executed, under the rules to regulate appointments and promotions in the Provincial Forest Service, by a student and his surety previous to entry into the Forest School, Dehra Dun.

26. Instrument in the nature of a conveyance by the Government of standing trees in a Government forest.

## D.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

27. Security-bond taken under the authority of the Government from a medical student of the Apothecary, Assistant Surgeon or Hospital Assistant class, and his surety.

## E.—POST OFFICE AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

28. Letter which a person depositing money in a Post Office Savings Bank, as security to the Government or a local authority for the due execution of an office or for the fulfilment of a contract or for any other purpose, is required to address to the Post Master in charge of the Post Office Savings Bank agreeing to special conditions with respect to the application and withdrawal of the money deposited and the payment of interest accruing due thereon.

29. Receipt given by, or on behalf of, a depositor in a Post Office Savings Bank or a State Railway Provident Institution or in the East Indian Railway Savings Bank for a sum of money withdrawn from any such Bank or Institution.

30. Receipt endorsed by the payee on a Postal Money Order.

31. Receipt given by the addressee for a deposit exceeding twenty rupees, made for the payment of a reply to a telegraphic message.

## F.—RAILWAYS.

32. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration for the conveyance of goods.

33. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority by a passenger permitted to travel without payment of fare, indemnifying such authority from any claim for damages in case of accident or injury.

34. Agreement or indemnity bond given to a Railway authority by a consignee (when the railway receipt is not produced) in respect of the delivery of articles carried at half parcels-rates or at goods-rates, namely, fresh fish, fruits, vegetables, hazar baskets, bread, meat, ice, and other perishable articles.

35. Agreement made with a Railway Company or Administration, which purports to limit the responsibility of the Company or Administration as declared by the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), section 72, sub-section (1), and is in a form approved by the Governor General in Council under sub-section (2) of that section.

36. Receipt given by a Railway Company or Administration for the fare for the conveyance of passengers or goods, or both, or animals, or given to such Company or Administration for the refund of an overcharge made in respect of such fare.

37. Debenture bond of the loan of Rs20,00,000 raised by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the construction of a line of railway from Bangalore to Tiptoor, where the said bond is negotiated in British India.

## G.—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND CONTRACTORS.

38. Agreement-paper passed by a Commissariat contractor where his security deposit is transferred to a Post Office Savings Bank.

39. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, an Executive Commissariat Officer by a contractor.

40. Agreement or declaration, by which a tender made to an Executive Commissariat Officer is accepted as a contract, where the deposit of the contractor as security for his contract is made in Government of India Promissory Notes or in cash.

41. Instrument in the nature of a memorandum or agreement furnished to, or made or entered into with, the Ordnance Department, the Army Clothing Department, the Forest Department, or the Public Works Department, by a contractor for the due performance of his contracts.

## H.—OTHER DOCUMENTS.

42. Bill-of-exchange drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad, on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

43. Cheque drawn in Mysore, the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars or the Cantonment of Sikandarabad on which the full rate of stamp-duty has been paid there, where the same is negotiated in British India.

44. Receipt given for payment of interest on Government of India Promissory Notes.

45. Letter of authority or power-of-attorney executed for the sole purpose of authorizing one or more of the joint-holders of a Government security to give on behalf of the other or others of them, or any one or more of them a discharge for interest payable on such security or on any renewed security issued in lieu thereof.



46. Power-of-attorney furnished to a relative, servant, or dependant under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 68.

47. Copy of an instrument which a Village-registrar has to deliver to a party under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 (XVII of 1879), section 68.

48. Agreement executed under the Indian Emigration Act, 1883 (XXI of 1883), section 35, sub-section (1).

49. Contract executed in accordance with the provisions of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1882 (I of 1882), for service in Assam under the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department or under a District Committee constituted under the Assam Local Rates Regulation, 1879 (III of 1879).

50. Arrangement entered into under the Indian Income-tax Act, 1886 (II of 1886), section 9, sub-section (2).

51. Sanad of jagir or other instrument conveying land granted to an individual by the Government otherwise than for a pecuniary consideration.

52. Instrument of exchange executed by a private person where land is given by him for public purposes in exchange for other land granted to him by the Government.

53. Transfer by endorsement of a mortgage of rates and taxes authorized by any Act for the time being in force in British India.

54. Copy of, or extract from, a baptismal, marriage or burial register certified by a Government Chaplain, subsidised or unsubsidised clergyman, or Diocesan or Marriage Registrar, and granted to a person in needy circumstances, in whose favour the discretionary power conferred by rule IV of Division III of the rules published under Notification No. 103, dated the 20th June, 1885, in the *Gazette of India* of the 27th idem, Part I, page 346, may be exercised.

55. Transfer of any of the under-noted debentures of the Ootacamund Club, namely, Nos. 1 to 188, dated the 31st December, 1892; Nos. 189 to 464, 467 to 482, and 485 to 604, dated the 15th January, 1893; Nos. 465, 466, 483, 484, and 605 to 810, dated the 25th October, 1893; and Nos. 811 and 812, dated the 23rd February, 1894.

56. Trust-deed entered into in compliance with the rules, for the time being in force in the Bombay Presidency, regulating grants-in-aid made by the Government for building purposes to schools in that Presidency. Duty reduced to the amount payable in respect of a bond for like amount or value, or to Rs 15, whichever shall be less.

57. Agreement executed for service or for performance of work in a coffee-plantation in the Madras Presidency, Coorg or Mysore, where the advance given under the agreement does not exceed twenty rupees. Duty reduced to one anna.

**No. 786 S.R.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act in supersession of the rules promulgated with the following Notifications of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, namely:—

Notification No. 2036,	dated the 30th June, 1882;
" "	6717, " " 21st December, 1889;
" "	2170, " " 22nd May, 1891;
" "	2208, " " 10th May, 1895;
" "	3190, " " 3rd July, 1895;
" "	4718, " " 22nd October, 1897; and
" "	2826, " " 24th June, 1898.

## RULES UNDER THE INDIAN STAMP ACT, 1899.

### CHAPTER I.

#### Preliminary.

##### Definition.

1. In these rules, the expression "the Act" shall mean the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.

2. There shall be two kinds of stamps for indicating the payment of duty on instruments chargeable with duty under the Act, namely:—

##### Kinds of stamps.

- (a) impressed stamps, and
- (b) adhesive stamps.

### CHAPTER II.

#### Of Impressed Stamps.

3. (1) Huddis, other than huddis which may be stamped with an adhesive stamp under section 11 of the Act, shall be written as follows:—

##### Huddis.

- (a) A hundi payable otherwise than on demand, but not at more than one year after date or sight, and for an amount not exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, shall be written on paper on which the necessary stamp bearing the word "hundi" has been engraved or embossed.

- (b) A hundi for an amount exceeding rupees thirty thousand in value, or payable at more than one year after date or sight, shall be written on paper, supplied for sale by the Government, to which a label has been affixed by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Lahore, and impressed by such officer in the manner hereinafter prescribed by rule 10.
- (2) Every sheet of such paper shall be of a size not less than  $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and no plain paper shall be joined to it.
- (3) The provisions of sub-section (1) of rule 8 shall apply also in the case of hundis.
4. A promissory note or bill of exchange shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act and by these rules, be written on paper on which the necessary stamp, with or without the word "Hundi," has been engraved or embossed.
5. Every other instrument chargeable with duty shall, except as provided by section 11 of the Act, be written on paper, on which the necessary stamp, not bearing the word "Hundi," has been engraved or embossed.
6. (1) Where two or more sheets of paper on which stamps are engraved or embossed, are used to make up the amount of duty chargeable in respect of any instrument, a portion of such instrument shall be written on each sheet so used.
- Provision where single sheet of paper is insufficient.
- (2) Where a single sheet of paper, not being paper bearing an impressed hundi-stamp, is found insufficient to admit of the entire instrument being written on the side of the paper which bears the stamp, so much plain paper may be subjoined thereto as may be necessary for the complete writing of such instrument:
- Provided that in every such case the side of the sheet which bears the stamp, shall be covered by a substantial part of the instrument before any part of the latter is written on the plain paper joined to such sheet.
7. The duty payable on any instrument which is chargeable with a duty of one anna under the Act, may be denoted by a coloured impression marked on a skeleton form of such instrument by the Superintendent of Stamps at Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or Lahore, the Commissioner of Stamps at Allahabad, or the Sub-Registrar of Deeds at Rangoon.
8. The following officers are empowered to affix and impress labels, and each of them shall be deemed to be "the proper officer" for the purposes of the Act and of these rules:—
- "The proper officer."
- the Collectors of Calcutta and Karachi, and the Huzur Deputy Collector, Karachi, when the Collector is absent from head-quarters;
  - the Collectors of Godavari, Tinnevely, Malabar, and South Canara, and the Treasury Deputy Collectors of those districts when the Collectors are absent from head-quarters;
  - the Sub-Registrar of Deeds at Rangoon; the Treasury Officers, Moulmein, Akyab, and Bassein;
  - the Deputy Commissioner of Kamrup (at Gauhati), and the senior Assistant Commissioner present when the Deputy Commissioner is absent from head-quarters;
  - the Superintendents of Stamps at Madras, Bombay, and Lahore;
  - the Commissioner of Stamps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and
  - the Superintendent of Stamps (Political Resident), Aden.
9. (1) Labels may be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix A, and of the counterparts thereof.
- Affixing and impressing of labels by proper officer permissible in certain cases.
- (2) Labels may likewise be affixed and impressed by the proper officer in the case of any of the instruments mentioned in Appendix B, when written in any European language, and accompanied, if the language is not English, by a translation into English.
10. (1) The proper officer shall, upon any such instrument as is referred to in rule 9 being brought to him before it is executed, and upon application being made to him for that purpose, affix thereto a label or labels of such value as the applicant may desire and pay for, and impress such label or labels by means of a stamping-machine, and also stamp or write on the face of the label or labels the date of impressing the same before returning the instrument to the applicant. In the case of instruments written on parchment, the labels shall be further secured by means of metallic eyelets.
- Mode of affixing and impressing labels.
- (2) On affixing any label or labels under this rule, the proper officer shall, where the duty amounts to rupees five or upwards, write on the face of the label or labels his initials, and, where the duty amounts to rupees twenty or upwards, shall also attach his usual signature to the instrument immediately under the label or labels.
- (3) In Calcutta, the Deputy Collector and the Superintendent of the Stamp Department of the Collector's Office; in Lahore in the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps, the Superintendent of his office; and, generally, any principal assistant of the proper officer, if empowered by the Local Government in this behalf, may discharge the functions of the proper officer under sub-section (2) of this rule.

11. (1) Instruments (other than instruments which, under section 11 of the Act, may be stamped with adhesive stamps) executed out of British India and requiring to be stamped after their receipt in British India shall be stamped with impressed labels.

(2) Where any such instrument as aforesaid is taken to the Collector under section 18, sub-section (2), of the Act, the Collector, unless he is himself the proper officer, shall send the instrument to the proper officer, remitting the amount of duty paid in respect thereof; and the proper officer shall stamp the instrument in the manner prescribed by rule 10 and return it to the Collector for delivery to the person by whom it was produced.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Of Adhesive Stamps.*

12. Bills of exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in sets, when the amount of duty does not exceed one anna for each part of the set, may be stamped with adhesive stamps.

13. When any instrument of transfer of shares in a Company or Association is written on a sheet of paper on which the necessary stamp is engraved or embossed, and the value of the stamp so engraved or embossed is subsequently, in consequence of a rise in the market value of such shares, found to fall short of the amount of duty chargeable under Article No. 62 (a) of Schedule I to the Act, one or more adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer," as hereinafter prescribed, may be used to make up the amount required.

14. Except as otherwise provided by these rules, the adhesive stamp used to denote the duty of one anna shall bear the words "One Anna."

15. The following instruments, when stamped with adhesive stamps, shall be stamped in the manner hereinafter prescribed, that is to say:—

- (a) Bills of exchange, cheques, and promissory notes drawn or made out of British India and chargeable with a duty of more than one anna, shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Foreign Bill."
- (b) Transfers of shares of Public Companies and Associations shall be stamped with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer."
- (c) An entry as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court shall be stamped with an adhesive stamp bearing the word "Advocate," "Vakil" or "Attorney." Such stamp shall be affixed under the superintendence and responsibility of a gazetted officer of the High Court, who shall obtain the stamp from the Superintendent of Stamps and account to him for it. Such officer shall after affixing the stamp write on the face of it his usual signature with the date thereof before parting with the instrument.
- (d) Notarial acts shall be stamped with adhesive foreign bill stamps bearing the word "Notarial."
- (e) Copies or extracts, certified to be true copies, or extracts of baptismal, marriage or burial certificates, certified copies granted under the provisions of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1836 (VI of 1836), and copies of maps or plans certified to be true copies, shall be stamped with adhesive Court-fee stamps.

### CHAPTER IV.

#### *Miscellaneous.*

16. When an instrument bears a stamp of sufficient amount, but of improper description, the Collector may, on payment of the duty with which the same is chargeable, certify by endorsement on the instrument that it is duly stamped:

Provided that if application is made within three months of the execution of the instrument, and the Collector is satisfied that the improper description of stamp was used solely because of the difficulty or inconvenience of procuring one of proper description, he may remit the further payment of duty prescribed in this rule.

17. The Collector may require any person claiming a refund or renewal under Chapter V of the Act, or his duly authorized agent, to make an oral deposition on oath or affirmation, or to file an affidavit, setting forth the circumstances under which the claim has arisen, and may also, if he thinks fit, call for the evidence of witnesses in support of the statement set forth in any such deposition or affidavit as aforesaid.

18. Where the Collector makes a refund under section 55 of the Act, he shall cancel the original debenture by writing on or across it the word "Cancelled" and his usual signature with the date thereof.

19. On the conviction of any offender under Chapter VII of the Act, the Collector may grant to any person who appears to him to have contributed thereto, a reward within a limit to be fixed by the Local Government.

## • APPENDIX A.

*List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (1) of the rules.*

	No. of Article in Schedule I of the Act.
(a) Administration-bonds . . . . .	2
(b) Affidavits . . . . .	4
(c) Appointments made in execution of a power . . . . .	7
(d) Articles of Association of a Company . . . . .	10
(e) Articles of clerkship . . . . .	11
(f) Bills-of-lading . . . . .	14
(g) Charter-parties . . . . .	20
(h) Declarations of trust . . . . .	64 A.
(i) Instruments evidencing an agreement to secure the re- payment of a loan made upon the deposit of title- deeds or other valuable security, or upon the hypotheca- tion of moveable property . . . . .	6
(j) Leases printed or lithographed in an Oriental language, when the written matter filled in does not exceed one- fourth of the printed matter . . . . .	35
(k) Memoranda of Association of Companies . . . . .	39
(l) Notes of protest by Masters of ships . . . . .	44
(m) Policies of insurance . . . . .	47
(n) Revocations of trust . . . . .	64 B.
(o) Share-warrants issued by a Company in accordance with section 80 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (VI of 1882), other than share-warrants issued before the fourteenth day of November, 1890, with adhesive stamps bearing the words "Share Transfer" and denoting the full amount of duty payable thereon, which share-warrants shall be held to have been duly stamped . . . . .	59
(p) Warrants for goods . . . . .	65

## APPENDIX B.

*List of instruments referred to in rule 9 (2) of the rules.*

(a) Agreements or memoranda of agreements which, in the opinion of the proper officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed . . . . .	5
(b) Instruments engrossed on parchment and written in the English style which, in the opinion of such officer, cannot conveniently be written on sheets of paper on which the stamps are engraved or embossed . . . . .	12
(c) Awards . . . . .	12
(d) Bills-of-exchange payable otherwise than on demand and drawn in British India . . . . .	13 (b) & (c).
(e) Bonds . . . . .	15
(f) Certificates of sale . . . . .	18
(g) Composition-deeds . . . . .	22
(h) Conveyances . . . . .	23
(i) Instruments imposing a further charge on mortgaged property . . . . .	32
(j) Instruments of apprenticeship . . . . .	9
(k) Instruments of co-partnership . . . . .	46 A.
(l) Instruments of dissolution of partnership . . . . .	46 B.
(m) Instruments of exchange . . . . .	31
(n) Instruments of gift . . . . .	33
(o) Instruments of partition . . . . .	45
(p) Leases . . . . .	35
(q) Letters of license . . . . .	38
(r) Mortgage-deeds . . . . .	40
(s) Powers-of-attorney . . . . .	48
(t) Reconveyances of mortgaged property . . . . .	54
(u) Releases . . . . .	55
(v) Settlements . . . . .	58
(w) Transfers of the description mentioned in Article 62, clauses (c), (d), and (e), of Schedule I of the Act . . . . .	62 (c), (d) & (e).



**No. 787-S.R.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith:—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
		R a. p.
British . . . . .	£1 sterling	15 0 0
French . . . . .	25 francs	
German . . . . .	20 marks	
United States or Canadian . . . . .	1 dollar	8 0 0
Chinese . . . . .	1 tael	2 0 0
British (Asiatic Possessions) . . . . .	1 dollar*	1 8 0
Mexican . . . . .	1 „ *	
Japanese . . . . .	1 yen	
Persian . . . . .	1 krán	0 4 0

\* That is, the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar" which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 17th February, 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ARMY STAFF. •

**No. 168.**—Colonel J. A. Barlow, British Service, Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, to be Deputy Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Brigadier-General R. L. H. Curteis, whose extended tenure has expired. Dated 1st February 1899.

**No. 169.**—Captain E. L. Guilding, Essex Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Cawnpore, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. Chance, whose tenure has expired. Dated 4th February 1899.

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**No. 170.**—Surgeon-General A. F. Churchill, M.B., Army Medical Staff, is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India. Dated 31st January 1899.

**No. 171.**—Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, who was appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, in G. G. O. No. 265 of 1898, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from 25th October 1898.

#### STAFF CORPS.

**No. 172.**—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant John Henry Woodside Morgan, King's Own Scottish Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—4th January 1899.

Lieutenant Thomas Rose Caradoc Price, Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regiment), Officiating Squadron Officer, 6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse),—9th January 1899.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

**No. 173.**—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

Sundar Singh to be Jemadar on probation to fill an existing vacancy.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 174.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 20th and 24th January, 1899, pages 380, 381, 458, and 463.

## INDIA OFFICE,

20th January, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Richard Ducat, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry. Dated 31st August, 1896, but to rank from 31st August, 1894.

Lieutenant Robert Ind Chamberlain, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 21st February, 1897, but to rank from 3rd December, 1894.

Lieutenant Hugh Maurice Wellesley Souter, from the Manchester Regiment. Dated 19th December, 1896, but to rank from 31st July, 1895.

Lieutenant George Robert Keppel Williams, from the Royal Scots Fusiliers. Dated 25th July, 1898, but to rank from 16th March, 1898.

Lieutenant Charles Edward Beevor Steele, from the Wiltshire Regiment. Dated 9th July, 1898, but to rank from 4th July, 1898. (This notification is substituted for that which appeared in the London Gazette of the 9th December, 1898, Lieutenant Steele having, subsequent to that Gazette, been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant from a date anterior to that of his admission to the Staff Corps.)

*To be Second Lieutenants.*

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 4th August, 1897:—

Claud Dunstan Hitchins, 20th October, 1898.

Wilfrid Francis Seymour Casson, 8th November, 1898.

Thomas Campbell Burke, 23rd October, 1898.

William Patrick Miller Sargeant, 23rd October, 1898.

Robert Aylmer Burrowes, 24th October, 1898.

John Carysfort Loch, 26th October, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:—

## MADRAS INFANTRY.

Major-General Arthur William Leslie Anderson, Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 19th December, 1898.

Major-General James Graham Robert Douglas MacNeill, C.B. Dated 21st December, 1898.

## WAR OFFICE,

24th January, 1899.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in Uganda:—

The promotions to bear date 25th January, 1899.

## BREVET.

*To be Majors:—*

Captain (temporary Major) C. H. U. Price, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain W. C. Barratt, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.

## ADDITIONAL NOTICE.

Lieutenant T. E. Scott, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, is noted for consideration for the brevet rank of Major, on promotion to the rank of Captain.

## WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

24th January, 1899.

*Indian Staff Corps*, Captain Henry Thomas Horatio Hay is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandant or Second in Command, Indian Army. Dated 12th August, 1898.

*Unattached List*, The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets, from the Royal Military College, to be Second Lieutenants, with a view to their appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 25th January, 1899:—

Graham George James Sankey.

Patrick Sifclair Stoney.

Ernest Robert Caldwell Wyatt.

Henry Richard Augustus Hunt.

Harold Gordon Wilmer.

Charles Alfred Gordon Pierrepont Meadows.

Archibald William Robertson-Glasgow.

John Yule Tancred.

John Patrick Villiers-Stuart.

Harold Blythe Robinson.

Charles Eric Mosley Mayne.

William Edmund Hume Spry (Queen's India Cadet).

Alan Francis Mackenzie.

Bertie Cyril Penton.

Gerard Maxwell Glynton.

Huntley Fleetwood Gordon (Queen's India Cadet).

Norman Macleod.

Percy Byng Hall (Queen's India Cadet).

Harold Lewis.

Alexander Baird Skinner (Queen's India Cadet).

George Harley Newcombe.

Lytton Cecil Lambert Bayley (Queen's India Cadet).

Harry Kendal Walpole Bruce (Queen's India Cadet).

Thomas George Jamson Torrie.

Donald William McPherson.

Evelyn Alfred Hewlett (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).

Charles Richard Henry Palmer Landon (Queen's India Cadet).

Alexander Frederick Stewart.

William Bradley Roberts.

Ernest Ferrers Wakefield (Queen's India Cadet).

Alexander Gallwey Shea.

Francis Henry Lampen (Queen's India Cadet).

De Lacy Wolrich Passy.

George Elliot Dundas Mouat (Queen's India Cadet).

Mark Eliot (Honorary Queen's India Cadet).

*Indian Army*, Colonel Joseph George Fagan, Bombay Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 21st December, 1898.

#### BREVET.

Captain (Local Lieutenant-Colonel) W. H. Manning, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services against the Chief Mpeseni during the operations in British Central Africa and Northern Rhodesia, 1898. Dated 24th June, 1898.

#### MEMORANDA.

Lieutenant-Colonel E.G. Barrow, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 16th January, 1898.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 28th August, 1898.

#### ORGANISATION.

##### LOCAL CORPS.

No. 175.—The following is notified as the future class composition of the 1st and 2nd Regiments, Central India Horse, in modification of that notified in G. G. O. No. 1028, dated the 16th September 1898:—

##### 1st Regiment.

- 2 Squadrons Sikhs.
- 1 Squadron Pathans.
- 1 Squadron Mahomedan Rajputs.

##### 2nd Regiment.

- 2 Squadrons Sikhs.
- 1 Squadron Punjabi Mahomedans.
- 1 Squadron Mahomedan Rajputs.

##### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 176.—The class composition of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, as notified in G. G. O. No. 1376 of 1896, is changed from—

- 1 Squadron Dekhani Mahrattas.
- 1 Squadron Rajputs of Western Rajputana.
- 1 Squadron Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs.
- 1 Squadron Rangers.

to—

- 1 Squadron Rajputs of Western Rajputana.
- 1 Squadron Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs.
- 2 Squadrons Rajput Mahomedans of the Rajputana and Delhi Districts.

#### PENSIONS.

##### WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 177.—Conductor Henry Peel, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

#### PROMOTIONS.

No. 178.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

##### To be Surgeon-General.

Colonel L. D. Spencer, M.D., C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, *vice* Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., appointed Director General, Indian Medical Service, with effect from the 25th October 1898.

No. 179.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

##### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

##### Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

12th February 1899.

Charles James Robarts.  
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur D'Oyly O'Malley.

##### Lieutenants to be Captains.

11th February 1899.

Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan Macquoid, D.S.O.  
Charles Spottiswoode Stack.  
Frederick William Birch.  
Frederic Charles Kendall Macmullen.  
Ernest Alfred Russell Howell.  
Arthur Pemberton Howe.  
John Herbert Dickson.  
Frank William Daniell.  
George Kynaston Cockerill.  
William Edmund Eyre Lloyd.  
James Sweet Hodding.  
Arthur Watson Pennington.  
Arthur Berridge Longden.  
Skipton Hill Climo, D.S.O.  
Charles Sidney Eastmead.  
Edward Gyles Vaughan.

Robert Pilkington Jackson.  
 George Rainier Vanrenen.  
 Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens.  
 Arthur Stephen Robert Annesley.  
 Herbert William Hesterman.  
 William Donnan.  
 Charles Virgil Nunez Lyne.  
 Archibald Ross Hervey Garden.  
 Claude Cambridge Fenner.  
 Archibald Samuel Hamilton.  
 Percy Cormack Searle.  
 Francis Forbes Major.  
 Frederick Fisher.  
 Harry Morris Mitchelson Brooke.  
 John James Patrick Quinn.  
 John Currie Sherer.  
 John Beatson Bell.  
 Edward Russell Foord.  
 Frederic Llewellyn Lloyd-Jones.  
 Harold Edmund Hitchins.  
 William John Windsor.  
 Andrew Edward Barnard.  
 Cyril Uvedale Price.  
 Walter Clarence Black.  
 John Stuart Mackenzie Shea.  
 Frederick George Pierce.  
 Patrick Graham Anderson.  
 Charles Rattray.  
 Ernest Eardley-Wilmot.  
 William Robert Walker.  
 Cederic Richard Kanntze.  
 Charles William Grant Richardson.  
 Charles Hesketh Grant Moore.  
 John Shaw Kemball.

15th February 1899.

Harold Robert Baker.

17th February 1899.

Alan Beville Murray.

Donald Ogilvy Morris.

*Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.*

15th January 1899.

Richard Garratt.

#### INDIAN SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 180.—In recognition of the services rendered by the undermentioned Military Assistant Surgeons during the outbreak of famine in the Central Provinces, the following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

*To be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.*

Supernumerary 1st class Assistant Surgeon Joseph Prentice.

1st class Assistant Surgeon George Murphy.

#### BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

##### No. 181.—*Madras*—

Conductor Edward Marchant to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 21st December 1898.

#### MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

##### No. 182.—*Bombay*—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant A. E. Oppenheim, Chief Clerk, Bombay Command Office, is promoted to the grade of Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, with effect from the 3rd December 1898.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

##### No. 183.—*15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sham Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Hazara Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Santokh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

##### No. 184.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Budh Sing Khawas to be Subadar, and Havildar Padam Sing Burathoki to be Jemadar, *vice* Balbir Gharti, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

##### No. 185.—*No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery*—

Havildar Major Buta Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Khuda Bakhsh, transferred to the Political Department, Kelat, with effect from the 8th November 1898.

#### REWARDS.

No. 186.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the following promotion of a Warrant Officer of the Indian Unattached List, under the provisions of clause 95, India Army Circulars, 1894, for services with the Tirah Expeditionary Force:—

#### Military Works Department.

Sub-Conductor James Henry Gibbons, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor, with effect from the 30th November 1898.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS, ETC.

##### No. 187.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifles*—

Major Edward Montgomerie Nedham, I.S.C., to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pantin, transferred to the Supernumerary List.



**No. 188.—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant H. N. Wright resigns his commission, with effect from the 6th January 1899.

Lieutenant T. F. Walker resigns his commission, with effect from the 2nd January 1899.

**No. 189.—Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant Justin Glyn Ryan resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd December 1898.

**No. 190.—Moulmein Volunteer Rifles—**

Second-Lieutenant R. C. M. Symns resigns his commission.

**No. 191.—Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Captain J. W. Wolfe, I.M.S., resigns his commission.

**No. 192.—East Coast Rifle Volunteers—**

Lieutenant Llewellyn Eddison Buckley resigns his commission.

Harold Cooper, Gentleman, to be 2nd-Lieutenant, *vice* Wilson, promoted.

**MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.**

**No. 193.**—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the under-mentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.*

Major Walter Saise.

Captain Edward Fraser.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATION.**

*Calcutta, the 17th February, 1899.*

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 17th February, 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Archibald John Scriven Taylor. (a)	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 5th Punjab Cavalry.	9th October, 1898.	No Will found.	R s. p. 301 14 0	...	16th April, 1899.

(a) *Next-of-kin—*  
*Mother—*Mrs. H. H. Taylor,  
 Ashburnham Cottage,  
 Meads, Eastbourne,  
 Sussex.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Calcutta, the 9th February, 1899.*

**No. 55.**—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bezwada-Madras Railway with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, during the absence of Mr. E. J. Moore, on leave, or until further orders.

*The 11th February, 1899.*

**No. 56.**—Mr. C. E. Ross, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is granted leave on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

**No. 57.**—Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 58.—The following promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
F. W. Eické	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Permanent	5th December, 1898.
A. J. Fox	Examiner, class IV (new classification), sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, IV (new classification).	Ditto	Ditto.
W. A. T. Carnduff	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Ditto	Ditto.
C. E. Ross	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Ditto.
W. H. E. Turner	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
E. C. Trotter	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Ditto	Ditto.

Note.—The foregoing promotions are in the case of the officers named, in supersession of those notified in Public Works Department Notification No. 1, dated 3rd January, 1899.

A. T. Goodfellow	Examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank (supernumerary).	Examiner, 2nd class (supernumerary).	Permanent	5th December, 1898.
Rai Pundit Prem Nath Bahadur.	Examiner, 2nd class (temporary rank).	Examiner, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
Major E. A. Waller, R.E.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, permanent, and Examiner, 2nd class, temporary rank.	Examiner, 3rd class, and Examiner, 2nd class.	Ditto	Ditto.
F. Rawson	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i> (supernumerary).	Examiner, 3rd class, and Examiner, 2nd class.	Temporary	Ditto.
C. R. T. Balston	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade (supernumerary).	Permanent	Ditto.
C. E. Ross	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
W. H. E. Turner	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Ditto	8th December, 1898.
E. C. Trotter	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. Shaw	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Ditto	Ditto.
F. C. W. Dover	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Ditto.
J. E. Lacey	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. E. Lacey	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), temporary rank.	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Ditto	Ditto.
J. E. Lacey	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Permanent	15th December, 1898.
P. T. R. Kellner	Deputy Examiner, class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).	Temporary	1st January, 1899.
J. M. Hartley	Do. do.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. Patch	Do. do.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto.
Harprasad Dar	Do. do.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto.
C. F. Hubbard	Do. do.	Do. do.	Ditto	Ditto.
J. J. Connolly	Examiner, 4th class, 1st grade.	Examiner, 3rd class	Ditto	7th January, 1899.

No. 59.—Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, Accountant, 1st grade, attached to the office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I (new classification), with effect from the 4th November, 1898, and until further orders.

The 13th February, 1899.

No. 60.—Mr. B. W. Cantopher, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 8.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

**SUPPLEMENT No. 8.**

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.*

**No. 226-M.**—It is notified for the information of those attending the Solemn Service on 25th February at St. Thomas' Church, Middleton Row, in memory of the late M. Felix Faure, President of the French Republic, that Full dress will be worn by officers entitled to wear uniform.

Gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform will appear in morning dress.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lient.-Colonel,*

*Military Secretary to the Viceroy:*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.

No. 119.—The services of Mr. L. O. Clarke, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

## EXAMINATIONS.

The 24th February, 1899.

No. 100.—THE following list shows the names of selected candidates and the marks obtained by them in each subject at the recent examination for clerkships in the Lower Division of the Secretariat offices of the Government of India and the Departments directly attached thereto, and in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal :—

No.	Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Precis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
				100	100	50	50	50			
1	Debendra Nath Mitra	1st September 1876.	1st September 1901.	60	25	29	39	44	197	Government of India.	Any of the Secretariat offices under Government.
2	Binod Behari Chatterjee.	23rd May 1875.	23rd May 1900.	63	40	32	26	35	196	Government of Bengal.	Any of the Secretariat offices.
3	Hari Lal Mukerjee .	24th April 1878.	24th April 1903.	65	34	24	32	39	194	Government of India.	Finance Department Bengal Secretariat
4	Probhas Chandra Mukerjee.	21st December 1874.	21st December 1899.	75	39	14	23	40	191	Ditto . .	.....
5	Gostha Behari Das .	27th June 1877.	27th June 1902.	69	30	23	35	26	183	Ditto . .	Home or Finance Department of the Government of India Office of the Revenue, Provinces.
6	Bepin Behari Sen-Gupta.	4th December 1875.	4th December 1900.	66	38	18	33	37	182	Ditto . .	Any of the Secretariat offices under Government.
7	Bijoy Krishna Sanjal	1st February 1875.	1st February 1900.	70	29	14	34	34	181	Ditto . .	Ditto.
8	A. J. Mendes . .	29th March 1879.	29th March 1904.	69	36	10	25	37	177	Ditto . .	.....
9	Satis Chandra Banerjee.	1st January 1877.	1st January 1902.	64	42	22	29	20	177	Ditto . .	Any of the Secretariat offices under Government.
10	Sathari Mukerjee .	5th July 1877.	5th July 1902.	55	27	17	35	39	173	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat
11	Uma Charan Pal .	15th May 1875.	15th May 1900.	49	25	20	33	35	162	Ditto . .	Ditto.
12	Thakurdas Nandah .	2nd February 1878.	2nd February 1903.	44	35	19	22	42	163	Government of India.	.....
13	Fazl Karim . .	10th July 1878.	10th July 1903.	34	37	26	27	36	160	Ditto . .	Any of the Secretariat offices.
14	Jagmohan Lal . .	25th November 1877.	25th November 1902.	25	35	23	31	45	159	Ditto . .	.....
15	Jnanendra Nath Sur .	1st February 1879.	1st February 1904.	41	25	21	32	40	169	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat
16	Hari Das Datta . .	13th September 1879.	13th September 1904.	28	27	22	31	43	151	Ditto . .	Ditto.
17	Satis Chandra Mukerjee.	15th August 1878.	15th August 1903.	30	25	21	26	45	147	Ditto . .	Ditto.



Names of candidates in order of merit.	Date of birth.	Date on which the candidate will attain the age of 25 years.	English composition (Essay-writing and Drafting).	Precis-writing.	History (English and Indian).	Geography.	Elementary Mathematics.	Total.	Government under which the candidate is eligible for appointment.	Office in which the candidate elects to serve.
			100	100	50	50	50			
Richard Mondieta .	21st April 1877.	21st April 1902.	42	34	17	23	28	144	Government of Bengal.	Bengal Secretariat.
Manmatha Nath Sen	25th October 1875.	25th October 1900.	47	25	18	22	28	185	Ditto .	Any Secretariat office.
Upondra Nath Bhaduri	31st October 1876.	31st October 1901.	42	26	10	23	32	183	Ditto .	Ditto.
Sayyid Ali Shah	17th April 1876.	17th April 1901.	25	34	22	24	25	130	Government of India.	Office of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.
Jnanendra Nath Sen .	30th September 1876.	30th September 1900.	61	25	10	17	14	127	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat office.
Auckland C. Wilson .	17th April 1880.	17th April 1905.	40	35	...	26	24	125	Government of India.	Home or any other Department.
Upondra Nath Patwari.	1st January 1877.	1st January 1902.	33	25	...	30	34	122	Government of Bengal.	Any Secretariat office.
Bankim Chandra Chatterjee.	19th December 1876.	19th December 1901.	38	26	...	24	34	122	Ditto .	Ditto.
Hari Narayan De .	17th January 1876.	17th January 1901.	29	23	14	23	30	121	Ditto .	Ditto.
Abinash Chandra Roy	1st March 1877.	1st March 1903.	38	26	11	14	31	120	Ditto .	Ditto.
Siva Prosad .	15th January 1879.	15th January 1904.	29	40	...	23	20	112	Government of India.	.....
Mangal Sen .	14th August 1878.	14th August 1903.	30	23	17	21	14	107	Ditto .	Home, Finance and Commerce, and Public Works Departments.

No. 141.—The services of Captain W. Haig, Indian Staff Corps, are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 13th February 1899.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 23rd February, 1899.*

No. 321.—The services of Captain H. E. Cotterill, Royal West Surrey Regiment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

#### SANITARY.

##### PLAGUE.

*The 24th February, 1899.*

795.—The following Notice of the Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), No. F. & H. 1941, dated London, the 31st January 1899, is published for general information :—

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Lorenzo Marques, enclosing the following copy of a Decree respecting Quarantine, viz. :—

#### HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF MOÇAMBIQUE.

##### *Measures to be taken to prevent an Invasion of Bubonic Plague.*

1. To vessels fulfilling the conditions of paragraph A in the Regulation for Marine Sanitation of January 27th of 1897, viz., those having a clean bill of health, without sickness on board and being in good hygienic state, free pratique shall be accorded.

2. To vessels fulfilling the conditions of paragraph B, *viz.*, those having a clean bill of health, without sickness on board, but in bad hygienic state, free pratique shall be given after the necessary hygienic rectification has been carried out. A vessel coming under the provisions of Article 115 shall not be admitted.

3. Vessels coming under paragraphs C, D, E, and F shall neither receive pratique nor shall be allowed to enter in terms of Articles 100 and 119 of the Regulation referred to.

4. The greatest care shall be exercised as regards vessels coming under Article 120, and such vessels shall only be admitted after clearly proving that they have not sailed from unclean ports and that during the voyage nothing of a suspicious nature has occurred.

5. Vessels arriving from ports where bubonic plague is prevalent shall anchor under such conditions that there will be the least risk of spreading the disease, until it is decided what shall be done with them in harmony with the Sanitary Regulations.

6. The Administrative and Health Authorities shall communicate the provisions of this Decree to the Health Officers of their respective districts, making all possible arrangements necessary to prevent any vessel communicating with shore without first having been duly subjected to legal inspection.

Mozambique, December 2nd, 1898.

Paragraphs and Articles in the Sanitary Regulations referred to in the Provincial Decree of December 2nd, 1898:—

**Vessels with Clean Bills of Health.**

- (a) Clean ship—all well on board—hygienic state good.
- (b) Suspected ship (slightly), all well on board, hygienic state bad.
- (c) Unclean ship—suspected sickness on board.

**Vessels having Foul Bills of Health.**

- (d) Ship suspected (slightly), good hygienic state—all well on board—doctor on board.
- (e) Ship suspected (strongly), bad hygienic state—all well on board.
- (f) Unclean ship—suspected sickness on board.

ARTICLE 115. If from the bill of health or inquiry made to the Captain it is ascertained that the vessel to which paragraph B is applicable, has had yellow fever or plague on board within one year without the vessel having been thoroughly disinfected, that vessel shall be subjected to disinfection in place of fumigation.

ARTICLE 100. Quarantine can only be made in those ports where there are lazarettos and entails the removal of the passengers to these establishments and the delay and disinfection of the ship, baggage, and cargo.

1. Quarantine begins to run for passengers from the time at which they leave the ship; for the crew, employees, and workmen who may be on board of the vessel detained, from the time of the completion of disinfection of the vessel, or from the time they cease to communicate with the vessel, for the persons employed with the cargo and the disinfection of detained merchandise from the termination of their communication with these.

2. Communication of persons already in the lazaretto with others who subsequently left the same vessel shall not be a reason for prolonging the quarantine, provided such quarantine has taken place within the first twenty-four hours.

ARTICLE 119. Vessels which ought to be detained on arriving at a port where quarantine and disinfection are not allowed must at once make for a port where these can be effected.

1. Such vessels may, if there are patients aboard, who demand it, receive a shore doctor on board, or consult with him in writing, if that is sufficient.

Article 64 applies in such a case.

2. If the condition of the sick above referred to, however, is so serious that it is supposed that they cannot continue their journey without imminent risk to life, the Chief Health Officer in accord with the Administrative Authority may allow the sick to be landed on an isolated part of the town, where, they

may be suitably treated and communication with people and goods strictly prevented.

ARTICLE 120. The vessel which does not bring a bill of health or brings one that is not in proper form, and not having other reason for detention shall be detained until notice, telegraphic or otherwise, of the state of health of the port of departure, the ports of call, the landing-places and their neighbourhood, shall have been received. Should notice come, the vessel will be dealt with in accordance therewith; should notice not come, then the vessel shall be considered to have a foul bill of health with reference to the pestilence most commonly existing in the ports of origin and of call without prejudice to the respective fine.

The cost of telegraphic information shall be paid by the Captain.

ARTICLE 64. The Chief Health Officer or the Sub-Chief (and an interpreter if necessary) shall go on board the vessel when it is necessary to ascertain the sanitary condition of a vessel, and further when there being illness on board, it is necessary to determine the nature of that illness. If, as a result of the visit, the detention of persons should become necessary, the Health Officer and Sub-Health Officer and Interpreter shall go to the lazaretto, or other suitable place, and there take off all their clothes, which must be disinfected, they shall then make suitable disinfection of their persons, and shall then be free. They must, however, be again isolated should they show any signs of pestilence.

At the same time there shall go on board one or more quarantine guards as may be, by the Chief Health Officer, deemed necessary to make the needful examinations.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 24th February, 1899.*

No. 290.—Captain R. R. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Agra, is granted furlough out of India, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, for eight months, with effect from the 15th March 1899.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 23rd February, 1899.*

No. 73.—The services of the Reverend J. C. Matthew, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

*The 24th February, 1899.*

No. 75.—The following papers relating to the resignation by the Right Reverend Frederick Gell, D.D., of his Office of Bishop of Madras, are published for information:—

TO THE MOST REVEREND JAMES EDWARD COWELL, D.D., BY DIVINE PERMISSION  
LORD BISHOP OF CALCUTTA AND  
METROPOLITAN BISHOP IN INDIA.

In the name of God Amen.

Whereas by the Letters Patent constituting the See and Bishoprick of Madras it is amongst other things declared that if the Bishop of Madras (therein named) or any of his successors shall by instrument under his hand and seal delivered to the Bishop of Calcutta for the time being and to be by him the said Bishop of Calcutta

F.

Seal.

MADRAS.

accepted and registered resign the Office of Bishop of Madras aforesaid such Bishop

of Madras shall forthwith cease to be a Bishop of Madras. And whereas after having been duly appointed and consecrated Bishop of the See and Diocese of Madras I Frederick Gell took upon myself the Office of Bishop of the said See on the 27th day of November 1861 and am now the true and lawful Bishop thereof. And whereas having been for upwards of thirty-seven years now last past Bishop of the said Diocese of Madras with its wide extent of territory I now find myself incapacitated by reason of the weight of years and bodily infirmity from the due performance of the duties attaching to my said office as such Bishop and therefore am desirous of resigning the said office and of ceasing to be Bishop of Madras. Now therefore in pursuance of all rights me thereunto enabling I the said Frederick Gell do by this instrument under my hands and seal absolutely resign my said office and Dignity of Bishop of Madras and all and singular the rights powers privileges functions and jurisdiction to me belonging or appertaining in respect thereof into the hands of your Lordship the Lord Metropolitan Bishop of Calcutta. And I pray that your Lordship will be pleased to accept this my resignation and to cause the same to be registered in the Archives of the said Metropolitan Bishoprick of Calcutta. And that such my resignation and your Lordship's acceptance thereof may date from the fifteenth day of February next ensuing up to which date I purpose to exercise the Episcopal functions of my said office.

In witness whereof I the said Frederick Madras have hereunto set my hand and seal this thirty-first day of January in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine and in the year of my consecration the thirty-eighth.

Registered this 31st day of January 1899 by  
me.

F. ROWLANDSON, LL.B.,  
*Registrar of the Diocese of Madras.*

We hereby accept the resignation of the  
office of the Bishop of Madras and direct that  
the same be registered in the Office of our  
Registrar. Dated this fifteenth day of February  
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

J. E. C.  CALCUTTA.

A. H. L. FRASER,  
*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### GOVERNMENT OF BURMA.

##### JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATION.

*Dated Rangoon, the 15th February 1899.*

No. .—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874 (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma is pleased to extend the Caste Disabilities Removal Act, 1850 (XXI of 1850), to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States.

By order,  
J. B. WINGATE,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Burma.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### FORESTS.

*Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.*

No. 228-F.—On return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 285-F., dated the 19th April, 1898, Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, resumed charge in the afternoon of the 21st January, 1899, of the Western Forest Circle, Upper Burma, from Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator, 1st grade, who then proceeded to relieve Mr. J. S. Gamble of the charge of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 231-F.—On return from the furlough granted him in the Notification of this Department, No. 278-F., dated the 19th April, 1898, Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, resumed charge of the Bengal Forest Circle from Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, 3rd grade, on the forenoon of the 10th February, 1899.

From the same date Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,  
*Secretary to the Government of India*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 21st February, 1899.*

No. 248-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur J. C. Pilinski as Acting Consul-General for France at Calcutta, during the absence of Monsieur Klobukowski.

*The 22nd February, 1899.*

No. 254-G.—Lala Piyari Lal, Head Munshi and Translator of the Vernacular Office of the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, is appointed to officiate as Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the 17th February, 1899, and during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Durga Sahai, or until further orders.

No. 261-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Husny Bey, *vice* Consul Chancellor of the Turkish Consulate General at Bombay, as Acting Consul General for Turkey at Bombay, during the absence of Kadri Bey.

*The 23rd February, 1899.*

No. 265-G.—Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, an additional Resident of the 2nd class and Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, is granted furlough for one year and eight months, under article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 11th March, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 266-G.—Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Political Agent for Dir, Swat and Chitral, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 269-G.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Agency Surgeons of the 2nd class under the Foreign Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Major R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), from the 16th August 1897;

Major H. R. Woolbert, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), from the 6th December 1897;

Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), from the 6th April 1898.

No. 509-I.B.—Lieutenant J. B. Mackintosh, R.A., is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Artillery, with effect from the 27th January 1899.

*The 24th February, 1899.*

No. 274-G.—Captain R. A. E. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, Military Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, is granted privilege leave for 40 days, with effect from the 15th February, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*



## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

## PUBLIC DEBT.

Calcutta, the 24th February 1899.

10. 911-A.—In pursuance of Rule 22 of the rules made by the Government of India under Section 14 of the Securities Act XIII of 1886, and published in the *Gazette of India* of the 7th January 1888, page 6, the following list is hereby advertised of Securities lost or destroyed, in respect of which an order has been made for payment of interest pending the issue of a duplicate Security, or for the issue of such duplicate Security. Persons, other than the respective claimants named below, who have any claim upon these Securities, should communicate immediately with the Comptroller General, the Treasury, Calcutta.

The list is divided into two parts,—Part A being the list of Securities now advertised for the first time, and Part B being the list of Securities previously advertised.

9.—Under Section 13 of the said Act, Government will be discharged from all liability in respect of these original Securities after the lapse of three years from (a) the several dates stated against them in the last column of the list, or (b) the last payment of interest on them, whichever date is the later.

## A

Of the Note and Date of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of pub- lication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first men- tioned.
5% 1825-26	2,000	Armogatha Pillai	Feb. 28, 1843	Chockalinga Pillai	350, dated 8-7-98	Feb. 1899.
4% 1842-43	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1894	Saroda Sundary Dabee.	981, dated 30-12-98	Ditto.
3% "	2,000	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	Feb. 1, 1895	Pundit Kanhya Lall of Etah.	482, dated 10-8-98	Ditto.
" "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	Aug. 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	752, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.
4% 1854-55	500	Tara Chund Chuckerbutty	Dec. 31, 1890	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	938, dated 14-9-98	Ditto.
" "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum and Sultanat Ara	June 30, 1892	Sakina Begum, mother and guardian of Muhammad Zaki Ali Khan.	838, dated 24-11-98	Ditto.
" "	2,000	Nawab Askuree Begum, administratrix of Zeatounissa Begum.				
3% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1897	The Bank of Bengal	754, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.
" "	1,000					
" "	1,000					
" "	1,000					
4% 1865	1,000	Bama Sundary Gupta	May 1, 1893	Bama Sundari Gupta	422, dated 27-7-98	Ditto.
" "	1,500	Ram Gopal	Ditto	Lalla Umrao Singh	579, dated 29-8-98	Ditto.
" "	5,000	Kanhai Lall	Nov. 1, 1893	Inder Pershad	670, dated 24-9-98	Ditto.
" "	5,000					
3% "	500	Taruk Nath Mukerjee	May 1, 1894	Taruk Nath Mookerjee.	257, dated 14-10-98	Ditto.
" "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1897	Chief Commissariat officer, Presidency District, Calcutta.	947, dated 20-12-98	Ditto.
Red. 4% 1879	500	Tara Chund Chuckerbutty.	Jan. 16, 1891	Devi Das Chuckerbutty.	638, dated 14-9-98	Ditto.
" "	500					
" "	500					
3% 1879	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1896	Sirdar Natha Singh	928, dated 14-12-98	Ditto.
" "	500	Peroozshah Ruttonjee Sujo.	July 16, 1897	Chief Commissariat officer, Quetta.	913, dated 9-12-98	Ditto.

## B

4% 1828-29	Sic. 200	Punchanun Byasack	Feb. 13, 1876	Amrita Lal Kar	644, dated 13-10-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
" 1835-36	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	Mar. 31, 1873	Rajnarain Chatterjee	150, dated 13-6-98	Jan. 28, 1888.
" "	500	Chunder Coomar Sen	Mar. 31, 1883	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	1136, dated 15-2-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
" "	4,600	Radhica Churn Nundy	Sept. 30, 1892	Radhica Churn Nundy.	809, dated 8-8-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
" "	500	Gopinath Chintamon, Admr.	Mar. 31, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chintala.	1036, dated 30-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
" 1842-43	1,000	Burjorjee Framjee & Co.	Feb. 1, 1878	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chander Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87	Jan. 28, 1883.

Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date licat Act 1884 in Sec first tion
170948 4% 1842-43	1,600	Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co.	Feb. 1, 1887	M. La Bouchardiere	491 D, dated 28-7-91	Feb. 2
087061 " "	500	Omesh Chunder Dutt	Feb. 1, 1886	Mathura M. Ghose	620 D, dated 1-9-91	Di
*0001186 " "	500	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai.	Feb. 1, 1889	Fakirjee Manockjee, Davour and Cooverbai.	607 D, dated 8-9-92	Feb. 1
159316 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887	Girish Chunder Mookerjee.	621 D, dated 9-9-92	Di
103146 " "	100	Kally Coomar Chowdhry	Ditto			
153774 " "	100	Debnath Sreemany	Ditto			
158481 " "	100	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1887			
158484 " "	100		Aug. 1, 1883	Sreemutty Mokhoda Sundari Dassi, executrix to R. N. Dutt.	52 D, dated 20-4-93	Aug. 1
171815 " "	100		Aug. 1, 1883			
171816 " "	100					
037005 " "	1,000	Protap Chunder Roy Chowdhry, executor of Tarini Churn Dutt.				
131311 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1887	Haradhone Nag	1285 D, dated 27-3-93	Di
131313 " "	500					
131314 " "	500	Rajnarain Roy	Feb. 1, 1869	Kader Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	77 D, dated 26-4-93	Di
17077 " "	1,000					
17079 " "	1,000	The Commissioner of Salt and Abkari Revenue, Madras.	Aug. 1, 1887	Madum Soobhanash Chetty.	509 D, dated 2-9-93	Feb. 1
173407 " "	500					
189049 " "	500	Sowdamini Dabee	Aug. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Sowdamini Dabee.	646 D, dated 13-10-93	Di
087227 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Biswendyal Hurdial.	672 D, dated 31-10-93	Di
134612 " "	200	Cowkur Kamalaboy-ammab.	Feb. 1, 1890	Cowkur Srinivasa Row.	992 D, dated 24-1-94	Oct. 1
134613 " "	300					
134614 " "	500					
134615 " "	2,800					
172220 " "	500	Brojendra Lal Singha	Ditto	Sreemutty Netto Soonderi Dassee.	1196 D, dated 16-3-94	Di
104999 " "	1,000	Koylash Chunder Banerjee	Ditto	Koylash Chunder Banerjee.	229 D, dated 11-6-94	Di
095713 " "	500	Ram Lal Sen	Aug. 1, 1890	Bonomally Pal	1551 D, dated 22-10-94	Feb. 2
24077 " "	500	Moharjee Dhenjee	Feb. 1, 1867	Sreemutty M. Lakshimoni Dassee.	2090 D, dated 29-12-94	Di
170719 " "	500	Rashmoney Dassee	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Rashmoney Dassee.	2266 D, dated 18-1-95	Aug. 1
170720 " "	500					
C155453 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Womesh Chandra Mookerjee.	878 D, dated 1-8-95	Feb. 2
C155530 " "	500	Khetter Mohun Bose	Aug. 1, 1889	Lollit Chand Mitter and Probode Chand Mitter, Receivers to the Estate of Neemdhone Dassee.	826 D, dated 25-7-95	Di
183550 " "	1,000					
075300 " "	100	Kartick Chunder Bural	Feb. 2, 1886	Monohur Sen	2028 D, dated 7-2-96	Aug. 6
117857 " "	500	Amrito Lal Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lal Bose	130 D, dated 24-4-96	Di
117858 " "	1,000					
200801 " "	100	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	Feb. 1, 1891	Prosunno Kumar Bhattacharjee.	151 D, dated 29-4-95	Di
170518 " "	500	Deenbai	Feb. 1, 1892	Deenbai	601 D, dated 1-7-96	Mar
198202 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1894	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187 D, dated 25-9-96	Di
C159865 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1893	Sreemutty Kusum Kamini Dabee.	1414 D, dated 30-10-96	Di
105422 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany				
202887 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Poolin Behary Pyne	919 D, dated 17-8-96	Di
150397 " "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	Feb. 1, 1886	Sham Lal Roy, administrator to the estate of Gopal Lal Roy.	2151 D, dated 15-2-97	Sep. 10
063577 " "	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Aug. 1, 1879	Srinati Monmohini Debi, certificate holder for the estate of Ram Gopal Khan.	5 D, dated 1-4-97	Di
018714 " "	500	Damother Hari Chandrajee.	Feb. 1, 1881	Munshi Navandarai Dalputrai.	347 D, dated 17-6-97	Di
109131 " "	1,000	R. Srinivasa Aingar	Aug. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty.	380 D, dated 29-6-97	Di
C120432 " "	500	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1890			
C120441 " "	500					
123918 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dassi.	451 D, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 5
123919 " "	500					
108529 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1884	Mussamat Mulla	400 D, dated 20-7-97	Di
149550 " "	1,500	Nibaran Chandra Basu	Feb. 1, 1891	Nibaran Ch. Basu	692 D, dated 27-8-97	Di
231182 " "	500	The Agra Bank, Ltd.	Feb. 1, 1894	Serenebai	823 D, dated 17-9-97	Di
0007126 " "						

The Note and of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of publication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first mentioned.
3 4% 1843-43	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Aug. 1, 1886	Rajeswar Paul	986 D, dated 16-11-97.	Feb. 5, 1898.
" "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Feb. 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11-97.	Aug. 13, 1892.
" "	3,000	Blissomoyee Dabee	Feb. 1, 1894	Sreemutty Blissomoyee Dabee.	1168 D, dated 31-12-97.	Ditto.
" "	1,000	V. Canacavally Ammal	Aug. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164 D, dated 18-5-98.	Aug. 13, 1898.
3 1% "	500	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty	Aug. 1, 1894	Bhoot N. Chukerbutty.	567 D, dated 8-8-97.	Aug. 13, 1892.
3 4% 1834-55	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal.	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Chunder Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-88.	Jan. 28, 1888.
3 " "	1,000	Abdul Rahman	Dec. 31, 1855	Mussummat Ammeeran, administratrix, estate, Abdul Rahman.	25, dated 5-10-87.	Ditto.
5 " "	1,000	Hurry Pado Banerjee and Shama Pado Banerjee.	June 30, 1887	Hurry Pado Bando-padhya and Shama Pado Bando-padhya.	706 D, dated 24-9-92.	Feb. 13, 1893.
2 " "	1,000	Prosunno Coomar Sen.	Dec. 31, 1885	Baroda Churn Sen, administrator to C. C. Sen.	1136 D, dated 13-2-93.	Aug. 12, 1893.
5 " "	1,000	Parbutty Churn Mookerjee.	Dec. 31, 1876	Poreah Nath Mookerjee.	941 D, dated 9-1-94.	Oct. 13, 1894.
3 " "	500	S. Appu Row	June 30, 1889	S. Appu Row.	1167 D, dated 13-3-94.	Ditto.
5 " "	1,300	Nemy Churn Day	Dec. 31, 1885	Nemy Churn Day	308 D, dated 6-7-94.	Ditto.
10 " "	500	Vurjeevandoss	Dec. 31, 1889	Vurjeevandoss	190 D, dated 15-1-96.	Aug. 8, 1896.
11 " "	5,000	Madhowdoss	Dec. 31, 1889	Madhowdoss	446 D, dated 3-6-96.	Ditto.
14 " "	500	Nanabhoj Balcrustnaji	Dec. 31, 1892	Atmaram Balcrusta a Kirtikar.	919 D, dated 17-8-96.	Mar. 6, 1897.
" "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Dec. 31, 1891	Poolin Behary Pyne	1923 D, dated 16-12-96.	Ditto.
" "	500	Obhoy Churn Roy	Dec. 31, 1882	Gunga Prosunna Mukerjee.		
" "	500	Tara Prosunna Mukerjee	June 30, 1885	Surendra Nath Ghose		
" "	2,000	Uma Churn Ghose		Hari Har Ghose and Monmohini Dasi, administrators to the estate of Uma Churn Ghose.	2305 D, dated 20-2-97.	Sep. 11, 1897.
" "	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	June 30, 1893	M. X. D'Souza	2555 D, dated 22-3-97.	Ditto.
" "	1,000	Chintamon S. Chitnis	June 30, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 30-11-97.	Feb. 5, 1895.
" "	6,000	Moonya Bye	June 30, 1894	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1025 D, dated 10-12-97.	Ditto.
4% 1865	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee, administratrix to the estate of Tarini Churn Banerjee.	24, dated 30-10-88.	Jan. 28, 1888.
" "	500	Kartick Chundra Bural	May 1, 1876	Chuna Lal	31, dated 29-12-81.	Ditto.
" "	500	Mooltan Chand	Nov. 1, 1877	Administrator General, Bengal, administrator, estate of Raj Chunder Ghose.	13, dated 19-3-87.	Ditto.
" "	500	Luchmee Chand Radha Kissen.	Nov. 1, 1878			
" "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1886			
" "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	T. Luchman Pillai.	1473 D, dated 25-3-90.	Aug. 2, 1890.
" "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886			
" "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1886	Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Jejeebhoy and Peroshaw Merwanjee Jejeebhoy.	481 D, dated 27-7-91.	Feb. 20, 1891.
" "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1887	T. R. Stokes	737 D, dated 3-10-91.	Ditto.
" "	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1887	Gones Dass	974 D, dated 18-12-91.	Ditto.
" "	1,000	Madhubun Dass Dwarika Dass.	May 1, 1876	Bolaki Dass	975 D, dated 18-12-91.	Ditto.
" "	5,000	Bolaki Dass				
" "	2,000					
" "	500	Abhoy Churn Guho	Nov. 1, 1881	Sreemutty Soshee Mookhee Debya, administratrix of Seetul Nath Mookerjee.	1102 D, dated 27-1-92.	Aug. 13, 1892.
" "	500	The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	May 1, 1886	Surendro Nath Banerjee.	1300 D, dated 19-3-90.	Ditto.
" "	500	Surendro Nath Banerjee				
" "	500	The Bank of Bengal				

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of Act 1886 in which first time
259379 4% 1865	1,000	Umbica Churn Banerjee.	Nov. 1, 1888	Umbica Churn Banerjee.	186, dated 1-6-92	Aug. 1
242257 "	500	The Bank of Bengal	} May 1, 1887	Grish Chunder Mukerjee.	621, dated 9-9-92	Feb. 1
221180 "	100	Omrilo Lall Sen.				
221181 "	100	Deb Nath Sreemany	} Nov. 1, 1889	Russick Lall Dutt Sreemutty Kheromoney Dassee.	900, dated 20-11-92	Dic
238858 "	500	Kheromoney Dassee.				
188952 "	500					
160426 "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	} Nov. 1, 1888	Sreemutty Kheroda Dabee.	985, dated 31-12-92	Dic
205964 "	1,000	The Comptroller General				
277803 "	600	The Bank of Bengal	} Ditto	Manohar Lall	987, dated 31-12-92	Dic
114004 "	500	Ram Durga				
111657 "	500		} Nov. 1, 1885	Sreemutty Ram Durga Dassee.	1193, dated 3-3-93	Aug. 1
102108 "	500	The Bank of Bengal				
102109 "	500					
102110 "	500					
102111 "	500					
105443 "	500	Bapoojee Morojee	May 1, 1889	Maneckbai	12, dated 6-4-93	Dic
256779 "	100	} The Bank of Bengal	} Nov. 1, 1887	Surendro Nath Mukerjee.	97, dated 11-4-93	Dic
256780 "	100					
256781 "	100					
189684 "	1,000	} Ditto	} Ditto	Haradhome Nag	1285, dated 27-3-93	Dic
190072 "	1,000					
190073 "	1,000					
226942 "	1,000					
006909 "	500	Radha Nath Chatterji	May 1, 1876	Bissendyal Hurdial	678, dated 31-10-93	Feb. 1
229064 "	100	The Agra Bank, Limited	Nov. 1, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574, dated 21-9-93	Dic
277723 "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Kumud Behary Samanta.	1162, dated 10-3-94	Oct. 1
205875 "	1,000	Ditto	May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Souraviny Dassee.	1302, dated 28-9-94	Feb. 2
232068 "	500	} Agra Bank, Limited	} May 1, 1887	Admr. Genl. Bombay.	1356, dated 27-9-94	Dic
232069 "	500					
150553 "	5,000	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.	Nov. 1, 1889	Moung Shwe Boo	1083, dated 4-12-94	Dic
200368 }	1,000	} The Accountant General, Bombay.	} May 1, 1890	S. Rangasami Aiyar.	2233, dated 16-1-95	Aug. 1
Cal. 301944 }						
235977 "	500	} Kumud Kaminy Dassee	} May 1, 1891	Sreemutty Kumud Kamini Dassee.	2268, dated 18-1-95	Dic
235978 "	300					
235979 "	500					
235991 "	500					
220245 "	500	Tarini Churn Ghose	} May 1, 1891	Hurry Churn Sett, administrator to the estate of Amrito Kumari Dassee.	42, dated 5-4-95	Dic
206706 "	500	Comptroller General				
162493 "	500	Ramjiban Ghosh				
037562 "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1891			
191030 "	1,000	} Ditto	} Nov. 1, 1891	Huzaree Loll Moodiali.	980, dated 14-8-95	Feb. 1
191031 "	1,000					
325177 "	1,000	} Ditto	} May 1, 1892	Rama Shunker Misra	1604, dated 7-12-95	Dic
325178 "	1,000					
325179 "	1,000					
325180 "	1,000					
325181 "	1,000	} Ganoda Debi	} Nov. 1, 1890	Sreemutty Ganoda Dabee.	1990, dated 24-1-96	Aug. 1
316355 "	1,000					
321307 "	2,500	Sharnapodo Sreemany	May 1, 1892			
299592 "	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1890			
158005 "	1,000	Amrito Lall Bose	Aug. 1, 1893	Amrito Lall Bose	130, dated 24-4-96	Dic
281383 "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Nov. 1, 1893	Shyama Lal Ganguly	1187, dated 25-9-96	Mar. 1
219907 "	500	Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty	} Nov. 1, 1892	Sreemutty Mokshada Dabee.	1219, dated 30-9-96	Dic
219908 "	500	Mokshada Dabee, admx. of Ohick Ch. Chuckerbutty				
324563 "	500	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1892	Vinayak Chintamon Joglekar.	671, dated 7-7-96	Dic
073273 "	1,000	} The Bank of Bengal	} May 1, 1890	Mussmut Hossainee Begum.	2557, dated 22-3-97	Sep. 1
252741 "	500					
294511 "	1,000	Troylucko Nath Banerjee	Nov. 1, 1890	Mohendra Nath Sircar.	112, dated 27-4-97	Dic
195947 "	1,000	Commissioner, Salt Revenue, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1890	C. Chuckerai Chetty	380, dated 29-6-97	Dic
280318 "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	} May 1, 1890	Sreemutty Kamini Dasl.	481, dated 12-7-97	Feb. 1
045008 "	300	Peary Mohan Ghose				
145609 "	500	William Moran & Co.	May 1, 1889	Prosad Das Mollick and others.	440, dated 12-7-97	Dic
147923 "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1892	Ardeshir Jamsedjee Doorgaji.	821, dated 27-9-97	Dic
329258 "	5,000	Chintamon S. Chitais	} May 1, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitais.	1036, dated 30-11-97	Dic
130739 "	500	Gopinath Chintamon				
202991 "	500					



the Note and No. of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date of pub- lication under Act XIII of 1886 of list in which the Security was first men- tioned.
591 4% 1865	500	The National Bank of India, Ltd.	Nov. 1, 1893	Byramjee Juwjee Daruwalla.	1082 D, dated 7-12-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
592 " "	500					
625 " "	100					
626 " "	100					
630 " "	100	Deepchand Naichand				
376 " "	1,000	Bolly Chand Roy	Nov. 1, 1886	C. Chengalvaraya Naidu.	164 D, dated 18-5-98	Aug. 13, 1898.
344 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, Madras.				
326 " "	1,000	The Chartered Mercan- tile Bank of India, London and China.				
324 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
305 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
300 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bombay	May 1, 1894	Madhavo Narayan Joglekar.	244 D, dated 11-6-98	Ditto.
20 4 1/2% 1878	1,000	Mangesh Shabaram	Sep. 15, 1888	Cowasjee Byramjee.	242 D, dated 12-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
82 " "	1,500	V. N. Gopaulinga	Ditto.	Papannah	1113 D, dated 18-9-96	March 6, 1897.
73R 4% 1879	5,000	Beethal Pershad	July 16, 1873	Mussummat Lait- mina, administratrix, estate of Beethal Pershad.	2305 D, dated 27-7-77	Jan. 28, 1888.
76 " "	500	Bunsi Lal Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Durgachellum Mo- dellier.	1, dated 8-2-82	Ditto.
31 " "	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Sialkot.	Jan. 16, 1876	Bhogaon Dass	29, dated 15-12-87	Ditto.
37 " "	5,000	Ram Lal Budredas	July 16, 1876	Gones Dass	974 D, dated 18-12-91	Feb. 20, 1892.
36 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1885	Sashipodo Bando- padya, guardian of Sreemutty Sukhtra Bandopadhyaya.	1265 D, dated 7-3-92	Aug. 13, 1892.
7 " "	500	Mohomedbhoy Row Labai and Ibrahimbhoy Mohomedbhoy.	July 16, 1887	Atmaram Damodher	344 D, dated 25-7-92	Feb. 11, 1893.
4 " "	100	Balchand Tarachand	Jan. 16, 1886	Rustomjee Framjee Wadia.	574 D, dated 21-9-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
5 " "	100					
4 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Jan. 16, 1890	Gopal Ch. Goepke	735 D, dated 17-11-93	Ditto.
10 " "	10,000	Ditto	July 16, 1882	T. Rathinasami Na- dar.	862 D, dated 13-8-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
3 " "	1,000	Ramungaiu Chetty	Jan. 16, 1888	Pathay Chand Go- lacha.	2116 D, dated 3-1-95	Aug. 10, 1895.
4 " "	1,000					
7 " "	1,000	Rev. Dr. J. M. Strachan				
8 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
9 " "	500	Promotho Nath Bose	July 16, 1883	Sreemutty Surmo- moyee Dabee.	1064 D, dated 25-11-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
7 " "	500	Tara Prosonno Mukerjee	Jan. 16, 1883	Gunga Prosonna Mukerjee.	1023 D, dated 16-12-96	Ditto.
4 " "	500	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis, Admr.	July 16, 1892	Gopinath Chintamon Chitnis.	1036 D, dated 20-11-97	Feb. 5, 1898.
6 " "	500	Elizabeth M. Phillips	Ditto.	Nawab Mahomed Hamid Ali Khan.	1093 D, dated 10-12-97	Ditto.
4 1/2% "	500	The Bank of Bombay	Mar. 15, 1882	Soonabai and Curset- bai.	982 D, dated 7-3-84	Aug. 10, 1895.
" "	100	Dharmsey Narasjee	Mar. 15, 1889	Cowasjee Byramjee	242 D, dated 12-6-93	Aug. 12, 1893.
" "	100					
" "	100					
" "	100					
" "	100	Cowasjee Byramjee and Maneckjee Marwanjee	Mar. 15, 1886	B. Wiggie, adminis- trator of Mrs. J. E. Wiggie.	1212 D, dated 8-3-93	Ditto.
" "	100					
" "	1,000	The Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris.	Mar. 15, 1887			
" "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hoesain	724 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb. 17, 1894.
" "	500	Ditto				
" "	500	Wm. Watson & Co.	Sep. 15, 1887	Mr. E. H. Hearn and Mrs. Mary H. H. Hearn.	1265 D, dated 22-9-94	Feb. 23, 1895.
" "	100					
" "	100					
" "	100					
" "	500	The Bank of Madras	Sep. 15, 1888	F. J. Goncalves	1424 D, dated 29-10-95	Feb. 17, 1896.
" "	300					
" "	2,500	Sarah Walker Stevenson	Sep. 15, 1888	Mrs. Sarah Walker Stevenson.	2146 D, dated 23-9-96	Aug. 8, 1896.
" "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1884	Donibai	1330 D, dated 24-10-96	Mar. 6, 1897.
" "	1,000	V. Venkata Nara Singh	Sept. 15, 1887	P. Narain Row	581 D, dated 5-8-97	Feb. 5, 1898.

No. of the Note and name of Loan.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Name of claimant for duplicate.	No. and date of Comptroller General's order.	Date licit Act 1880 in w Secu first tione
042456 4 1/2% 1879	1,000	Bunsee Lal Abeerchand, R.B.	Sep. 15, 1887	A. B. Chiodetti	49 D, dated 18-4-98	Aug.
042457 " "	1,000					
042458 " "	1,000					
031472 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	June 30, 1880	Collector of Cawn-pore.	760 D, dated 18-8-94	Feb.
031473 " "	500					
000256 4 1/2% Cawn-pore-Farruckabad Railway Debenture. Non-transferable Treasury Note 000062 5%.	1,000	Choubay Sadhari Lal				
	500	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmal of Ramtek.	Mar. 16, 1883	Gopika Bai, manager of Mandir Vitul Rookhmal of Ramtek.	11, dated 15-2-87	Jan.
†190586 4 1/2% 1842-43	100	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1889	Hem Nath Sen	517 D, dated 13-8-98	Feb.
†190587 " "	100					
†190588 " "	100					
†190589 " "	100					
†188573 " "	500	Goormukh Singh	Aug. 1, 1888	Goormukh Singh	1921 D, dated 7-12-94	Feb.
†196711 " "	800	The Bank of Madras	Feb. 1, 1893	The National Bank of India, Limited.	266 D, dated 4-5-95	Aug.
*131670 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Aug. 1, 1885	Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.	1556 D, dated 21-11-95	Feb.
*151982 " "	1,000	Gopal Chunder Dutta	Aug. 1, 1885	Mritonjoy Mukerjee	432 D, dated 2-6-96	Aug.
*133848 " "	500	Chander Madhub Ghose	Aug. 1, 1893	C. Mathews	843 D, dated 29-9-97	Feb.
164021 " "	1,000	The Agra Municipality	Feb. 1, 1894	Municipal Board, Agra.	984 D, dated 16-11-97	D
†097461 " 1854-55	10,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited.	Dec. 31, 1893	L. B. Simeon	11 D, dated 2-4-95	Aug.
†039431 " "	500	Ghunesham Mitter	June 30, 1883	Ghunesham Mitter	1130 D, dated 21-9-96	Mar.
*20311 5 1/2% 1859-60	1,000	W. D. H. Ochme	Nov. 30, 1868	Kedar Nath Sanyal, executor to D. B. Mudy.	324 D, dated 13-7-93	Aug.
*20312 " "	1,000					
*033633 " "	1,000	The New Bank of Bombay, Limited.	Nov. 30, 1876	Shapurjee Jehangirjee.	672 D, dated 6-7-95	Feb.
†206028 4% 1865	500	The Agra Bank, Limited	May 1, 1891	Mrs. Louisa Woodward.	222 D, dated 6-6-93	Aug.
†239875 " "	1,500	Bhubonesh Chakravarti.				
†B147686 " "	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	Nov. 1, 1891	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	264 D, dated 20-6-93	D
†213118 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal				
†275886 " "	1,000	John A. Stowell	Nov. 1, 1893	Ahmed Hosein	724 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb.
†282015 " "	1,000					
†296587 " "	1,000	The Accountant General, High Court, Madras.	Nov. 1, 1888	A. DeSouza Barrett	997 D, dated 24-1-94	Oct.
†172391 " "	1,000	The Bank of Madras				
†257559 " "	300	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1893	Judge of Burdwan	132 D, dated 12-5-94	D
†268463 " "	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	Nov. 1, 1889	{ Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar }	1261 D, dated 22-9-94	Feb.
†268464 " "	500					
†332766 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1893	The Bank of Bengal.	2650 D, dated 13-3-95	Aug
†B135450 " "	5,000	Bunsee Dhur	May 1, 1894	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	157 D, dated 22-4-95	D
†147091 " "	500	King Hamilton & Co.	May 1, 1893	The Bank of Bengal.	250 D, dated 4-5-95	D
†210155 " "	1,000					
†209218 " "	1,500	The Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1894	Radha Madhub Gos-samee.	1157 D, dated 9-9-95	Feb.
*344705 " "	500					
†194443 " "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Ditto	Executive Engineer, Agra Division.	1402 D, dated 30-10-96	Mar.
*356990 " "	1,500					
*359969 " "	1,500	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	May 1, 1893	Ashutosh, Mohendra Nath, Sushil Chunder, and Promotho Nath Banerjee, surviving executors of Taramony Dabee.	2448 D, dated 2-3-97	Sep.
†321444 " "	5,000					
*073587 3 1/2% 1865	1,000	Accountant General, Punjab.	May 1, 1894	Judge, Small Cause Court, Delhi.	2398 D, dated 22-6-97	
*029045 " "	100	{ Jogendra Nath Ghose Choomee Lal Nanchund. }	May 1, 1895	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940 D, dated 20-8-95	Mar
*029046 " "	100					
†A010221 4% 1879	1,000		Jan. 16, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb.
†A014138 " "	1,000	The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited.	Ditto	{ Inderjee Makanjee Nichabhai Fouzdar }	1261 D, dated 23-9-94	Feb.
†A 026951 " "	1,000	Salum Moenatchu	July 16, 1892	Srikakolapu Venkataratnam.	785 D, dated 24-7-96	Mar.
†A010814 " "	1,000	The Joint Admrs. of the Gondal State.	July 16, 1880	P. Sevapatha Modr.	671 D, dated 7-7-96	
†33661 4 1/2% "	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	Sep. 16, 1887	Luxmibai, widow of Yesmantrao Gopal Rao Mairai Jambekar	2601 D, dated 27-3-97	Sep.
†071824 " "	500	The Bank of Bengal	Mar. 15, 1889	Ahmed Hosein	724 D, dated 13-11-93	Feb.
*009951 3 1/2% 1893-94	2,000	Shama Pada Sreemany	Dec. 31, 1894	Bank of Bengal, Calcutta.	940 D, dated 20-8-96	Mar
*020112 " "	100	{ H. W. Barber H. W. Barber }				
*020113 " "	100					

\* Duplicates of these notes have been issued.

† Half notes—Duplicates have been issued.

‡ Mutilated notes—Duplicates have been issued.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

## ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 24th February, 1899.

## No. 916-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

January 1899.

Lakhs of Rupees

	IN JANUARY		TO END OF JANUARY		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Budget, 1898-99.	Actuals, 1897-98.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1893, Part I, page 497.]						
<b>Civil Revenue.</b>						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	4.98	4.99	18.52	16.81	28.54	26.65
Opium	50	44	4.73	4.44	5.33	5.18
Salt	75	75	7.52	7.07	8.73	8.59
Stamps	42	41	4.00	3.96	4.86	4.84
Excise	47	44	4.62	4.42	5.72	5.49
Provincial Rates	71	71	3.01	2.77	3.30	3.72
Customs	45	46	3.83	3.58	4.59	4.64
Assessed Taxes	15	17	1.51	1.47	1.76	1.75
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	5	3.2	3.5	5.0	4.8
Registration	3	3	3.7	4.0	4.0	4.9
Tributes from Native States	24	24	5.6	5.7	9.2	8.8
Other Civil Revenue	29	32	2.96	2.88	3.94	4.03
<b>TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS</b>	<b>9.09</b>	<b>9.01</b>	<b>51.95</b>	<b>48.72</b>	<b>69.27</b>	<b>60.74</b>
<b>Civil Expenditure.</b>						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—58	—52	—3.31	—3.20	—3.85	—3.73
Opium	—8	—8	—2.26	—2.30	—2.65	—2.39
Famine Relief	...	+2	+3	—2.10	—37	—1.97
Other Civil Expenditure	—2.05	—2.14	—20.20	—20.48	—20.93	—20.76
<b>TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS</b>	<b>—2.71</b>	<b>—2.72</b>	<b>—25.74</b>	<b>—28.08</b>	<b>—33.80</b>	<b>—34.85</b>
<b>Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:</b>						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than issues)	+2	—7	+1	—50	+60	—30
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+4	+7	+45	+34	+32	+42
Military Receipts	+4	+8	+59	+58	+72	+90
Military Issues	—1.47	—1.79	—13.90	—15.76	—17.37	—19.46
Public Works Department—						
<i>Receipts.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	+36	+40	+2.22	+2.53	+24.58	+24.30
State Railways	+1.31	+1.32	+12.38	+12.04		
East Indian Railway	+51	+54	+4.50	+4.56		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+42	+32	+3.29	+2.20		
Telegraph	+7	+7	+59	+07	+80	+85
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+2.67</b>	<b>+2.05</b>	<b>+23.04</b>	<b>+22.00</b>	<b>+27.86</b>	<b>+27.82</b>
<i>Issues.</i>						
Ordinary Branches	—69	—59	—5.55	—8.68	—25.21	—25.10
State Railways	—90	—1.10	—9.84	—9.59		
East Indian Railway	—19	—5	—2.24	—2.07		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	...	...	—31	—11		
Telegraph	—6	—6	—56	—55	—70	—71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>—1.84</b>	<b>—1.80</b>	<b>—18.56</b>	<b>—21.00</b>	<b>—20.15</b>	<b>—25.98</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>—54</b>	<b>—86</b>	<b>—8.31</b>	<b>—14.34</b>	<b>—14.02</b>	<b>—10.66</b>
<b>Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.</b>						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more,—Receipts less, than payments)	—1	—2	+96	+2.60	+2.67	+2.58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+8	+12	—14	...	—42
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—94	—43	—7.00	—2.05	—8.92	—4.77
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs 10 per £	—2.52	—2.08	—14.57	—0.04	—10.00	—9.49
Other debt heads (Net as above)	+30	...	+80	—39	+29	—1.02
<b>TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>—3.17</b>	<b>—2.45</b>	<b>—19.69</b>	<b>—7.22</b>	<b>—21.96</b>	<b>—13.12</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES</b>	<b>+2.67</b>	<b>+2.98</b>	<b>—1.79</b>	<b>—92</b>	<b>—51</b>	<b>+2.11</b>
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	11.52	9.97	15.98	13.87	16.72	13.87
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14.19	12.95	14.19	12.95	16.21	15.98

## STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

## CUSTOMS.

*The 22nd February, 1899.*

No. 880-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the distillation of spirits.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 24th February, 1899.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

No. 194.—Colonel W. E. Hilliard, British Service, Officiating Assistant Quartermaster General, Head Quarters, Bengal Command, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Colonel G. Henry, whose tenure has expired. Dated 24th January, 1899.

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 195.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. B. Renny, Military Accountant, 1st class, is appointed to officiate as Controller of Military Accounts, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. R. L. Anderson, on furlough out of India.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 196.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Walter Hastings Frederic Hughes, Royal Artillery, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Sindh Horse),—18th January, 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Hughes will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 18th January, 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Lieutenant Denis Wellesley Maxwell, Highland Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—19th January, 1899.

Lieutenant Edward Lewis Rolland, Highland Light Infantry, Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—22nd January, 1899.

Lieutenant Harold Tatum, King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), Officiating Wing Officer, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—25th January, 1899.

Lieutenant Edward Colson, South Wales Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—29th January, 1899.

No. 197.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenant Robert Crooks Gilchrist, attached to the 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—21st December, 1898.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 198.—Major L. G. Watkins, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 2nd class, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) for four days.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 199.—The following extract is published for general information:—

*"London Gazette," dated the 27th January, 1899, page 535.*

WAR OFFICE, PALM MALL,  
27th January, 1899.

*Indian Staff Corps*—General Sir John James Hood Gordon, K.C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 12th January, 1899.

Lieutenant-General George Nicholas Channer, V.C., C.B., to be General. Dated 12th January, 1899.

Major-General Frederick Lance, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 12th January, 1899.

Colonel Charles Alexander Cunningham to be Major-General. Dated 12th January, 1899.

## ORGANISATION.

## ARMY RESERVES.

No. 200.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, Clauses (1) and (3), of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869 as amended by Act XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, namely:—

(1) In the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested*, after the entry "Soldiers," the words "Indian Army Reservists joining the Reserve after discharge from the Army" shall be inserted.



(2) To the forms of attestation the following shall be added :—

*Attestation Document for Indian Army Reservists joining the Reserve after their discharge from the Army.*

Attestation of  
No. \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_ Corps \_\_\_\_\_  
enrolled at \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_  
with effect from \_\_\_\_\_

*Questions to be put to the Reservist before attestation.*

1. What is your name? . . . . . 1. ....
2. What is your father's name? . . . . . 2. ....
3. What is village, pergunnah and district? . . . . . 3. { Village .....
4. What is your age? . . . . . 4. { Pergunnah.....
5. .... years. .... District .....

You are hereby warned that if after attestation it is found that you have given a wilfully false answer to any of the following questions, you will be liable to a punishment of such imprisonment as a Court-Martial may think fit to award.

5. What is your caste? . . . . . 5. ....
6. Have you ever been sentenced to imprisonment by the Civil power? . . . . . 6. ....
7. Do you now belong to Her Majesty's Indian Forces, or to the Indian Reserve? If so, to what corps? . . . . . 7. ....
8. Have you ever served in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, or in the Indian Reserve? If so, state which, and cause of discharge. . . . . 8. ....
9. Have you ever been discharged from any part of Her Majesty's Indian Forces, by Court-Martial? . . . . . 9. ....
10. Have you truly stated the whole, if any, of your previous service? . . . . . 10. ....
11. Are you willing to serve upon the following conditions in the Indian Army Reserve? . . . . . 11. ....

(a) You are liable to be called on for general service, whether within the territories under the Indian Government or beyond them.

In time of peace you can claim your discharge at any time; but in time of war, or when, in the opinion of the Government of India, there is an immediate prospect of war, you have no claim to discharge, and you must remain in the reserve until the necessity for retaining you in the service shall cease.

(b) You are liable from time to time to appear at the time and place of assembly prescribed by your Commanding Officer when called out for training, or for service, and are liable to be retained with the colours as long as your attendance may be necessary.

(c) When called out for service you are liable to serve in any of the battalions of the group of your regimental reserve centre, or in any battalion that may hereafter be added to the group.

(d) If you are enrolled for the Mountain Artillery Reserve, you are when called out for service liable to be posted, or subsequently transferred, to any battery within the group to which you belonged when serving with the colours, or to any battery which may hereafter be added to that group.

If you are enrolled for the Royal Horse and Field Artillery Reserve, you are liable to serve with any battery of these branches, or with an ammunition column unit.

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements made.

Signature of Reservist \_\_\_\_\_ Signature of Witness \_\_\_\_\_

*Oath to be taken by Reservist on attestation.*

I, \_\_\_\_\_, do  
that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty, Her Heirs, and Successors, and that I will, as in duty bound, honestly and faithfully serve in Her Majesty's Indian Forces, and go wherever I may be ordered, by land or sea, and that I will observe and obey all commands of any officer set over me, even to the peril of my life.

Signature of Reservist \_\_\_\_\_

Signature of Witness \_\_\_\_\_

*Certificate of Magistrate or Attesting Officer.*

The Reservist above named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Indian Articles of War.

The above questions were then read to the Reservist in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as replied to, and the said Reservist has made and signed the declaration and oath before me at \_\_\_\_\_ on this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 1899.

Signature of the Magistrate or Attesting Officer. \_\_\_\_\_

4. If so, the reservist is to be asked the particulars of his former service, and to produce, if possible, his parchment certificate of discharge and certificate of character. This certificate will be retained by the Officer Commanding the battalion or battery the man wishes to join, who will be given in exchange a parchment reserve certificate, Indian Army Form D-156.

† Solemnly affirm—(if a Sikh, swear.)

## PENSIONS.

## WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 201.—The date of transfer to the pension establishment of Conductor John Bell, Public Works Department, is the 18th February 1899, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 119 of 1899.

No. 202.—Sub-Conductor John McCormack, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 203.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

24th February, 1899.

Edward Hogarth Molesworth.

*Captain to be Major.*

22nd February, 1899.

Frederick Wyllie.

*Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.*

22nd April, 1898.

Hugh William Niven.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 204.—35th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Narayan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Prem Singh to be Jemadar, vice Sarup Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

No. 205.—26th Regiment of Madras Infantry—

Havildar Manuel, from the 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Jemadar, vice Kandasami, deceased, with effect from date of transfer.

No. 206.—31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry—

Havildar Channan Singh to be Jemadar, vice Attar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th October, 1898.

No. 207.—1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)—

Jemadar Luchmya to be Subadar, and Color Havildar Muhammad Saffi to be Jemadar, vice Laru Arolkar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th January, 1899.

No. 208.—20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Subadar Pandu Sonar to be Subadar-Major, and Jemadar Sahil Singh to be Subadar, vice Kamta Parshad, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

Havildar Kadir Khan to be Jemadar, vice Mulchand Lalji, invalided, with effect from the 12th December, 1898.

Havildar Lala Rawat to be Jemadar, vice Sahil Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 209.—3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry—

Subadar Bakhshish Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Atar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Ganda Singh to be Jemadar, vice Bishan Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1898.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 210.—Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Superintendent, Central Jail, Lucknow, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th March 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 211.—Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 212.—The retirement of Honorary Captain Thomas Chapman should be with effect from the 7th January 1899, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 134 of 1899.

## REWARDS.

## GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 213.—The undermentioned Non-Commissioned officer of the Bombay Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending on 31st December 1898:—

Sergeant Henry Challis, His Excellency the Governor's Band.

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 214.—The undermentioned Native Non-Commissioned officers and men of the Madras Command are granted meritorious service medals with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II.

*Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.*

No. 1564, Color-Havildar Venkatasami, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry, vice Color Havildar Kadir Khan, pensioned, 1st January 1899.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.*

No. 280, Private Shaikh Haidar, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.

- No. 1346, Private Muhammad Yusuf, 1st Regiment of Madras Lancers.
- No. 1339, Private Abdur Rahman, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
- No. 1352, Private Kadir Mubiyuddin, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
- No. 201, Private Sarwar Beg, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
- No. 204, Private Muhammad Sarwar, 3rd Regiment of Madras Lancers.
- No. 585, Sapper Mayilanandam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
- No. 615, Sapper Sivalingam, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
- No. 308, Private Mari Jusai, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 323, Private Ponnappa, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 817, Private Appalsami, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 825, Private Durgalingam, 2nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 779, Private Ayyasami, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
- No. 1178, Private Gangayya, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
- No. 1386, Private Latif Khan, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 1761, Private Muhammad Husain, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 2998, Private Antony Muttu, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 3026, Private Gangayya, 5th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1672, Private Calamayya, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1717, Private Subbarayan, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 580, Private Kasim Sharif, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 619, Private Narayanasami, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 727, Private Shaikh Mahbub, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1632, Private Michael Joseph, 8th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 927, Private John Antony, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1050, Private Sami, 9th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 593, Private Musician A. Antony, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 600, Private Appalsami, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1138, Private Suryanarayadu, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 2149, Private Antony, 13th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 2883, Private Parayya, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 2899, Private Dalayya, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 840, Private Murugesu, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

- No. 843, Private Sayyid Mir, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1378, Private Abdus-Sattar, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1631, Private Munisami, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 2809, Private Abdur Rahman, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 3516, Private Appalasami, 17th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 3277, Private Rengayya, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 3587, Private David, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1068, Private Kuppasami, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1195, Private Muhammad Murtuza, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 892, Naick Muhammad Jafar, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 952, Private Sauriyappa, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 224, Private Fekhruddin, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 603, Private Muhammad Usman, 22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1018, Private Perumalu, 23rd (or Wallajahabad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
- No. 2171, Private Arogyam, 23rd (or Wallajahabad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
- No. 434, Private Narayanasami, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 958, Private Mahbub Khan, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1032, Private Ashraf Khan, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1063, Private Moses, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 939, Private Lazarus, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1441, Private Munisami, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 767, Private Ramasami, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 857, Private Abdul Ghafur, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1071, Private Muhammad Usman, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1190, Private Munisami, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.*

- No. 704, Sapper Ramasami, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.
- No. 381, Private Ranganayakulu, 1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).
- No. 1028, Private Ramasami, 3rd or (Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry.
- No. 855, Private Muhammad Mustafa, 15th Regiment of Madras Infantry.
- No. 1383, Private Periyanna, 16th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 868, Private Ramprasad, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2053, Private Nur Ahmad, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1141, Private Krishnaraju, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

No. 1413, Private Varadayya, 28th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 215.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Edward Fraser resigns his commission.

No. 216.—*Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain and Honorary Major William Shipp to be Major, *vice* Gore-Browne, promoted.

Lieutenant James Frederic Pennock to Captain, *vice* Thomson, resigned.

Lieutenant Hugh McPherson Mitchell to be Captain, *vice* Shipp, promoted.

Lieutenant George Richard Webb to Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 217.—*1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Douglas Holliott Powell resigns his commission.

No. 218.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Honorary Captain and Paymaster Theobald Siddle, V.D., retires from the service, permission to retain his rank and wear uniform of the Corps.

No. 219.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Godfrey Stanton Evans to be Captain, *vice* Andrews, deceased.

#### MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

##### PROMOTIONS.

No. 220.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department in consequence of the retirement of Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, C.E., Engineer, Class II, with effect from the 28th November 1898 :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of Promotion
Colonel S. C. Turner	Chief Engineer, Class III	Chief Engineer, Class II	Permanent.
" J. E. Broadbent	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	Chief Engineer, Class III	"
" F. T. N. Spratt	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	Superintending Engineer, Class I.	"
Brevet-Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Superintending Engineer, Class II.	"
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	"

No. 221.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant A. Rolland, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, Supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent.	11th December 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,  
Secretary to the Government of India



## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 24th February, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that 2nd Lieutenant S. G. G. Bedford, Indian Staff Corps, attached to 26th Madras Infantry, at Belgaum on the 10th November 1898, and that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 10th and the 24th February 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Staff Corps (3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Cont.)	Captain J. H. Vanderzee	12th February 1899.	Umaika river.	...	...

**ERRATUM.**—In the notification dated the 23rd December 1898, the portion relating to the deposit on account of the estate of the late Captain F. R. McC. De Butts, R.A., should be considered as cancelled.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl.,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 16th February, 1899.*

No. 62.—Mr. R. Douglass, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is granted furlough for seven months and nine days, under Regulation 340 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 63.—Mr. J. J. Inglis, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from 1st January, 1899, until further orders.

*The 17th February, 1899.*

No. 64.—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is granted special leave for six weeks, under the provisions of the Public Works Department Code, Volume I. Chapter V, paragraph 20, with effect from the 25th January, 1899, or such subsequent date as he may be able to avail himself of it.

No. 65.—Captain S. L. Craster, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Acting Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, is appointed temporarily to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

*The 20th February, 1899.*

No. 68.—Mr. S. Finney, Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the North Western Railway, during the absence of Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, C.S.I., R.E., on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 69.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 68, dated 20th January, 1899, Major W. V. Constable, R.E., Manager, East Coast Railway, officiating in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway in his present grade until further orders.

No. 70.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 69, dated 20th January, 1899, Mr. J. Lightfoot, Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways in class I, grade 1, of that Establishment, and is appointed to officiate as Manager of the East Coast Railway, until further orders.

No. 71.—Mr. H. R. Walton, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, *vice* Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., on special leave.

No. 72.—Rai Pundit Prem Nath Bahadur, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, appointed Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 73.—Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

No. 74.—Mr. J. Shaw, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam Bengal Railway.

No. 75.—Pundit Harprasad Dar, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 15th February, 1899.*

No. 61.—2nd Lieutenant Herbert de Lisle Pollard-Lowsley, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

*The 20th February, 1899.*

No. 67.—Mr. W. H. Nightingale, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Assam, permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 21st January, 1899.

Mr. E. Penny, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, Central Provinces, permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 21st January, 1899, and confirmed in the appointment of Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department.

*The 21st February, 1899.*

No. 76.—Major George Kenneth Scott-Moncrieff, R.E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and posted to the Punjab, Irrigation Branch.

No. 78.—Mr. A. L. Webb, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd January, 1899.

*The 23rd February, 1899.*

No. 69.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 026 C. W.—I.

*Calcutta, the 23rd February 1899.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

### Review of Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for the year 1897-98.

READ—

- Letter No. 3909 I., dated 21st December 1898, from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the North-Western Provinces for 1897-98, and the Resolution of that Government reviewing the Report.

OBSERVATIONS.—The results of the irrigation operations in the North-Western Provinces during the past financial year are, in the opinion of the Government of India, very satisfactory. Excluding, for purposes of comparison, an area of 122,396 acres irrigated by the Terai and Bhabar Canals under the Commissioner of Kumaon (which exceeded that for the previous year and also the average of preceding five years by 21 per cent.), the total area irrigated by the major and minor works under the Public Works Department amounted to 2,511,173 acres, of which 992,583 were in the kharif and 1,518,590 in the rabi. This is indeed much less than the 3,023,884 acres irrigated by the same works in the famine year 1896-97, the deficiency amounting to 207,877 acres in the kharif and 304,834 acres in the rabi. Famine conditions also prevailed during

the earlier part of the kharif of 1897, but the rains broke in the middle of June and were also favourable for the rabi sowings, so that the demand for water in both crops was much less intense than in the previous year. On the other hand, famine prices and the depletion of stocks throughout the country stimulated the extension of canal irrigation, so that the area attained in 1897-98 was second only to that of 1896-97, and was 36 per cent. higher than the average of the preceding ten years, including the abnormal year 1895-97. It may be noted, however, that in the year 1883-84 an area of 2,297,674 acres was recorded, so that there has been no very great development of the irrigation system during the past fifteen years.

2. The areas irrigated by each irrigation work compare as below with the area for 1896-97 and the average of the past ten years :—

Canal.	Area irrigated in 1897-98.	Area irrigated in 1896-97.	Average area for ten years ending 1896-97	Value of crops irrigated in 1897-98.
<i>Productive Works.</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
Upper Ganges . . . . .	914,022	1,083,234	726,566	3,78,87,139
Lower " . . . . .	866,591	1,042,662	584,400	2,30,91,917
Agra . . . . .	215,355	308,004	164,829	54,45,219
Eastern Jumna . . . . .	300,524	324,700	216,747	1,42,86,229
<b>Total Productive</b>	<b>2,296,492</b>	<b>2,758,600</b>	<b>1,692,542</b>	<b>8,07,10,504</b>
<i>Protective Work.</i>				
Betwa . . . . .	48,994	87,306	31,745	10,52,913
<i>Minor Works.</i>				
Dun . . . . .	22,715	19,598	15,720	7,89,108
Rohilkhand . . . . .	122,767	129,083	93,880	44,57,980
Bijnor . . . . .	17,214	25,362	10,386	7,70,060
Bundelkhand Irrigation Works .	2,991	3,935	2,626	59,679
<b>Total Minor Works</b>	<b>165,687</b>	<b>177,978</b>	<b>122,612</b>	<b>60,82,827</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>	<b>2,511,173</b>	<b>3,023,884</b>	<b>1,846,899</b>	<b>8,78,46,244</b>

The average value of the crops raised is estimated at Rs. 35 per acre. The average incidence of the occupier's rate was Rs. 2.96 per acre, but including owner's rate and the share of land revenue credited to the canals, the total charge for irrigation, direct and indirect, averaged Rs. 3.78 per acre, or less than one-ninth of the value of the crop.

3. Although the area irrigated was less than in 1896-97, the gross revenue was greater, and exceeded that of the previous year, which was the highest on record, by Rs. 15,35,183, or 17 per cent. This is due to the fact that the revenue collected during the year was that assessed on the record rabi area of 1896-97 and the kharif area of 1897, and also to the outstanding balances at the beginning of the year being considerably larger than usual. The following table shews the gross and net revenue, and the return on the capital outlay for the three classes of irrigation works :—

Class.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Gross revenue.	Working Expenses.	Net revenue.	Return on capital outlay.
	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Per cent.</i>
Productive . . . . .	7,82,48,942	1,00,95,837	26,69,796	74,26,041	9.49
Protective . . . . .	43,02,017	1,37,608	1,14,732	22,876	0.53
Minor . . . . .	27,58,818	3,56,690	1,89,700	1,66,990	6.05
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>8,53,09,777</b>	<b>1,05,90,135</b>	<b>29,74,228</b>	<b>76,15,907</b>	<b>8.92</b>

4. The return of  $9\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. paid by the Productive works exceeds that of 1896-97 when it was 7·82 per cent. and was the highest then on record. The returns for each of the canals in the two years are as below:—

Canal.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Upper Ganges . . . . .	9·56	10·69
Lower „ . . . . .	4·75	6·25
Agra . . . . .	6·02	7·67
Eastern Jumna . . . . .	26·77	34·02

These works have been constructed from borrowed capital the accumulated interest charges on which amounted to Rs. 8,06,43,012 at the end of the year. The total net revenue derived from them, however, exceeds 1,018 lakhs, so that the surplus revenue stands now at 211½ lakhs, of which a sum of no less than 45 lakhs was contributed during the year under review. These figures indicate the benefit which the general taxpayer has derived from the works constructed from borrowed capital in these provinces.

5. Works of the Protective class constructed as a protection against famine are represented in the North-Western Provinces by the Betwa Canal alone. The Local Government points out that this canal has, for the first time since it was opened, yielded revenue in excess of its working expenses. This result is due to the collections for the year under review including the assessments on the large area irrigated during the rabi of 1896-97. On the other hand, however, the kharif area for 1897 was practically *nil*, as it amounted to 807 acres only against 25,660 acres in previous year. This failure in the kharif is attributed to the fact that the reservoir was almost empty during the early kharif season, while there was an entire absence of demand during the rainy season. Nevertheless the total area irrigated in 1897-98 was second only to that of 1896-97, prior to which the maximum area irrigated by this canal was 35,292 (in 1895-96), while in the year 1894-95 it amounted only to 8,041 acres. It is hoped that the measures under consideration for improving the supply during the early kharif which are now under consideration may lead to an improvement in the financial position of this canal.

6. The success attained by the minor works, which paid a return of 6 per cent. on capital outlay, the net revenue being 1 per cent. in excess of the record year 1896-97, is also a matter of congratulation, inasmuch as the results are attributed largely to the numerous improvements carried out on these canals during recent years. The Government of India note that a further improvement is anticipated in the case of the Rohilkhand canals from the revision of the occupier's rates.

7. During the year an expenditure of Rs. 43,134 was expended on new drainage works as a charge against the Capital Accounts of the canals, and a further expenditure of Rs. 87,007 on the improvement and maintenance of existing drainage works was charged against the revenue accounts. In addition, Rs. 39,017 were spent from provincial revenue on, agricultural, chiefly drainage works, the total length of drainage cuts being 3,072 miles. The more important drainage works are now completed, but as irrigation is extended and becomes longer established, improvements in the drainage system will always be required, and it is satisfactory to note that this matter is receiving continued attention. The summary of observations of spring levels as given in paras. 227 and 228 of the Chief Engineer's Report indicates that there has been no appreciable rise in the spring level during the year, except perhaps in the neighbourhood of the Etawah Branch, Lower Ganges Canal, while there has been a distinct fall on the Betwa Canal. These observations are of great interest and importance, but it is doubtful whether very reliable conclusions can be drawn from them in the form in which they are presented in the report. The question is one that will be separately considered.

8. The report is the first of the Provincial Irrigation Revenue Reports which has been received by the Government of India, who desire to record their



appreciation of the punctuality of its submission as well as of the excellent results attained. They desire also to acknowledge the services rendered by Colonel Corbett and by the officers of the Irrigation Department, who rendered him such effective assistance, and note that special commendation has been bestowed by the Lieutenant-Governor on Mr. Marsh, Superintending Engineer.

ORDER—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the Punjab and Burma.  
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam and Coorg.  
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.  
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered, further, that the Review, together with the Local Government's Resolution, be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 3514 I. of 1898.

*Dated Allahabad, the 17th November 1898.*

RESOLUTION—By His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces, and Chief Commissioner of Oudh.

Read—

Irrigation Revenue Report of the North-Western Provinces for the year ending 31st March 1898 by the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Works, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

#### CAPITAL OUTLAY.

OBSERVATIONS.—The total expenditure against the Capital Account of the Canals in these Provinces during the past financial year amounts to nearly 14 lakhs. Of this amount over 10 lakhs was incurred on the construction of the new Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal, and the balance chiefly on constructing new drainage and distributary channels, and on works connected with improvements in the system of distributing water to the cultivators. Against the estimate of 37½ lakhs sanctioned for the Fatehpur Branch, the expenditure to the end of the year amounts to 24 lakhs. The upper portion of the Branch is now being opened for irrigation. The important work of improving the Nim Nadi, in the Meerut and Bulandshahr districts, was completed during the year, and a survey was made for a new head for the proposed canal from the Ken River for the irrigation of the Banda district.

2. The total charges to the end of the year against the Capital Account of canals of all classes amount to Rs. 8,79,41,960.

#### MILEAGE OF CHANNELS.

3. The length of channels open was increased during the year by the addition of 140 miles of new drainage cuts and 40 miles of distributary channels. The total length of channels open at the end of the year amounts to 11,783 miles.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS.

4. The realizations of the year on which the financial results are based are the outcome of the assessments made during the rabi season of 1896-97 and the kharif of 1897. During the former season, owing chiefly to the early cessation of the rains of 1896, an unusually large area was irrigated; the rains of 1897 were fairly normal in amount and distribution, but there was a long break at the end of June and during the first ten days of July; this, combined with high prices of food-grains, led to the irrigation of a very large area of autumn crops. Thus the revenue assessed during these two seasons was unusually large, and in consequence the receipts for the financial year under review reach an exceptionally high figure.

5. The gross receipts from the four canals which are classed as Productive Works amount to nearly 101 lakhs, or 14½ lakhs in excess of those of the previous year, which were the highest then recorded. The working expenses amount to nearly 20½ lakhs and fall with an average incidence of Rs. 1.16 per acre irrigated, a normal figure for a year of extensive irrigation. The net revenue derived from open works of this class amounts therefore to 74½ lakhs.

this represents a return of 9·5 per cent. on the Capital cost of the works. After meeting the interest charges for the year, which amount to nearly 30 lakhs, there is left a clear profit of Rs. 44,32,716. The profit of the preceding year, which amounted to 31½ lakhs, was 43 per cent. in excess of the record; it has now been exceeded by 12½ lakhs, or by 40 per cent. The Upper Ganges Canal returns 10·63 per cent.; the Lower Ganges 6·25; the Agra Canal 7·07; and the Eastern Jumna Canal yields the handsome return of 3½ per cent. on its Capital cost.

6. For the first time since its opening in 1885 the Betwa Canal, the only Protective Work in these Provinces, has returned a revenue which is more than sufficient to cover the working charges of the year. The gross receipts for the year amount to Rs. 1,37,608, of which about Rs. 47,000 is on account of outstanding balances recovered during the year. The working expenses amount to Rs. 1,14,732, leaving a net revenue of Rs. 22,876. This amount, however, is Rs. 1,10,078 less than the interest charges of the year. The financial condition of this canal is not likely to improve to any great extent until it can be assured a supply during the dry hot weather months. Measures, with this object in view, are under consideration by the Chief Engineer. It will be remembered that in the Resolution on last year's Report the value of the crops produced by irrigation from this canal was estimated at 23 lakhs of rupees, a sum equal to half the Capital cost of the canal.

7. Minor Works yield a net revenue of Rs. 1,66,990, and return 6 per cent. on their Capital cost. The net revenue of the year is 11 per cent. in excess of that for 1896-97, which again exceeded the previous maximum by over 35 per cent. The Dún Canals return 9·70 per cent.; the Rohilkhand Canals 3·68; and the Bijnor Canals 19·4 per cent. on Capital. The numerous improvements carried out on these canals during recent years are now yielding good results. In the case of the Rohilkhand Canals, though there has been a large increase in the annual receipts, the percentage of earnings on Capital is still low; in this respect the enhanced occupier's rates, which came into force on 1st April last, should lead to a considerable improvement.

8. The gross revenue realized from works of all classes amounts to nearly 106 lakhs, or, for the first time in the history of the canals of these Provinces, to over a crore of rupees. The working expenses amount to 29½ lakhs, and the net revenue to Rs. 76,15,907. This represents a return of 8½ per cent. on the Capital outlay of 879½ lakhs invested in the canals. The interest charges for the year amount to Rs. 31,56,279. The final result therefore for all canals is a net profit of Rs. 44,59,628. This exceeds the figure for the previous year, which itself was 38 per cent. above the record, by 13½ lakhs, or 42 per cent.

#### PROVINCIAL CONTRACT.

9. Under the contract made with the Government of India in 1892, this Government retains the direct revenue from Major Productive and Minor Irrigation Works, but meets the direct revenue charges for such works and pays interest to the Imperial Government on the total Capital outlay from all sources on Major Productive Works, and also on the Capital outlay (Rs. 23,35,355) from Imperial funds on Minor Works and Navigation. Under this contract in 1895-96 the Local Government lost nearly 14 lakhs; in 1896-97 it gained over 20 lakhs; while the gain for the year under review amounts to the exceptionally large sum of over 33 lakhs.

10. The great falling off in receipts in 1895-96 was extremely embarrassing to the Provincial finances, and the experience of recent years has shown that the irrigation revenue is too variable to be suited for complete provincialization. The new contract has therefore been drawn up on the understanding that the Local Government is to be credited with only one-half of the net receipts from Major Productive Works; while for the purposes of the contract the net revenue has been assumed at the moderate estimate of 35 lakhs a year.

#### AREA AND VALUE OF CROPS IRRIGATED.

11. During the financial year under review, that is, during the kharif of 1897 and rabi of 1897-98, the area irrigated from all canals amounts to 2,633,569 acres. This area is greatly in excess of that for any previous year excepting 1896-97, a year of great drought. In that year the rainfall on many canals was only about half the normal amount, and owing to the early cessation of the rains there was an intense demand for water early in the rabi season, when there was plenty of water available for all canals; on the other hand, the rains of 1897 were fairly normal, and during the succeeding rabi the demand for canal water did not become really strong until late in the season when the rivers were low and supply insufficient.

12. The water was distributed from 40,518 outlets to 11,400 villages. Of the total area irrigated 871,590 acres were under wheat; 279,512 under indigo; 246,733 under sugarcane; and 185,339 under rice. Under sugarcane and rice, which are charged the highest water-rate, the areas are but little short of the record areas of the previous year. A fall in the price of the manufactured dye has led to a decrease in the area under indigo.

13. The value of the crops irrigated, excluding those on the Tarai and Bhabar Canals, is estimated at 8½ crores, a sum almost exactly equal to the amount of Capital invested in canals in these Provinces. At this estimate the average value of the crop irrigated is Rs. 35 per acre; and the average rate paid by the occupier for the use of the water is Rs. 2·96 per acre, or one-twelfth of the value of the crop.

#### IRRIGATING "DUTY" OF WATER.

14. The areas irrigated per cubic foot of average daily discharge measured at the heads of the four canals classed as Productive varies, for all the seasons combined, from 192 acres

on the Lower Ganges to 230 acres on the Eastern Jumna Canal. For the Agra and Upper Ganges Canals the figures are 202 and 214 acres, respectively.

15. The total water-rate earned by each cubic foot of discharge amounts to Rs. 914 on the Upper Ganges; Rs. 593 on the Lower Ganges; Rs. 672 on the Agra Canal; and Rs. 1,140 on the Eastern Jumna Canal. These figures naturally fall somewhat short of those for the previous year, during which there was an almost unceasing demand for canal water. On the Upper Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals, from which sugarcane and rice are extensively cultivated, the figures are, however, but little short of those for the previous year.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLY.

16. In para. 31 of his report, the Chief Engineer notices the measures taken for abolishing the system of *tâtîls*, or periodical closures of outlets. Such closures have hitherto been found necessary to ensure a fair distribution of the supply; but, as the Chief Engineer points out, they give rise to many evils, and it is satisfactory to note that, owing to improvements recently carried out, the necessity for *tâtîls* no longer exists on many of the distributary channels.

#### ASSESSMENTS.

17. The revenue, direct and indirect, assessed during the year on works of all classes falls just short of 95 lakhs. This amount is 14½ lakhs, or 18 per cent., in excess of the maximum recorded previously to the dry year of 1896-97. On the Eastern Jumna Canal the assessments almost exactly equal those of the previous year; on the Dún Canals they are the highest yet recorded.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

18. The results for the year are again very favourable, and the Lieutenant-Governor notices with satisfaction the commendations bestowed by the Chief Engineer upon the officers in charge of the various Circles and Divisions, and upon those officers and subordinates whose names are mentioned in Section VI of the Report. To Mr. Marsh, Superintending Engineer, whose name is specially mentioned in connection with the measures adopted for improving the system of water-distribution, the thanks of Government are accorded.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above Resolution be submitted to the Government of India, and that it be published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette*.

ORDERED, also, that it be circulated to other Governments and Departments as usual.

By order, etc.,

F. V. CORBETT, Colonel, R.E.,

Secretary to Government, N.-W. P. and Oudh,

P. W. Dept., Irrigation Branch.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

Calcutta, the 18th February, 1899.

No. 66.—Mr. H. S. Pike, Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, with effect from the 22nd December, 1898, and until further orders.

The 21st February, 1899.

No. 77.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 15th January, 1899:—

Name.	From	
Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz . . .	Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.
Mr. C. S. James . . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade .	Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade.
Mr. J. M. Coode . . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st grade, and Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd grade.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India,

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# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 9.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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- Currency-Notes Forgery Bill.
- Carriers Bill.

**SUPPLEMENT No. 9.**

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1899.

**No. 499.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rule 6-XIX of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published in Home Department Notification No. 1393, dated 8th July 1897 :—

#### RULE.

**6-XIX.** If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.



## MEDICAL.

*The 1st March, 1899.*

No. 342.—The services of Captain F. R. E. Lock, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 344.—The services of Lieutenant W. P. Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers, were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department on the 15th May 1898.

*The 3rd March, 1899.*

No. 360.—Home Department Notification No. 189, dated the 7th February 1899, placing the services of Captain J. Entrican, M.D., I.M.S. (Madras), temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, is hereby cancelled.

No. 363.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:—

Major Upendra Nath Mukerji, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain R. H. Maddox, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain H. M. Earle, I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain Leonard Rogers, M.D., M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal).

No. 365.—The services of Lieutenant M. H. Anderson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 368.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on plague duty:—

Captain S. A. Pearce, 17th Madras Infantry.

Captain A. H. Allenby, 13th Madras Infantry.

SANITARY.  
PLAGUE.

*The 1st March, 1899.*

No. 825.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Mailam in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Pungumuthiram festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Villupuram, Vikravandi, Mailam, Tindivanam and Olakur on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 7th to the 26th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Pungumuthiram festival at Mailam.

*The 2nd March, 1899.*

No. 847.—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kalahasti in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Mahasivaratri festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Gudur, Vendod, Vencatagiri, Yellakuru, Kalahasti, Yerpedu, Renigunta, Tirupati East, Tirupati West, and Chandragiri on the South Indian Railway, and Peddapadu, Mamanduru, Renigunta, Pudi, Taduku, Puttur, Vepagunta and Nagari on the Madras Railway, shall be sold from the 1st to the 18th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Mahasivaratri festival at Kalahasti.

*The 3rd March, 1899.*

No. 852.—The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 2nd March 1899, is published for general information:—

Telegram dated London, the 2nd March 1899.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

Plague Notices. Lorenzo Marques prohibits entry of sailing vessels or dhows from India. Madagascar prohibits entry of rice from India.

## SANITARY.

*The 1st March, 1899.*

No. 831.—It is notified for general information that the Government of Ceylon have declared Calcutta to be an infected port.

## JUDICIAL.

*The 2nd March, 1899.*

No. 314.—Mr. A. R. Birks, I.C.S., is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr. F. S. Copleston, or until further orders.

No. 316.—The services of Captain W. Hudson, Cantonment Magistrate of Barrackpore and Dum Dum, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

*The 3rd March, 1899.*

No. 319.—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, during the absence on furlough of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, or until further orders.

No. 322.—The services of Major F. A. C. Kreyer, 16th Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

No. 324.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ameer Ali, C.J.E., a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, is granted furlough from the 24th March to the 7th September 1899, both days inclusive.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 28th February, 1899.*

No. 79.—*Erratum.*—The Ven'ble Brook Deedes, late Archdeacon of Lucknow, was permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 10th January 1899, and not from the 8th January 1899, as stated in Notification No. 41 (Ecclesiastical), dated the 3rd February 1899.

No. 81.—The Reverend C. R. T. Winckley, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 13th March 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. 11—3-18, dated Calcutta, the 2nd March 1899.*

## RESOLUTION.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the appended Rules and Regulations relating to the British Indian and Ceylon Sections of the Paris Exhibition, 1900, which have been received from the Secretary of State for India, be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copies be forwarded to local Governments and Administrations for publication in the local Gazettes.

2. Copies of the Rules and Regulations can be obtained on application from the local Government or Administration or from the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India.

[ True Extract. ]

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## ROYAL COMMISSION, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

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### PRESIDENT :

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.

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### *Indian and Ceylon Committee.*

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### CHAIRMAN.

THE RIGHT HON. LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON, M.P.

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LORD REAY, G.C.S.I.

SIR M. M. BROWNAGGER, K.C.I.E., M.P.

SIR GEORGE C. M. BIRDWOOD, K.C.I.E.

SIR EDWARD C. BUCK, K.C.S.I.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR OWEN T. BURNS, G.C.I.E.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR ARTHUR E. A. ELLIS, K.C.V.O.

SIR HENRY S. KING, K.C.I.E., M.P.

SIR JAMES L. MACKAY, K.C.I.F.

GENERAL SIR HENRY W. NORMAN, G.C.B.

SIR MONTAGUE F. OMMANNEY, K.C.M.G.

SIR CECIL C. SMITH, G.C.M.G.

C. PURDON CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E.

JOHN L. KIPLING, Esq., C.I.E.

HENRY W. ULOTH, Esq.

COLONEL HERBERT JAKYLL, C.M.G., *Secy., Royal Commission.*

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### HONORARY SECRETARY.

BENJAMIN J. ROSE, Esq.

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### HONORARY ARCHITECT.

C. PURDON CLARKE, Esq., C.I.E., F.R.I.B.A.

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### ACTING ARCHITECT.

CHARLES CLOWES, Esq.

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### BANKERS AND OFFICIAL AGENTS TO THE INDIAN COMMITTEE.

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co.

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### SUB-AGENTS.

MESSRS. T. N. SINGH & Co.

## THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1900.

The scope and magnitude of the Paris Exhibition of 1900 is succinctly given in the speech, made by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, at the First Meeting of the Royal Commission, held at Marlborough House on the 17th February, 1898, and which is here reproduced from the official report:—

"The plans and classification which will be laid before you will give the Commission some idea of the scope and magnitude of the Exhibition. I will only mention on this head that it will be divided into 18 Groups, comprising 120 Classes, in which provision will be made for the display of every kind of Art, Industry, and Manufacture. The guiding principle is that similar products, from whatever part of the world they may come, should be shown side by side, and in this respect the Exhibition of 1900 will differ from its predecessors, in which the products of each country have usually been collected together. The arrangement, though less favourable to a striking national display, has many advantages, and admits of a ready comparison of the arts and industries of one country with similar arts and industries of others. No one who reads the official reports can fail to be impressed by the skill with which the classification has been compiled, and by the largeness of conception which marks the organisation of this great enterprise. I will only add that the scheme is being carried out on a scale of magnificence never before approached, even in Paris, and that the Exhibition bids fair to surpass any of its predecessors in extent and splendour.

"Evidence of the interest which the Exhibition has excited throughout the civilized world is to be found in the universal acceptance of the invitations to take part in it, and in the large grants which have been made by Foreign Powers. Germany, for instance, has already voted no less than £250,000, and I understand is prepared to give more if necessary, while smaller States, such as Switzerland, which has voted £66,000, have provided large sums from public funds, showing the value which they attach to this opportunity of displaying their productions and competing for the trade of the world. The French Section itself will occupy about half of the available space, and will offer a representation of French arts and industries such as no other nation can hope to rival in completeness.

"The importance of the Exhibition, and the influence which it is likely to have on the industry and art of this country, have been recognised by the appointment of a Royal Commission larger in numbers and more comprehensive in character than any previous Commission appointed for a similar purpose, and a grant of money has been placed at our disposal, which I fear will prove insufficient. I trust that we may be able to prevail upon the Treasury to considerably augment the grant.

"India, the colonies, and all the great interests and industries of the Empire are largely represented, while an unusually large number of members have been chosen from the great manufacturing centres of the United Kingdom. It is especially necessary at the present time to give prominence to the industrial section looking to the keen rivalry which exists in the department of manufactures, and of which evidence is forthcoming on every side. The Exhibition will afford an opportunity, of which I trust full advantage will be taken, of asserting the commercial supremacy which this country has happily enjoyed for many years. I look with confidence to all the members of this body, and in particular to those who are connected with the centres of industry, to further the objects of the Commission by every means in their power. It may be difficult or impossible for many of them to undertake duties entailing frequent visits to London, but they could render services of equal or greater value in their own neighbourhoods, and I trust that they will give me the benefit of their assistance and influence by forming local committees, or by any other means that may occur to them of promoting the success of the British Section and of stimulating manufacturers and others to take part in this great work.

"I wish to take this opportunity of impressing upon the Commission the importance of securing that all articles sent to Paris, whether their value be great or small, should be the best of their kind. They will be judged in comparison with similar things produced in other countries, and will be exposed to the severest criticism.

"It should also be remembered that this is not so much an occasion for competition of British exhibitors among themselves, as for competition between British and Irish exhibitors and those of foreign countries. For this reason the display of similar or identical objects by different exhibitors should be avoided as much as possible, and efforts should be made to secure variety with a view to making the most of the space at our disposal. It is difficult to avoid some duplication when several manufacturers of similar articles wish to show their goods, and it would be invidious to give the preference to one out of many, but it ought not to be impossible either to form joint exhibits, giving as complete a representation as possible of particular industries, or for manufacturers to come to some agreement among themselves which would bring about the same result. Such a plan, though it might call for some self-sacrifice on the part of individuals, would secure a degree of completeness which could not otherwise be attained, and would go far to promote the common interests of the industry as a whole.

"Space has been secured for our exhibitors in the buildings and grounds. The negotiations, though somewhat protracted, have been brought to a conclusion which will, I hope, be deemed satisfactory. The Exhibition, large as it is, is limited, and it was



impossible to satisfy the demands of all competitors in full. We have, however, obtained allotments in every one of the 18 groups, and the area which we have secured is larger than the area placed at our disposal in 1878, and much larger than the area given to us in 1889. The French authorities have shown every disposition to meet our just requirements so far as they could do so without unfairness to others, and have shown a degree of courtesy and friendliness which I am glad to recognise.

"It is not to be expected that a Commission such as this can meet often, or that it could, as a body, perform many of the duties with which it is charged. These duties are so numerous and so varied that they could only be carried out by Committees comparatively small in numbers, and I propose to ask the Commissioners to assist me by serving on the Committees, of which the lists will now be read. A Committee is necessary for Executive duties, and another for Finance, over both of which I intend to preside. The other Committees, it will be observed, correspond closely with the groups of the classification.

"The interval of two years between the present time and the date fixed for sending in exhibits is none too long for the preparations which so large an enterprise will entail. I trust that full advantage will be taken of the time at our disposal, and that our united efforts will result in a display not unworthy of the Empire."

### THE BRITISH INDIAN AND CEYLON SECTIONS OF THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

The Paris Exhibition Commission, finding that it would be quite impossible to accommodate in the main buildings, the exhibits from the Colonies and Dependencies of the various nations proposing to participate in the Exhibition, decided to group all Colonies and Protectorates, including the French, in the Park of the Trocadero, the countries interested being left to provide all the necessary buildings required for the display of their exhibits.

The British Royal Commission succeeded, after prolonged negotiations, in obtaining from the French Executive an allotment of an area of 60,000 square feet of space, in the Trocadero grounds, for the exhibits from India and the Colonies.

Of this space an area of about one-third has been allotted to the Indian and Ceylon Committee, and arrangements have been made to erect handsome and suitable pavilions on the site for the reception of approved Indian and Ceylon exhibits.

The Indian Section, as will be seen from the accompanying plans, etc., will be divided into three courts:—

- (a) The Imperial, in which the exhibits of the Government of India and of Native States will be shown;
- (b) The Private Exhibitors, in which the more artistic productions of Indian manufacturers, merchants, and others will be displayed; and
- (c) The Commercial, in which the trade and economic samples will be exhibited.

The total space at the disposal of the Indian Committee is exceedingly limited, and intending exhibitors are therefore advised to make as early application as possible, to prevent disappointment.

In order to partially defray the heavy cost the Indian Committee have incurred in erecting the Indian Pavilion, a general charge for space will have to be made.

The rate will necessarily depend on the position of the space required, but the minimum charge for space on the ground floor will be at the rate of £1 per superficial foot.

Intending exhibitors can obtain forms of application for space and full information regarding the Indian Section of the Paris Exhibition from the official agents to the Indian Committee—

MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & CO.,

65, Cornhill, E.C.,

and their various branches in India, and of the sub-agents—

MESSRS. T. N. SINGH & CO.,

5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

All applications for space in the Indian Section must be addressed to—

MR. B. J. ROSE, *Honorary Secretary,*

*Indian and Ceylon Committee,*

*Royal Commission, Paris Exhibition, 1900,*

*India Office, Westminster, S.W.*

ROYAL COMMISSION,  
PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900.

## BRITISH INDIAN SECTION.

*Form of Application for Space.*Full names of person  
or firm }

Address in full {

## PARTICULARS OF SPACE REQUIRED:—

\_\_\_\_\_ feet long.

\_\_\_\_\_ feet broad.

1. This form must be signed, in the space provided on the fourth page, by the firm or individual desiring to exhibit, and be returned as soon as possible to the *Secretary of the Indian and Ceylon Committee of the Royal Commission, Paris Exhibition, 1900, India Office, Westminster, S.W.*

2. A sketch plan of the space desired, and an elevation showing the character of the show case proposed, will greatly assist in the arrangement of exhibits.

3. The Indian and Ceylon Committee reserve to themselves absolute discretion as to granting or refusing an allotment of space, and also the right of cancelling it at any time.

4. All applications and allotments are made subject to the annexed Regulations.

Full list of Articles to be  
exhibited.  
(For Catalogue entry.)Special features of articles  
exhibited.  
Explanations and general  
remarks.If it is desired to illus-  
trate a manufacturing  
process, state its nature.

## GENERAL REGULATIONS FOR EXHIBITORS

IN THE

## BRITISH INDIAN AND CEYLON SECTIONS.

1. *Opening and Close of Exhibition.*—The Exhibition will open on the 15th April and close on the 5th November 1900.

2. *Applications for Space.*—Forms of Application for space must be returned to the Secretary of the Indian and Ceylon Committee as early as possible. All applications will be considered, but owing to the limited amount of space at their disposal, the Indian and Ceylon Committee cannot undertake to allot the whole or any part of the space applied for, their object being to secure the best possible exhibits. *There will be a general charge for space in the Indian Section.*

3. *Date of Reception of Exhibits.*—Accepted exhibits will be admitted into the Exhibition from 1st January to 28th February 1900.

4. *Prohibition of Transfer of Space or Substitution of Exhibits.*—No exhibitor will be permitted to transfer his allotment, or to allow any other than his own duly accepted exhibits to be placed thereon. All goods must be exhibited in the name of the person or firm who signed the form of application.

5. *Forfeiture of allotted Space.*—Space not occupied twenty-one days previously to the opening of the Exhibition will be forfeited, and allotted at the discretion of the Indian and Ceylon Committee of the Royal Commission.

## EXHIBITS.

6. *Position of Exhibits.*—Exhibitors will be required to place their exhibits so as to contribute as much as possible to the general effect. The whole of the arrangements relating to show cases, signs, notices, and all similar matters, will be subject to instructions issued by the Secretary of the Royal Commission.

7. *Maximum Height of Stands, etc.*—No stand, including sign-board, may exceed twelve feet in height, without special permission.

8. *Uniformity of Decoration.*—In order to ensure uniformity of decoration and general effect, no exhibitor will be allowed to put up flags, banners, or any other kind of decoration, without special permission from the Secretary of the Indian Section.

9. *Railing off Exhibits.*—Exhibitors may place railings round their stands, subject to approval. In every instance the railings must be within the space allotted.

10. *Partitions.*—No partitions may be erected between the stands without permission from the Secretary of the Indian Section, nor anything put up to interfere with the sight of adjoining stands, or to impede the general view in all directions throughout the building.

11. *Sign and Name Boards.*—No sign or name board may be placed in such a manner as to interfere with the vista, or otherwise than parallel with the front of the stand. All signs placed over show cases or stands must be uniform in style. Instructions upon this point will be issued later, and the maximum dimensions will be specified.

12. *Conveyance and Installation Expenses.*—Exhibitors must bear all expenses of conveying, delivering, arranging, installing, and removing their exhibits; and also the cost of erecting all fixtures, platforms, screens, and counters. *The floor must not be cut without permission from the Secretary of the Indian Section.*

13. *Supervision of Arrival, Installation, and Departure of Exhibits.*—Exhibitors must personally or by their accredited representatives receive, unpack, and install their exhibits, and remove their cases within a period of six weeks after the close of the Exhibition. The Secretary of the Royal Commission will issue detailed instructions with regard to the installation and reception of exhibits.

14. *Pricing Goods.*—Exhibitors are particularly requested to mark their goods with the home selling prices, for the information of the jury and public. Prices, weights, and dimensions should be given in French equivalents as well as in British figures.

15. *Placards and Handbills.*—No printed or written placards, handbills, or descriptions may be displayed or distributed without the permission of the Secretary of the Royal Commission. Such permission may be withdrawn at any time.

16. *Dangerous and Unhealthy Exhibits.*—Dangerous articles, specially those of an explosive nature, are excluded. Percussion caps, fireworks, matches, and similar articles will only be accepted in the form of imitations, and on condition that they contain no inflammable matter.

Exhibitors of unhealthy products, or of products which may cause inconvenience, must conform at all times to any measures which may be prescribed by the Royal Commission in the interests of public health and safety.

Spirits or alcohols, oils and essences, corrosive substances, and such as are liable to injure other exhibits or inconvenience the public, will only be accepted provided they are contained in such vessels of convenient size, shape, and material as may be approved by the Royal Commission.

17. *Unsuitable Exhibits.*—The French Executive reserve the right to remove at any time any article which they may deem objectionable or unsuitable for exhibition.

18. *Opening and Closing Exhibits.*—All show cases, machinery, and exhibits generally, must be uncovered and properly cleaned each day previous to the hour at which the

Exhibition is open to the public. They must not be again covered until the closing of the building.

19. *Attendance of Exhibitors.*—All exhibits must be on view on every day on which the Exhibition is open. If exhibitors or their representatives do not wish to be in attendance at the Exhibition on Sunday, the Royal Commission will be prepared, if specially requested, to undertake the superintendence of the exhibits on Sunday, on terms to be arranged, but in that event the Royal Commission will not be responsible for any loss, damage, or accident, however occasioned.

20. *Removal of Exhibits.*—No exhibit may be removed before the close of the Exhibition without special permission from the French Executive. This rule does not apply to articles which exhibitors may be authorised to manufacture in the Exhibition.

#### CASES.

21. *Labels.*—All cases containing goods for exhibition must bear special labels, inside as well as outside, which will be supplied to exhibitors in due course.

22. *Unpacking of cases.*—All cases must be unpacked immediately on arrival. Any cases remaining unpacked fifteen days prior to the opening of the Exhibition will be liable to be removed to the Custom House, but neither the French Executive nor the Royal Commission will be responsible for any damage which may arise, or any expense which may be incurred in consequence of such removal.

23. *Storage of Empties.*—Exhibitors must remove from the Exhibition buildings and grounds, with the least possible delay, all empty packing cases and packing materials. The Royal Commission will make arrangements for the collection, storage and re-delivery of cases at a moderate charge on behalf of exhibitors who may desire to avail themselves of such facilities. Cases must be distinctly marked by the exhibitor for the purposes of identification.

#### GENERAL.

24. *Freight and Duties.*—Information regarding any reduction of freight charges, duties, etc., will be issued by the Secretary of the Royal Commission from time to time.

25. *Customs' Duties. Forwarding of Goods.*—The buildings of the Exhibition will be treated as bonded warehouses. Exhibitors may transmit their goods through the official agents for the Indian Committee, Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., or any forwarding agent, or direct to the Exhibition. Goods will be dealt with according to the ordinary regulations in force in bonded warehouses by a special customs' service connected with the Exhibition. Goods for exhibition only will not be liable to duty, but on goods removed from bond the usual rates will have to be paid.

26. *Copyright.*—No work of art or object exhibited in the buildings or grounds may be drawn, copied or reproduced in any form whatsoever without the exhibitor's written permission, countersigned by the French Executive.

The French Executive may, however, allow general views to be taken and reproduced.

27. *Protection of Patents.*—With regard to inventions, designs, and trade marks, exhibitors will enjoy the rights and protection afforded by the French Law of 23rd May, 1868, within the periods and under the conditions specified in the said Law.

28. *Nature of Awards.*—Awards to exhibitors will take the form of Diplomas signed by the Minister of Commerce, and by the Commissaire-Général.

These diplomas will consist of—

- Grand Prize Diplomas.
- Gold Medal Diplomas.
- Silver Medal Diplomas.
- Bronze Medal Diplomas.
- Honourable Mention Diplomas.

29. *Compliance with instructions.*—Exhibitors, their representatives and workmen, must comply with all instructions issued by the Secretary of the Royal Commission.

30. *Protection of Exhibits.*—The French Executive will take all precautions for the protection of exhibits, but neither that Executive nor the Royal Commission are to be held responsible for loss or damage however caused. It is left to exhibitors to ensure their own goods should they desire to do so.

31. *Liability of Exhibitors.*—Every exhibitor shows at his own risk in every respect, and it is a condition that he hold the Royal Commission harmless, and indemnify it against any legal proceedings, whether in the French or British Courts, arising from any injury or accident caused or occasioned by his machinery or other article exhibited by him, or from any action which it may be necessary to take in enforcing compliance with the Regulations. The above rule applies to companies and firms as well as to individual exhibitors.

32. *Co-operation of Exhibitors regarding Regulations.*—As the above regulations are laid down solely in the interests of the general body of exhibitors, and to ensure the satisfactory working of the British Section, the Royal Commission trust that the exhibitors generally will co-operate in carrying them into effect.

33. *Alteration of Regulations.*—These regulations are subject to alteration and amplification from time to time.

34. *Infringement of Regulations.*—The infringement of any of the above regulations, or any of the regulations of the French Executive, will subject the exhibitor to the forfeiture

of his space, and to the removal of his goods from the building, without any liability attaching to the French Executive, or to the Royal Commission or their representative, in any way whatsoever, in consequence of such removal. The question whether any such regulations have been infringed, and whether the exhibitor's space has been forfeited, and whether his goods shall be removed, is to be determined according to the sole discretion of the Royal Commission.

*In the event of my application being granted (in whole or in part), I undertake to observe and to be bound by the above Regulations.*

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

TO THE HONORARY SECRETARY, INDIAN COMMITTEE,  
ROYAL COMMISSION, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1900,  
INDIA OFFICE,  
WESTMINSTER, S.W.



## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 1st March, 1899.*

**No. 285-G.**—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. W. F. Bickel as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay.

**No. 288-G.**—Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough for nine months, under article 340 (b) (iii) (2) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

*The 2nd March, 1899.*

**No. 293-G.**—The services of Mr. A. M. Slight, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras

Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military station of Bangalore.

**No. 296-G.**—With reference to Notification No. 178-G., dated the 9th February, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. Claudio Boggiano as Consul for Italy at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*The 3rd March, 1899.*

**No. 311-G.**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Harold Curjel as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi.

**No. 315-G.**—Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**No. 317-G.**—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the return from special leave of Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 4th November 1898—

Mr. W. S. Davis, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1898—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain E. Le Mesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 10th November 1898—

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and his appointment to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 11th November 1898—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 18th November 1898—

Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, and with effect from the 25th November 1898—

Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and with effect from the 2nd December 1898—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 6th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 26th December 1898—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, and the reversion of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 3rd January 1899—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th January 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 19th January 1899—

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 2nd February 1899—

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Class, and with effect from the 2nd February 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Settlement Commissioner in Kashmir, and with effect from the 5th February 1899—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 6th February 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 8th February 1899—

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Notifications Nos. 1514-G. and 121-G., dated respectively the 25th November 1898 and 27th January 1899, are cancelled.

W. J. CUNINGHAM, "

Secretary to the Government of India.



## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1899.*

No. 1006-Gl.—Mr. G. S. Curtis, Post Master General of the 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 1st grade of Post Masters General, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 3rd March, 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 222.—Brevet Colonel C. M. Keighley, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to officiate as Commissary General, with effect from 24th January 1899, *vice* Colonel L. W. Christopher, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, proceeded on leave.

#### REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 223.—Captain A. G. B. Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers, is appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 15th March 1899, in the vacancy caused by Captain E. Brandreth, Superintendent, Saharanpur Remount Depot, proceeding on one year's leave from that date.

Lieutenant C. I. F. O. Johnes, 1st Madras Lancers, is appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Department, with effect from the 26th February 1899, in the vacancy caused by Captain G. C. McD. Birdwood, Superintendent, Hosur Remount Depot, having proceeded on six months' furlough from that date.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 224.—The undermentioned officers, appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the date of their arrival in India :—

#### *Punjab Command.*

##### Second Lieutenants—

G. G. J. Sankey.  
P. S. Stoney.  
H. R. A. Hunt.  
H. G. Wilmer.  
J. Y. Tancred.  
P. C. Penton.  
N. Macleod.  
P. B. Hall.

H. K. W. Bruce.  
E. F. Wakefield.  
De L. W. Passy.  
M. Eliot.

#### *Bengal Command.*

##### Second Lieutenants—

C. A. G. P. Meadows.  
J. P. Villiers-Stuart.  
W. E. H. Spry.  
H. F. Gordon.  
A. B. Skinner.  
L. C. L. Bayley.  
E. A. Hewlett.  
A. G. Shea.

#### *Madras Command.*

##### Second Lieutenants—

H. B. Robinson.  
A. F. Mackenzie.  
T. G. J. Torrie.  
D. W. McPherson.  
A. F. Stewart.  
F. H. Lampen.  
G. E. D. Mouat.

#### *Bombay Command.*

##### Second Lieutenants—

E. R. C. Wyatt.  
A. W. Robertson-Glasgow.  
C. E. M. Mayne.  
G. M. Glynton.  
H. Lewis.  
G. H. Newcombe.  
C. R. H. P. Landon.  
W. B. Roberts.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 225.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining :—

#### *28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—*

Muhammad Nawaz Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

#### *No. 226.—4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion, Rifle Regiment)—*

Jemadar Rahimullah Khan, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 1254 of 1896, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 26th December 1896.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 227.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining :—

#### *1st (The Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry—*

Ghulam Haidar to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.



## COMMANDS.

## STATION.

No. 228.—Colonel N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Bengal Command, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir W. H. Meiklejohn, K.C.B., C.M.G., appointed a District Commander of the 2nd class. Dated 6th February 1899.

## JUDICIAL.

No. 229.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following be added after rule 15 of the rules under the said Act for all cantonments in British India, published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Military Department No. 1148, dated the 15th October, 1897, namely:—

Information to be given of infectious or contagious disorder. "16. Who-ever,—

- (a) being a medical practitioner and in the course of practice becoming cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder in any dwelling, other than a public hospital or dispensary, in the cantonment or its neighbourhood, or, in default of such medical practitioner,
- (b) being the owner or occupier of such dwelling and being cognizant of the existence of any infectious or contagious disorder therein, or, in default of such owner or occupier,
- (c) being the person in charge of, or in attendance on, any person suffering from any infectious or contagious disorder in such dwelling, and being cognizant of the existence of the disorder therein,

falls to give information or gives false information to the Cantonment Authority respecting the existence of such disorder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees :

Provided that a person not required by this rule to give information in the first instance, but only in default of some other person, shall not be punishable if it is shown that he had reasonable cause to suppose that the information had been, or would be, duly given :

Provided also that this rule shall not apply to venereal diseases, when the person suffering therefrom is under specific and adequate medical treatment, and by reason of habits, conditions of life, and of residence, is unlikely to spread the disease.

*Explanation.*—In this rule, the expression 'owner' includes the person, for the time being receiving the rent of lands and buildings or either of them, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any person or society or for any religious or charitable purpose, or who would so receive the same if the land or building were let to a tenant."

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 230.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 3rd February, 1899, pages 721 and 722.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,  
3rd February, 1899.

Staff \* \* \* \* \*

\* \* \* \* \*

Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, to be Assistant Military Secretary (for Indian Affairs), at Head-Quarters, *vice* Major-General M. Protheroe, C.B., C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 30th January, 1899.

\* \* \* \* \*

*Indian Staff Corps*—Lieutenant-General Alexander George Ross, C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th January, 1899.

Major-General Sir George Corrie Bird, K.C.I.E., C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 20th January, 1899.

Colonel Richard Melville Clifford to be Major-General. Dated 20th January, 1899.

\* \* \* \* \*

## BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels :—

Somerset H. P. Graves, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 2nd September, 1898.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ORGANISATION.

## ARMY RESERVES.

No. 231.—James Patch, Gentleman, to be second Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of officers.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 232.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Captain.*

1st March, 1899.

Lieutenant Willy Beale.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 233.—5th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Karam Sher Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Muhammad Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Abad Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

**No. 234.—33<sup>rd</sup> (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—**

Jemadar Muhammad Khan I to be Subadar, *vice* Mihr Shah, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

**No. 235.—34<sup>th</sup> (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)—**

Jemadar Bhagwan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Natha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Hari Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th December, 1898.

**No. 236.—36<sup>th</sup> (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—**

Jemadar Atar Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Badan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Kesar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January, 1899.

Jemadar Sundar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Khem Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lal Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

**No. 237.—33<sup>rd</sup> Regiment (3<sup>rd</sup> Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry—**

Jemadar Miya Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Maya Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Singh, deceased, with effect from the 24th November, 1898.

Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mal Singh, deceased, with effect from the 5th December, 1898.

**RETIREMENTS.**

**No. 238.—**Colonel James Edward Porteous, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted, by the Secretary of State for India, to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th January, 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**VOLUNTEER CORPS.****APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS.****No. 239.—Cawnpore Light Horse—**

Philip Bunbury Warburton, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Brown, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

**No. 240.—Punjab Light Horse—**

Second-Lieutenant James Pagan Dalzell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Swales, promoted.

The Honourable Edward Julian Hawke to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Dalzell, promoted.

**No. 241.—Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant Atherton West to be Captain, *vice* McRobert, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Ward to be Lieutenant on augmentation.

Second Lieutenant James Duckworth to be Lieutenant, *vice* West, promoted.

John Harold Abbott, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Harwood, promoted.

**No. 242.—1st Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Captain Reginald Woolcombe to be Major, *vice* Lynde, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant Rowland Maxwell Thomason to be Captain, *vice* Woolcombe, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Thomas Frederick William Wood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Thomason, promoted.

**No. 243.—Agra Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant James Stewart, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

**No. 244.—South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Richard Albert Clifford, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Lewis, promoted.

**No. 245.—Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Edmund Beecroft, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 23rd January, 1899, *vice* A. H. Nelson, deceased.

**No. 246.—East Coast Rifle Volunteers—**

John Samuel Heaney, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* McLeod, resigned.

**MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.**

**No. 247.—**His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of the 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):—

**North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Tickner.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.****PROMOTIONS.**

**No. 6.—**The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the dates specified:—

**To be Chief Engineers.**

Engineer W. G. K. Mathews, *vice* Chief Engineer W. Torrie, *seconded*—26th September, 1898.

Engineer H. Johnston—1st November, 1898.

**No. 7.—**The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st January, 1899:—

**To be Commander, 3<sup>rd</sup> grade.**

Lieutenant R. W. W. Gorlon, *vice* Commander K. V. Bacon (temporarily retired).

**To be Lieutenant.**

Sub-Lieutenant G. N. Forteath.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-Genl.,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 3rd March, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified was received in the Military Department between the 25th February and the 3rd March 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps . .	Lieutenant S. V. Byland .	6th February, 1899.	Poona .	...	...

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th February and the 3rd March, 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Walter Babington .	Lieutenant .	Royal Engineers.	30th July, 1898.	No Will found.	R s. p. 28 12 70	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 23rd February, 1899.*

No. 80.—Mr. A. Conley, Government Examiner of Accounts, Bengal-Nagpur Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the afternoon of the 9th February, 1899, and until further orders.

*The 24th February, 1899.*

No. 81.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 146 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend the whole of the said Act, except section 135, to the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

No. 82.—Mr. T. E. Collins, Locomotive Foreman, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, with effect from the afternoon of the 28th November, 1898, during the absence of Mr. C. S. Gibb, on leave or until further orders.

*The 28th February, 1899.*

No. 84.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the construction by the East Indian Railway Company, as part of their undertaking, of a branch line of railway from Barun station on the Mogalsarai-Gya Extension to Daltonganj, a distance of 78.32 miles.

F. R. UPCOTT,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 27th February, 1899.*

No. 83.—Mr. S. J. Simpson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from the afternoon of the 4th March, 1899, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations.

*The 28th February, 1899.*

No. 85.—*Corrigendum.*—For Public Works Department Notification No. 69, dated the 23rd February, 1899, read 79.

T. HIGHAM,•

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 10.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 10.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th March, 1899.*

**No. 277-M.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General will leave Calcutta for Simla on Monday, the 27th March 1899, by Special Train starting from Howrah at 10-33 P.M. (Calcutta time). His Excellency's departure from Calcutta will be *private*.

His Excellency will visit Lahore, Khanki and Lyallpur and arrive at Simla on Thursday, the 6th April 1899, at about 2 P.M. His Excellency's arrival at Lahore and Simla will be *public*.

All covers intended to reach His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General and party during His Excellency's journey should be addressed "Viceroy's Camp," without the addition of any post town.



The party accompanying His Excellency on tour is as follows :—

1. Sir William Cuninghame, K.C.S.I., Foreign Secretary—As far as Lahore.
2. Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.I.E., Private Secretary—Will join at Lahore.
3. Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. Sandbach, Military Secretary.
4. Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. Fenn, C.I.E., Surgeon to the Viceroy.
5. Captain R. G. T. Baker-Carr, A.-D.-C.
6. Captain C. Wigram, A.-D.-C.
7. Mr. F. W. Latimer, Assistant Private Secretary.

All communications connected with business of a mere routine nature should be sent, as usual, to the Head Quarters of the several Departments.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Colonel,*  
*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

## LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 8th March, 1899.*

No. 6.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to accept the resignation, by Mr. Kenworthy Brown, Barrister-at-Law, of the office of Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras.

No. 7.—Mr. D. Chamier, Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed *sub. pro tem.* Reporter for the Indian Law Reports in the High Court, Madras.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,  
*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 8th March, 1899.*

No. 546.—Mr. G. W. Forrest, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is granted furlough on medical certificate out of India for eight months with effect from the 9th instant.

*The 10th March, 1899.*

No. 555.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct that the following modification be made in the list of Consular

Officers whether permanently or temporarily in office, declared to have, as such, the privilege of private entrée to the Government House at Calcutta which was published in Home Department Notification No. 672, dated 30th April 1897 :—

In entry No. 13 for "The Vice-Consul for Spain" read "The Consul for Spain."

### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 10th March, 1899.*

No. 142.—The services of Mr. A. M. Slight, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties as District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 144.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel E. E. Grigg, General List (Bengal) Infantry, Commissioner of the Kumaun Division, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 22nd March 1899.

No. 145.—The services of Mr. F. MacBlaine, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

### MEDICAL.

*The 8th March, 1899.*

No. 393.—The services of Captain W. Young, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

## SANITARY. PLAGUE

*The 7th March, 1899.*

No. 885.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kadiri in the

Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshmi Narasimha Swami :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malakavemala, Kalasamudram, Kadiri, Nullacheruvu and Tanakallu, on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 15th March to the 2nd April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Lakshmi Narasimha Swami at Kadiri.

**No. 890.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Kandimallayapalli in the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Virabrahmam festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Cuddapah, Siddhavattam, Vontimitta, Nandalur, Razampeta, Reddipalle and Urampadu on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 5th to the 10th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Virabrahmam festival at Kandimallayapalli.

*The 10th March 1899.*

**No. 938.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Avanashi and Tiruppur, in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency, if persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at those places on the occasions of the ensuing Cattle fairs and Car festivals :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Suler, Somanur, Mangalam, Tiruppur, Kulipalaiyam, Uttukuli and Vijayamangalam on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 12th April to the 5th May 1899 (both days inclusive) and from the 16th May to the 5th June 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Cattle fairs and Car festivals at Avanashi and Tiruppur.

**No. 943.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambranatha Swamiar :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Pallur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 10th to the 29th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsavam festival of Sri Ekambranatha Swamiar at Conjeeveram.

JUDICIAL.

*The 10th March, 1899.*

**No. 345.**—Major J. H. Christie, I.S.C., Cantonment Magistrate of Umballa, is granted furlough, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, for nine months, with effect from the 20th March 1899.

ECCLÉSIASTICAL.

*The 8th March, 1899.*

**No. 99.**—The services of the Reverend T. Scott, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

## EDUCATION.

*The 10th March, 1899.*

No. 126.—The services of Mr. J. Willson, M.A., Director of Public Instruction in Assam, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 129.—Dr. W. Booth, M.A., Sc.D., Professor and Officiating Principal, Presidency College, Calcutta, is appointed to be Director of Public Instruction in Assam in succession to Mr. J. Willson, M.A.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

*Calcutta, the 9th March, 1899.*

No. 495—23-5.—The services of Veterinary Lieutenant H. A. Sullivan are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect

from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties as Professor, Lahore Veterinary College.

No. 496—23-5.—Veterinary Lieutenant W. O. C. Dawson, Army Veterinary Department, is appointed to the Civil Veterinary Department, on probation, and posted to the Punjab.

T. W. HOLDERNESS.

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 8th March, 1899.*

No. 640-I-B.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has, in certain cases, criminal jurisdiction within the Tributary and Political States of Chota Nagpur: In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders with respect to such cases:—

- (1) The Deputy Commissioners of Lohardaga, Palamau and Singhbhum, respectively, shall, subject to the general or special orders of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, exercise, when employed in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of any of the said States, the powers of a District Magistrate, as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898).

They shall also, respectively, exercise the powers of an Assistant Sessions Judge, as defined in the said Code, in respect of such cases occurring within the limits of any of the said States which the Commissioner, as Sessions Judge, may, by general or special order, make over to them for trial as such Assistant Sessions Judges:

Provided that no case shall be so made over for trial to any such Deputy Commissioner in the capacity of Assistant Sessions Judge which he may, in the exercise of the powers of a District Magistrate, himself have committed to the Sessions.

- (2) The Commissioner of Chota Nagpur for the time being shall, in respect of all such cases arising within the limits of any of the said States, exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge as described in the said Code.
- (3) The Government of Bengal shall exercise the powers of a High Court, as described in the said Code, in respect of all offences over which jurisdiction is exercised by the Commissioner or any such Deputy Commissioner.
- (4) In exercise of the jurisdiction of a Court of Session conferred on him by these orders, the Commissioner, and in exercise of the jurisdiction of an Assistant Sessions Judge in respect of any case which he is directed by the Commissioner to try, any Deputy Commissioner, may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of Original Criminal Jurisdiction without the accused person being

committed to him by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure laid down by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the trial of warrant cases by a Magistrate.

- (5) A trial before the Commissioner as Sessions Judge or before a Deputy Commissioner as Assistant Sessions Judge in the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred by these orders may be without Jury or the aid of Assessors, and may, subject to the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, be held in such place as the Court may, in its discretion, fix for the purpose.
- (6) These orders apply to all proceedings, except—
- proceedings against European British subjects, or persons charged jointly with European British subjects, and
  - proceedings pending at the date of this notification, which should be carried on as if this notification had not been issued.

**No. 336-G.**—With reference to Notification No. 1393-G., dated the 1st November, 1898, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr. M. Noma, as Consul for Japan at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*The 9th March, 1899.*

**No. 342-G.**—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. Hummel as Commercial Agent for Brazil at Bombay.

**No. 348-G.**—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

**No. 349-G.**—Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 3rd) class, is posted as Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

**No. 353-G.**—Captain C. M. Moore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted to the Bhopal Agency, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel A. H. C. Dane, M.D., or until further orders.

*The 10th March, 1899.*

**No. 656-I.-A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend W. H. Thorp, B.A., and the Reverend W. B. Trehwella of the Wesleyan Mission in Mysore to be Registrars of Births and Deaths for the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (1), clause (b), of the said Act, whom they baptize or whose funeral ceremonies they perform.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

##### POST OFFICE.

*Calcutta, the 7th March, 1899.*

**No. 1089-S.R.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (1) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), and in supersession of so much of the Notification in this Department, No. 5664-S.R., dated the 26th December 1898, as relates to Zanzibar, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Zanzibar should be added to the List of British Possessions appended to the Notification in this Department, No. 4832-S.R., dated the 4th November 1898, published in the *Gazette of India* of the 5th idem.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 7th March, 1899.*

**No. 1084-GL.**—Mr. G. S. Curtis, Post Master General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 23rd March 1899, and the following acting appointments are made during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Curtis, or until further orders:—

Mr. J. Owens, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, to act as Post Master General, Madras, and in the second grade of Post Masters General, and

Mr. P. J. Gorman, Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, to act as Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

*The 8th March, 1899.*

**No. 1104-GL.**—The following reversions and



promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 31st December 1898,

Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to class IV,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to revert to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th January 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. K. B. Wagle,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 31st January 1899,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to revert to class V, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

No. 1105-GI.—Mr. M. A. Hydari is promoted substantively to class IV of the Enrolled List with effect from the 12th January 1899.

Rai Nriya Gopal Basu Bahadur, Superintendent in the Financial Secretariat of the Government of India, is promoted to class V of the Enrolled List, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his appointment as Assistant Comptroller General.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 10th March, 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ARMY STAFF.

No. 248.—Colonel H. B. MacCall, C.B., Commanding 41st Regimental District, to be Deputy Adjutant-General, Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General Sir W. G. Nicholson, K.C.B., appointed Adjutant-General in India. Dated 24th February 1899.

No. 249.—Colonel H. E. Penton, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Assistant Quarter Master General, Headquarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C., appointed to the Command of a 2nd class district in India. Dated 22nd February 1899.

#### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 250.—Lieutenant J. A. Longridge, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse), to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 19th December 1898.

[Joined his appointment on the 10th February, 1899.]

#### GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODY-GUARD.

No. 251.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Captain I. G. White, 16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain W. R. Birdwood, whose tenure has expired. Dated 21st November 1898.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 252.—Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, Army Medical Staff, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with effect from 8th February 1899, *vice* Surgeon-General A. F. Churchill, appointed Officiating Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India.

No. 253.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. J. Charlton, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army with the temporary rank of Colonel, *vice* Colonel E. Townsend, C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, granted leave out of India. Dated 11th February 1899.

No. 254.—The undermentioned Lieutenants of the Indian Medical Service appointed to the establishment noted below in G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1898, reported their arrival at Bombay on the date specified :—

Richard William Anthony (Bombay).

John William Watson (Bombay),

Herbert Joseph Richard Twigg (Bombay),

Charles William McGillicuddy Orpen (Bombay),

15th October 1898.

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 255.—The Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

*To be extra Aide-de-Camp.*

Captain C. E. Baynes, Squadron Commander, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, attached to the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse. Dated 20th February 1899.

No. 256.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, *vice* Colonel B. Duff, C.I.E., vacated on appointment as Assistant Military Secretary, War Office. Dated 14th January 1899.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 257.—The undermentioned Officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Second-Lieutenant Thomas William Atkinson, The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), Officiating Squadron Officer 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse), 3rd February 1899;



Second-Lieutenant Atkinson will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 3rd February 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second-Lieutenant Theobald Mathew, South Staffordshire Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, 9th February 1899.

### COMMANDS.

#### DISTRICT.

No. 258.—Colonel O'M. Creagh, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter Master General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, to command a second class district in the Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Major-General C. A. Cunningham, who has vacated. Dated 22nd February 1899.

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 259.—The following promotions are made subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

9th March 1899.

Major (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel) Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt.

*To be Major.*

8th March 1899.

Captain Robert Dennis Broome.

#### BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 260.—*Madras*—

Sergeant Joseph Donald Sweeney, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 20th February 1899.

#### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 261.—*Bengal*—

Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant George Grevelink to be Deputy Commissary and to have the honorary rank of Captain subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant Samuel Craig to be Assistant Commissary;

Conductor (Supernumerary Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) James Craig absorbed in the grade of Deputy Assistant Commissary;

Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) George Liddy is absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) Edward John Ryan is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 11th January 1899, *vice* Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Charles Lightening, retired.

No. 262.—Sub-Conductor Martin Joseph Staunton to be Conductor;

Sergeant William Henry Grindley to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 18th November 1898, *vice* Conductor Henry William Mortimer, retired.

No. 263.—Sub-Conductor (Supernumerary Conductor) William Hamilton Mitton is absorbed in the grade of Conductor;

Sergeant Andrew Knox to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 2nd January 1899, *vice* Conductor James Carter, retired.

No. 264.—Sergeant (Supernumerary Sub-Conductor) William Alves is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 26th December 1898, *vice* Sub-Conductor William Edward Sparrow, deceased.

### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT

No. 265.—*Bengal*—

Conductor G. H. Bittles, Supernumerary, on reversion from the office of the Director General of Ordnance in India, to be absorbed, with effect from the 1st February 1899, *vice* Conductor J. Leather, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a clerk to the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal Command.

No. 266.—Store Sergeant J. Steele, Assistant Overseer, Proof Department, Balasore, to be Sub-Conductor, *seconded*;

Store Sergeant J. T. Murphy to be Sub-Conductor;

with effect from the 1st February 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor A. Villiers, placed on the seconded list on appointment as a clerk to the Office of the Director General of Ordnance in India.

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 267.—*8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Net Ram to be Risaldar, Jemadar Sudha Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Chatter Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Mehar Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot Dafadar Chattarpal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jug-raj Singh, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 16th October 1898.

### RETIREMENTS.

No. 268.—Major-General Joseph George Fagan, General List Cavalry, Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service with effect from the 31st January 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 269.—*Cawnpore Light Horse*—

Charles Turner Allen, Gentleman, to be

second Lieutenant, *vice* Mettam, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

**No. 270.—Bombay Volunteer Artillery—**

Second Lieutenant John Fairclough, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 9th December 1898, *vice* Robertson, resigned.

**No. 271.—Poona Volunteer Rifles—**

Robert Septimus Stowell, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

**No. 272.—Bengal-Nagpore Railway Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant David Faulds, to be Captain, with effect from the 7th April 1898, *vice* Goodfellow, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Lieutenant James Riordon, to be Captain, with effect from the 28th June 1898, *vice* Oates, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Clement Newman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th March 1898, *vice* Mulroney, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Ernest Godfrey Beckett, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th April 1898, *vice* Faulds, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John George Barkley, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th June 1898, *vice* Riordon, promoted.

Second Lieutenant Francis Marsh, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th July 1898, *vice* Egerton, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Charles Vincent Nixon Shortland, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 4th March 1898, *vice* Newman, promoted.

George Cochrane Godfrey, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 7th April 1898, *vice* Beckett, promoted.

Robert Millward Hughes, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th June 1898, *vice* Barkley, promoted.

Joseph Henry Powell, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, with effect from the 28th July 1898, *vice* Marsh, promoted.

**MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.**

**PROMOTIONS.**

**No. 273.—**Rai Sahib Govind Lall, Sub-Engineer, 1st grade, is promoted to the rank of Honorary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**

**No. 8.—**The following appointment to the Royal Indian Marine has been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 11th January 1899:—

*To be Assistant Engineer.*

Frank Pool.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**MILITARY DEPARTMENT.**

**NOTIFICATION.**

*Calcutta, the 10th March, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 4th and the 10th March 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment.	2nd Lieutenant G. C. Denman	6th March 1899	Bombay	...	...

**Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 4th and the 10th March 1899.**

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
William Bannatyne Warner.	Colonel	Madras, General List Cavalry.	6th September 1898.	No will found.	R s. p. 90 9 4	...	...
Stuart Gordon Guthrie Bedford (a).	2nd Lieutenant.	Indian Staff Corps (26th Madras Infantry).	10th November 189	Intestate	4,615 9 1	...	9th May 1899.

(a) *Next-of-kin—*

*Father.*—Major Bedford, R. A. M. C.  
*Address.*—Bank of New South Wales,  
64 Old Broad Street, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 2nd March, 1899.*

No. 86.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 59, dated the 11th February 1899, Mr. H. H. D. Butterfield, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive appointment of Accountant, 1st grade, with effect from the 11th February 1899.

*The 6th March, 1899.*

No. 88.—Mr. V. E. DeBroe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Manager of the North Western Railway, with temporary rank, in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, during the absence of Captain C. H. Cowie, R.E., or until further orders.

*The 7th March, 1899.*

No. 90.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 160 R.T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

*Calcutta, the 28th February 1899.*

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.

Modified rule 110 of Part I.

## READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of Railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 524, dated the 18th December 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 19th December 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 951 R.T., dated the 16th December 1896, sanctioning the application of the General Rules read above to the Deoghur railway.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India memorandum No. 411 R.T., dated the 21st April 1898, promulgating the amended rule No. 110 above referred to.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 150 R., dated the 27th January 1899.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Managing Agents of the Deoghur railway have applied that the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India which was published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and promulgated with the Government of India memorandum No. 411 R.T., dated the 21st April 1898, may be made applicable, to the Deoghur railway, in supersession of the corresponding rule No. 110 which was promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 47, sub-sections (3) and (4), of the Indian Railways Act, (IX) of 1890, the application to the Deoghur railway of the amended rule No. 110 of the open line General Rules of 1895 referred to in the foregoing observations.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules as amended—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal for information and guidance.

**No. 91.**—The following is published for general information :—

No. 167 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

*Calcutta, the 2nd March 1899.*

### **General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.**

**READ—**

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 452, dated the 7th October 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th October 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 1105 R. T., dated the 6th October 1898, sanctioning the application of the open line General Rules read above to the Howrah-Amta and the Howrah-Sheakhalla Steam Tramways.

Memo. from the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, No. 4817, dated the 9th December 1898, forwarding a letter No. 1757, dated the 6th December 1898, from the Managing Agents of the Bengal District Road Tramways Company.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The Managing Agents of the Bengal District Road Tramways Company have represented that the carriages on the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-

Sheakhalla Steam Tramways are not provided with foot-boards, the floors being, made sufficiently low to obviate the necessity for them, and have applied for sanction to the exemption of the tramways in question from the operation of rule 141 of the open line General Rules read above which requires every passenger and mixed train to be fitted with an appliance by which the guards can communicate with, or get access to, every passenger carriage in the train.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, the exemption of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhalla Steam Tramways from the operation of rule 141 of the open line General Rules read above which were applied to the tramways in question under the Government of India resolution No. 1105 R. T., dated the 6th October 1898, which was published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th October 1898 under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 452, dated the 7th October 1898.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules referred to in the foregoing observations, with rule 141 expunged, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal and to the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

**No. 93.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Chaldecott, Lieutenant W. H., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	1st October 1898.
Coutts, E. G.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	1st November 1898.
Rich, Lieutenant E. T., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Ditto	8th November 1898.
Eaglesome, J. E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Ditto	13th November 1898.
Rooke, Lieutenant B. H., R.E.	Ditto	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	1st December 1898.
Lubbock, Lieutenant G., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	...	21st December 1898.
Young, J. A. F.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	23rd December 1898.
Walton, H. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	24th December 1898.
Ashworth, Captain P., R.E.	Ditto	Ditto	...	27th December 1898.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 2nd March, 1899.

**No. 87.**—Babu Hari Prosad Ghosal, Supervisor, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to the Provincial Engineer Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to Bengal.

The 7th March, 1899.

**No. 80.**—Mr. J. W. Alexander, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 10th March 1899, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations.

**No. 92.**—Brevet-Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th February 1899, vice Mr. B. G. Wallis on furlough, or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 11.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 18, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing, and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

*Nothing for publication.*

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council and Bills published under Rule 23:—

*Nothing for publication.*

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 10th March, 1899:—

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SUPPLEMENT NO. II.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.*

No. 159.—Mr. T. Stoker, C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 9th January 1899.

No. 164.—The services of Mr. J. K. Batten, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

### MEDICAL.

*The 15th March, 1899.*

No. 458.—The services of Captain W. E. Jennings, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of Bombay.

*The 16th March, 1899.*

No. 467.—The services of Captain A. Hooton, I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

SANITARY.  
PLAGUE.

*The 16th March, 1899.*

**No. 1011.**—WHEREAS the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Karavalur in the Palladam taluk of the Coimbatore District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival and cattle fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Tiruppur, Mangalam, Somanur, Sular and Singanallur on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 23rd March to the 12th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed to the Car festival and cattle fair at Karavalur.

*The 17th March, 1899.*

**No. 1024.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste-paper from Calcutta into any part of British India.

JUDICIAL.

*The 11th March, 1899.*

**No. 350.**—The services of Captain C. Herbert, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

**No. 358.**—The Hon'ble Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., Advocate General for Bengal, is granted leave of absence, on medical certificate, to the 30th June 1899.

*The 15th March, 1899.*

**No. 379.**—The services of Captain T. S. Barton, 2nd Bengal Infantry, are placed at the

disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as an Officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

*The 15th March, 1899.*

**No. 119.**—The services of Captain J. Chatterton, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Commandant of the Lakhimpore Military Police Battalion, *vice* Captain G. R. Row, whose term of office will expire on the 23rd April, 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND  
AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

FORESTS.

*Calcutta, the 14th March, 1899.*

**No. 305-F.**—Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, in charge of the School Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Director of the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, is permitted to retire from the public service, with effect from the 11th February, 1899.

On the retirement from the service of Mr. J. S. Gamble, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade,

the following arrangements are ordered, with effect from the 11th February, 1899:—

- (i) Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator, 1st grade, is placed in charge of the School Circle, and is also appointed Director of the Forest School.
- (ii) Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator, 2nd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to the 1st grade.
- (iii) Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, and officiating in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in the latter grade.
- (iv) Mr. J. Nisbet, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Burma, is promoted to the 3rd grade of Conservators.

T. W. HOLDERNESS.

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 14th March, 1899*

No. 724-I.A.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they relinquished charge of their plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore:—

Captain C. J. Gunning, 1st Madras Pioneers.  
Lieutenant I. A. Keble, 14th Madras Infantry.

No. 377-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. A. H. R. Armstrong as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi.

*The 15th March, 1899.*

No. 398-G.—With reference to notification No. 25-G., dated the 4th January, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment of Cavaliere Alessandro DeGoyzueta as Consul General for Italy at Calcutta, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*The 16th March, 1899.*

No. 404-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the conditions notified in clause 94, India Army Circulars, 1898; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant C. A. Elliott, Royal Engineers, on deputation on the Hyderabad Godavery Valley Railway, for twelve months.

Leave pay service, 9th year, commenced 25th July, 1898.

No. 740-I. B.—Captain F. H. B. Commeline, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Phulkian States Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 26th January, 1899, and during the absence on leave of Major F. W. P. Angelo, or until further orders.

No. 431-E. B.—The services of Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

*The 17th March, 1899.*

No. 752-I. B.—Under the provisions of section 650A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that summonses issued by any Civil or Revenue Court within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad may be sent to the Courts in British India and served as if they had been issued by such Courts.

No. 412-G.—The services of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date of his relinquishing charge of the office of Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

No. 417-G.—Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bundelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr. J. Lang, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Calcutta, the 15th March, 1899.*

No. 1228-GI.—Mr. J. W. Welsh, Deputy Postmaster-General, Burma, is granted furlough for twelve months, with effect from the 1st March, 1899.

Mr. W. T. Vansomeran, C.I.E., Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Postmasters-General, and is placed in charge of the Burma Circle, with effect from the 1st March, 1899.

*The 17th March, 1899.*

No. 1261-GI.—Mr. W. Siddons, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Didwana Division, is granted furlough out of India for one year and six months, with effect from the 25th March, 1899.

Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent, Northern India Salt Revenue, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, during the absence on leave of Mr. Siddons, or until further orders.

## SEPARATE REVENUE.

## STAMPS.

## NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS.

*The 17th March, 1899.*

No. 1281-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (2), of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899), and of all other powers in this behalf, and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 787-S. R., dated the 17th February, 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rates of exchange for the conversion of the currencies

hereinafter specified respectively into the currency of British India for the purposes of calculating *ad valorem* duty on instruments chargeable therewith:—

Currency.	Sum.	Equivalent in currency of British India.
British	£ 1 sterling	R 15; but in the case of Bills of Exchange (Article No. 13, Schedule I) R 10 only.
French	1 franc	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a Rupee, i.e., Rs. 35 = R 15.
German	1 mark	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a Rupee, i.e., Mks. 30 = R 15.
United States or Canadian	1 dollar	R 3 0 0
Chinese	1 tael	R 2 0 0
British (Asiatic Possessions)	1 dollar*	R 1 8 0
Mexican	1 „ *	
Japanese	1 yen	
Persian	1 krân	R 4 0

\* That is, the "British Dollar" and the "Mexican Dollar" which are in current use in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Fort William, the 17th March, 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ARMY STAFF.

No. 274.—Major W. F. Coleman, Suffolk Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st Class, Bellary, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the establishment, *vice* Major H. A. Vowell, whose tenure has expired. Dated 20th February, 1899.

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 275.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant Governor of Burma:—

Captain E. S. Jackson, 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Lieutenant F. L. Fryer, resigned. Dated 25th February, 1899.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 276.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Lieutenant Douglas Moncrieff Govan, Royal Sussex Regiment, Officiating Wing Officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—22nd February, 1899.

Lieutenant Charles Sumner Stooks, South Wales Borderers, Officiating Wing Officer, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—14th February, 1899.

No. 277.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Lieutenant Aloys Reginald Spfenger.  
Dated 10th November, 1898.

### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 278.—The following direct appointment is made with effect from date of joining:—

*and Regiment of Bombay Lancers.*

Thakur Jor Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

### COMMANDS.

#### DISTRICT.

No. 279.—Colonel H. S. Brownrigg, British Service, Officiating Deputy Adjutant General, Punjab Command, to officiate in command of a second class district in the Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier General while so employed, *vice* Major General T. A. Cooke, who has vacated. Dated 28th February, 1899.

### FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 280.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the staff corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. F. Field, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Accountant General, Military Department, for one year. Pension service,—27th year commenced 8th May 1898.

### LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 281.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"*London Gazette*," dated the 21st February, 1899, pages 1110, 1111 and 1112.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,  
21st February, 1899.

*Indian Staff Corps*, Lieutenant-General Edmund Faunce, C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 7th February, 1899.

Major-General Robert Cecil Richard Clifford, C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 7th February, 1899.

Colonel Hopton Scott Stewart to be Major-General. Dated 7th February, 1899.

The undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel:

whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

F. G. R. Ostrehan. Dated 20th March, 1898.

C. W. Harris. Dated 17th October, 1898.

R. J. Scallon, C.I.E., D.S.O. Dated 4th November, 1898.

G. B. Stevens. Dated 5th November, 1898.

The undermentioned Captains are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, or Second-in-Command, Indian Army :—

H. L. Dodgson. Dated 21st October, 1898.

W. S. Delamain. Dated 4th November, 1898.

E. L. Holloway. Dated 5th November, 1898.

Indian Army, Colonel Charles Lewis Prendergast, Bengal Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 31st January, 1899.

#### INDIA OFFICE,

21st February, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Army Departments and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

##### *Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Dated 21st December, 1898.

Richard Charles Graham Mayne, C.B., substantive Colonel in the Army.

Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B. C.I.E.

Dated 30th December, 1898.

Alexander Pringle.

##### *Captains to be Majors.*

Dated 11th November, 1898.

Alfred Bassett Pritchard.

Dated 4th December, 1898.

Charles John Corfield.

James Clinton Hollway.

George Goring John Sutton Jones.

Dated 18th December, 1898.

Brevet Major James Gibbon Turner.

##### *Lieutenants to be Captains.*

Dated 30th November, 1898.

Bernard James Petre.

Dated 21st December, 1898.

Ernest Frederick Hood.

Dated 31st December, 1898.

William Augustus Bailey.

##### *To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Archibald Francis Stewart, from the Durham Light Infantry. Dated 21st

March, 1897, but to rank from 4th August 1894.

Lieutenant Walter Stewart Leslie from the Royal West Kent Regiment. Dated 22nd September, 1898, but to rank from 9th February, 1898.

##### *Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

Dated 4th July, 1898.

Fitzstephen Henry Bridges.

Dated 2nd October, 1898.

John Chalmers Simpson.

Dated 3rd October, 1898.

Edward Gardiole Delacour de Labilliere.

Dated 5th November, 1898.

David Lockhart Robertson Lorimer.

Evelyn Henry Dunsford.

Edward Frederick Holland.

John Mackenzie.

Ashley Ernest Jewett.

Hubert Cecil Delacour Jarrett.

William Gordon Hutchinson.

John Gilderdale Jennings.

Dated 6th December, 1898.

Allen Robert Betham Suttleworth.

##### *To be Second Lieutenants.*

Second Lieutenant Charles Ashton James, from the Border Regiment. Dated 19th October, 1898, but to rank from 20th February, 1897.

Second Lieutenant William Vellacott Richards, from the Bedfordshire Regiment. Dated 26th September, 1898, but to rank from 20th February, 1897.

The undermentioned Second Lieutenants, from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 4th August, 1897 :—

John Cavendish Freeland, 8th November, 1898.

Robert Nicolas, 8th November, 1898.

Lawrence Balfour Cloete, 7th November, 1898.

Guss Conrad Morris, 6th November, 1898.

Philip Howell, 27th October, 1898.

William Leigh Maxwell, 9th November, 1898.

Bertrand Richard Moberly, 7th November, 1898.

Malcolm Stewart McQueen, 8th November, 1898.

Mervyn Robert Howe Webber, 22nd November, 1898.

Ralph Mackie, 21st November, 1898.

Thomas MacCallum Nicholson, 21st November, 1898.

Patrick Neil Craigie, 20th October, 1898.

Reginald Hugh Anderson, 29th October, 1898.

Tudor Henry St. George Tucker, 7th November, 1898.

Robert Charles Byam Yates, 26th October, 1898.



William George Broughton Ischia Hawley,  
25th November, 1898.

Vernon Percy-Smith, 8th November, 1898.

Frederick George Edward Lumb, 21st November, 1898.

Harold Scott Erskine Franklin, 22nd October, 1898.

#### INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Assistant Commissaries:—

Thomas Power (since deceased), Commissariat Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 3rd October, 1898.

Evon Highway, Public Works Department, India. Dated 29th November, 1898.

Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

Robert Walter MacAlister, Madras Public Works Department. Dated 1st September, 1898.

Arthur Perks, India Public Works Department. Dated 29th November, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the following admissions to the Indian Medical Service:—

#### *To be Lieutenants.*

Dated 28th January, 1899.

John Cyril Holdich Leicester.

Hubert Innes.

William Southwick Willmore.

Albert Elijah Walter.

Corrie Hudson.

Leslie Thomason Rose Hutchinson.

Charles Frederick Weinman.

Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas.

Alexander Mathers Fleming.

E. Jacott Leamon Ward.

John Norman Walker.

Vivian Heathcote Roberts.

John Elliott Robinson.

Charles Henry Benjamin Adams.

George King.

Thomas Spinks Ross.

George Patrick Thomson Groube.

Pandit Piaraylal Atal.

William MacMullen Pearson.

David Claude Kemp.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned Officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:—

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Captain John Plowden Morton, Madras Establishment. Dated 7th November, 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers:—

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel James Edward Porteous. Dated 26th January, 1899.

#### BOMBAY CAVALRY.

Major-General Joseph George Fagan. Dated 31st January, 1899.

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major Syed Hassan, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st January, 1899.

#### ERRATUM.

The date of retirement of Deputy Commissary and Honorary Captain Patrick Kilcoin, Madras Barrack Department, is 1st May, 1898, and not as stated in the London Gazette of 20th September, 1898.

#### ORGANISATION.

##### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 282.—It is notified that with effect from the 1st April 1899, the establishment of native officers with His Excellency the Viceroy's Body-Guard is increased by one Ressaidar and will be as under:—

- 1 Risaldar.
- 1 Ressaidar.
- 2 Jemadars.

#### PENSIONS.

##### SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 283.—First Class Assistant Surgeon Reginald Riddle Wale, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 284.—First Class Assistant Surgeon Francis Blake, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), has been transferred to the pension establishment.

#### PROMOTIONS.

No. 285.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

##### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

##### *Lieutenants to be Captains.*

14th March 1899.

Thomas Gordon Blois-Johnson.  
Henry Burroughes Ford.

##### INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 286.—The promotions of 1st class Assistant Surgeons J. Prentie and G. Murphy, notified in G. G. O. No. 180 of 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval, are to have effect from the 27th January 1899.

##### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 287.—2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Jemadar Tara Singh to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Shiu Raj Singh to be Jemadar, vice Sawan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October 1898.

Ressaidar and Woordie Major Nan Singh to be Risaldar, and Jemadar Mukand Singh to be Ressaidar and Woordie Major, *vice* Bahram Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**No. 288.—Body-Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras—**

Havildar Hari Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Barath Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th January 1899.

**No. 289.—2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers—**

Jemadar Harnam Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Harnam Singh, transferred to the 13th Bengal Lancers, with effect from the 2nd December 1898.

Kot Dafadar Santa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh, promoted, with effect from the 10th January 1899.

**No. 290.—6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)—**

Kot-Dafadar Ahmad Mir to be Jemadar, *vice* Sher Bahadur Khan, resigned, with effect from the 24th January 1899.

**No. 291.—7th Regiment of Bombay Lancers (Belooch Horse)—**

Jemadar Durgai Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Habibullah Khan, promoted, with effect from the 29th October 1898.

**No. 292.—5th Regiment of Madras Infantry—**

Jemadar Abdur Rahman to be Subadar, and Havildar Nilakanthu to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramdas, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

**No. 293.—21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)—**

Jemadar Venkanna to be Subadar, *vice* Shamsuddin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th November 1898.

Color Havildar Lingayya, from the 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers), to be Jemadar, to complete establishment, with effect from date of transfer.

**No. 294.—22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry—**

Subadar Husain Beg to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Venkatakrishnama to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Daud Ali Beg to be Jemadar, *vice* Srinivasulu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th February 1899.

**No. 295.—19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—**

Jemadar Gokaran to be Subadar, *vice* Mahadeo Rao Pawar, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Hanuman Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Durga Singh, transferred to the pension establishment; with effect from the 1st January 1899.

**No. 296.—26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry—**

Havildar Mul Singh to be Jemadar, to complete establishment, with effect from the 21st January 1899.

**PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.**

**No. 297.—(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry—**

Jemadar Sikandar Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Wadhawa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwand Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

**No. 298.—6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry—**

Jemadar Wali Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Sher Ali to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghulam Rasul, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th December 1898.

**No. 299.—1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—**

Jemadar Lachman Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Jit Bahadur Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Kanak Sing Thapa, seconded for service in the Survey Department, with effect from the 1st April 1898.

**RETIREMENTS.**

**No. 300.—**Captain Hugh Newcome Waymouth, Indian Staff Corps, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to resign the service, with effect from the 12th February 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**REWARDS.**

**GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.**

**No. 301.—**The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded Silver Medals for Long Service and Good Conduct for the quarter ending 31st March 1899:—

*Without Gratuity.*

Acting Sergeant Major Thomas Hoar, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor John McQueen, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteers.

1st Class Sergeant Instructor Donald McLelland, Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Store Sergeant Lee-Horsley, Ordnance Department.

**GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.**

**No. 302.—**The undermentioned Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Hyderabad Contingent are granted medals for meritorious service with annuity and for long service and good conduct with and without gratuity for the year ending 31st March 1900, under provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars of 1888, and Article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

*Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.*

Color Havildar Shamsodin, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Drum Major Yankaya, pensioned from 5th October 1898.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.*

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| 1st Lancers.  | { No. 468, Sowar Ghulam Rasul Khan.<br>No. 440, Sowar Amir Khan.                  |
| 2nd Lancers.  | { No. 646, Sowar Mir Inayat Ali.<br>No. 668, Sowar Bhawani Pershad.               |
| 3rd Lancers.  | { No. 437, Sowar Hasan-u-din.<br>No. 500, Sowar Imam Ali Khan.                    |
| 4th Lancers   | { No. 558, Sowar Faiz Muhammad Khan.<br>No. 520, Sowar Abdul Karim Khan.          |
| 1st Infantry. | { No. 844, Sepoy Umra Khan.<br>No. 858, Sepoy Anseri.                             |
| 2nd Infantry. | { No. 2301, Sepoy Sahebodin.<br>No. 2674, Sepoy Bahadur Singh.                    |
| 3rd Infantry. | { No. 1930, Fife Major Parsaji.<br>No. 1961, Sepoy Kamta Singh.                   |
| 4th Infantry. | { No. 853, Sepoy Mahip Singh.<br>No. 1022, Sepoy Anwar Khan.                      |
| 5th Infantry. | { No. 1298, Sepoy Mallarji.<br>No. 1368, Sepoy Thaba.                             |
| 6th Infantry. | { No. 2108, Sepoy Musician Philip Antony.<br>No. 2474, Lance Naick Abdul Rahamon. |

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.*

- No. 732, Sowar Suban Rao, 2nd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
- No. 658, Sowar Basharat Khan, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
- No. 493, Sowar Sundal Khan, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.
- No. 878, Sepoy Bholaram, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
- No. 2420, Sepoy Umrao Singh, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
- No. 328, Sepoy Badlu Singh, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
- No. 578, Drummer Somiah, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.
- No. 1400, Sepoy Sayyid Sharif, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

No. 2508, Naick Sukhmangalsingh, 6th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

**No. 303—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles—**  
Charles Herbert Atkins, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Captain, *vice* Browne, retired.

**No. 304—In G. G. O. No. 163, dated the 10th February 1899, for "Arthur Evile," read "Arthur Evill."**

**No. 305.—1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—**

Second Lieutenant Charles Frederick Merriman resigns his commission.

**No. 306.—Allahabad Volunteer Rifles—**

Second Lieutenant Charles Valentine Jacob to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wrafter, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

George Evans Ostoché, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Jacob, promoted.

**No. 307.—Shillong Volunteer Rifles—**

Captain Francis Gyde Heaven resigns his appointment as Commandant.

Captain Auberon Arthur Howell, I.S.C., to be Commandant, with the rank of Captain, in the Indian Volunteer Force, *vice* Heaven, resigned.

**No. 308.—Coorg and Mysore Rifles—**

Captain William Hugh Sprott resigns his commission.

**No. 309.—Poona Volunteer Rifles—**

Second Lieutenant Alexander George Norman to be Lieutenant, *vice* Khambatta, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William Thomas Plimmer resigns his commission.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

**No. 310—Brevet Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E., Chief Engineer, 2nd class, Military Works Department, is appointed Director General of Military Works and granted the temporary rank of Major General, with effect from the 9th March 1899, *vice* Major General N. Arnott, R.E., who has vacated.**

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 311.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department; with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
and Lieutenant T. Gracey, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	16th December 1898.
2nd Lieutenant G. J. P. Goodwin, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	19th December 1898.
Lieutenant A. A. McHarg, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	23rd December 1898.
Captain D. C. Watson, V.C., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	14th January 1899.
Lieutenant A. C. L. McCormick, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, Temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem.</i>	14th January 1899.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS.

No. 9.—The following promotion is made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the date specified:—

*To be Engineer.*

Assistant Engineer C. T. Amor—9th November 1898.

No. 10.—The following appointments will

take place with effect from the 1st April 1899:—

Mr. J. Andrews, Chief Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, to officiate as Inspector of Machinery, Dockyard Kidderpore, *vice* Chief Engineer C. Fuller, Royal Indian Marine, Inspector of Machinery, Royal Indian Marine, Dockyard Kidderpore, permitted to proceed on leave.

Mr. W. S. Furminger, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, to be Superintending Engineer, Mandalay, *vice* Chief Engineer J. Andrews.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl., Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 11th and 17th March 1899:—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service	Major John Fenton Evans .	13th March, 1899.	Calcutta .	...	...
1st Battalion, The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.	Lieutenant Reginald Weston Young.	13th March, 1899.	Lucknow .	...	...
Royal Artillery .	Major C. A. Ryan .	16th March, 1899.	Ferozepore .	...	...

## Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and 17th March, 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of absence without leave.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Godfrey Hugh Massey Baker.	Lieutenant .	Royal Artillery.	13th June, 1898.	Not known.	Rs. 21 15 0	...	(Assets re-mitted to England for payment to the official Receiver in Bankruptcy, Bolton.)

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-Genl., Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 13th March, 1899.*

**No. 100.**—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, on return from leave, was placed on special duty in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Calcutta, and was thereafter appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, until further orders.

This cancels Public Works Department Notification No. 579, dated the 30th December, 1898.

**No. 101.**—Mr. C. H. Hill, Locomotive Inspector, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. P. Williams on leave, or until further orders.

*The 14th March, 1899.*

**No. 104.**—Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

**No. 105.**—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 73, dated 20th February, 1899, Mr. F. T. Hutchinson, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from furlough, appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay.

**No. 106.**—In supersession of Public Works Department Notification No. 72, dated 20th February, 1899, Rai Pundit Prem Nath Bahadur, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**The 9th March, 1899.*

**No. 94.**—Mr. W. C. Davis, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts, is granted leave on medical certificate for eight months, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

**No. 95.**—Mr. R. M. Slane, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bombay, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification), with effect from the 27th February, 1899, and until further orders.

**No. 96.**—Mr. F. W. Eicke, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, during the absence of Mr. E. Lund on privilege leave, or until further orders.

**No. 97.**—Mr. J. Patch, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is appointed to the charge of the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Hyderabad.

**No. 98.**—Mr. W. P. Godfrey, Accountant, 1st grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is temporarily appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, class I (new classification), with effect from the 23rd February, 1899, and until further orders.

**No. 99.**—Mr. G. E. Coles, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permanently promoted to that class, with effect from the 11th March, 1899.

Mr. A. R. Sutherland, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is promoted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 11th March, 1899.

*The 14th March, 1899.*

**No. 103.**—Mr. B. Parkes, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, is temporarily transferred to Bengal and appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with temporary rank in the 3rd class, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th February, 1899, during the absence of Mr. W. Connan on furlough, or until further orders.



*The 15th March, 1899.*

No. 107.—The services of Brevet Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, Military Department.

TELEGRAPHS.

*The 13th March, 1899.*

No. 102.—Mr. H. S. Pike, Officiating Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department, reverted to Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, temporary rank, with effect from the 12th January, 1899.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 12.]

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 12.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 8.**—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 24th day of July, 1877, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., c. 3), were declared applicable to the territories under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

And whereas the said Chief Commissioner of Coorg has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and

the same has received the assent of the Governor General on the 21st day of March, 1899:

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

**REGULATION NO. I OF 1899.**

**THE COORG LAND AND REVENUE REGULATION, 1899.**

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*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-3) (Chapter II.—Revenue-officers.—Sections 4-6.)

*A Regulation to amend and declare the Law in force in Coorg in respect of the Land and Revenue.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and declare the law in force in Coorg with respect to the making and maintenance of records of rights in land, the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incident thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

(1) This Regulation may be called the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg; and

(3) It shall come into force on such day as the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, appoint in this behalf.

2. (1) On and with effect from the commencement of this Regulation, the enactments mentioned in the first schedule, in so far as they apply to, or are in force in, the said territories, and all rules and orders in force there relating to any of the matters hereinafter provided for, shall be repealed.

(2) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment or to any rule or order hereby repealed shall, as far as may be, be construed as referring to this Regulation or to the corresponding portion thereof.

3. In this Regulation, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Revenue-officer" means a person having authority under this Regulation to discharge any of the functions of a Revenue-officer :

(2) "village-officer" means any officer employed in or about the business of the revenue or of the surveys, assessment, accounts or records connected therewith, but does not include a "Revenue-officer" :

(3) "land" includes benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything attached to the earth, and also shares in, or charges on, the revenue or rent of estates or other defined portions of territory :

(4) "estate" means any village or other area—

(a) for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed, or

(b) which the Chief Commissioner may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate :

(5) "holding" means any area which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land-revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed :

(6) "holder" or "landholder" signifies the person who is in possession of a holding or any share or portion thereof or in the enjoyment of any part of the profits thereof and who is bound by law, contract or local usage to pay land-revenue direct to the Government, but does not include a tenant :

(7) "tenant" means a person who holds land under another person and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person :

(8) "survey-mark" includes any erection, whether of earth, stone or other material, and also any hedge, vacant strip of ground or other object, whether natural or artificial, set up, employed or specified by a Revenue-officer, in order to designate the boundary of any land :

(9) "publication," "published," "notification" and "notified" refer to publication or notification in the Coorg District Gazette :

(10) "revenue" includes land-revenue, cesses and mohatarfa, and every other sum payable to the Government in accordance with law, contract or local usage in respect of the occupancy of land, or the use of its products, or the supply of water to it for irrigation : and

(11) "moveable property" includes growing crops and ungathered products of land.

## CHAPTER II.

### REVENUE-OFFICERS.

4. There shall be four classes of Revenue-officers, namely :—

- (a) the Chief Commissioner,
- (b) the Commissioner,
- (c) the Assistant Commissioner, and
- (d) the Subedar.

5. The chief controlling authority in all Chief Controlling matters connected with the Revenue-authority. land-revenue is vested in the Chief Commissioner subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, and all other Revenue-officers shall be subordinate to him.

6. (1) There shall be a Commissioner of Coorg The Commissioner. (hereinafter referred to as "the Commissioner"), who shall exercise the powers and discharge the duties conferred or imposed on him under this Regulation or the rules thereunder, or under any other law for the time being in force, and, so far as is consistent therewith, all such other powers or duties of appeal, superintendence and control over the officers subordinate to him as may be prescribed by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) The Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council,



*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

(Chapter II.—Revenue-officers.—Sections 7-12.) (Chapter III.—Appeal, Review and Revision.—Sections 13-15.)

7. There shall be such number of Assistant Commissioners as the Governor General in Council may from time to time sanction. They shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council, and shall be subordinate to the Commissioner, and shall perform such duties as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

8. (1) There shall be such taluqs, and each taluq shall consist of such nads and estates, as may be notified by the Chief Commissioner.

(2) The present taluqs, nads and estates shall remain as they are for the purposes of this Regulation until altered by the Chief Commissioner.

9. The chief officer entrusted with the local revenue-administration of a taluq shall be called a Subedar. He shall be appointed by the Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, and shall be subordinate to the Commissioner. His duties and powers shall be confined to the limits of his taluq and shall be such as may be expressly imposed or conferred upon him by this Regulation or the rules thereunder, or by any other law for the time being in force, or as may be imposed upon or delegated to him by the Commissioner under the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner.

Power to make rules regarding appointment, removal and duties of Subedars.

10. The Chief Commissioner may make rules for the appointment, removal and duties of Subedars.

11. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, confer on any person—

- (a) all or any of the powers of the Commissioner under this Regulation, or
- (b) all or any of the powers with which an Assistant Commissioner or a Subedar may be invested thereunder,
- and may, in like manner, withdraw any powers so conferred.

(2) A person on whom powers are conferred under sub-section (1) shall exercise those powers within such local limits and in such classes of cases as the Chief Commissioner may direct, and, except as otherwise directed by the Chief Commissioner, shall for all purposes connected with the exercise thereof be deemed to be a Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner or Subedar, as the case may be.

(3) If any of the powers of the Commissioner under this Regulation are conferred on an Assistant Commissioner or a Subedar, they shall, unless the Chief Commissioner by special order otherwise directs, be exercised by him subject to the control of the Commissioner.

12. Except where the class of the Revenue-officer by whom any function is to be discharged is specified in this Regulation,

Powers of Revenue-officers.

the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, determine the functions to be discharged under this Regulation by any class of Revenue officers.

## CHAPTER III.

## APPEAL, REVIEW AND REVISION.

13. Save as otherwise provided by this Regulation, an appeal shall lie from an original or appellate order of a Revenue-officer as follows, namely :—

(a) to the Commissioner when the order is made by an Assistant Commissioner or by a Subedar ;

(b) to the Chief Commissioner when the order is made by the Commissioner ;

Provided that, when an original order is confirmed on first appeal, a further appeal shall not lie.

14. Save as otherwise provided by this Regulation, the period of limitation for an appeal under the last foregoing section shall run from the date of the order appealed against and shall be as follows, that is to say :—

(a) when the appeal lies to the Commissioner—thirty days ;

(b) when the appeal lies to the Chief Commissioner—ninety days.

15. (1) A Revenue-officer may either of his own motion or on the application of any party interested review, and on so reviewing modify, reverse or confirm, any order passed by himself or by any of his predecessors in office :

Provided as follows :—

(a) when a Revenue-officer of a class below that of Commissioner proposes to review any order, passed whether by himself or by any of his predecessors in office, he shall first obtain the sanction of the Commissioner ;

(b) an application for the review of an order may be summarily rejected, if it is not made within ninety days from the passing of the order, unless the applicant satisfies the Revenue-officer that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within that period ;

(c) an order shall not be modified or reversed unless reasonable notice has been given to the parties affected thereby to appear and be heard in support of the order ; and

(d) an order against which an appeal has been preferred, shall not be reviewed.

(2) No appeal shall lie from an order refusing to review, or confirming on review, a previous order.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

(Chapter III.—Appeal, Review and Revision.—Sections 16-17. Chapter IV.—Procedure.—Sections 18-23.)

16. In the computation of the period for an appeal from, or an application for the review of, an order under this Regulation, the limitation therefor shall be that prescribed by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

17. (1) The Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner may at any time call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer subordinate to him.

(2) If in any case it shall appear to the Chief Commissioner or the Commissioner that any decision or order or proceeding in a case so called for should be modified, annulled or reversed, he may pass such order thereon as he deems fit:

Provided that he shall not under this section pass an order modifying, annulling or reversing any order or proceeding of a subordinate Revenue-officer affecting any question of right between private persons without giving those persons an opportunity of being heard.

## CHAPTER IV.

## PROCEDURE.

18. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in cases in which a procedure is not prescribed by this Regulation.

(2) Such rules may provide, among other matters, for the mode of enforcing orders of ejectment from, and delivery of possession of, immoveable property, and rules providing for those matters may confer on a Revenue-officer all or any of the powers in regard to contempts, resistance and the like, which a Civil Court may exercise in the execution of a decree whereby it has adjudged ejectment from, or delivery of possession of, such property.

(3) Subject to any rules made under this section, a Revenue-officer may refer any case which he is empowered to dispose of under this Regulation, to any other officer for investigation and report, and may decide the case on the report of such other officer.

19. In all official acts and proceedings every Revenue-officer shall, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, be subject, as to the place, time and manner of performing his duties, to the direction and control of the officer to whom he is immediately subordinate.

20. (1) A Revenue-officer may summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary for the purpose of any business before him as such.

(2) Every person so summoned shall be bound to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons in person or, if the summons so allows, by his recognized agent or a legal practitioner.

(3) Every person attending in obedience to a summons shall be bound to state the truth upon any matter respecting which he is examined or makes statements, and to produce such documents and other things relating to any such matter as the Revenue-officer may require.

21. (1) Every summons shall, if practicable, be served (a) personally on the person to whom it is addressed, or, failing him, on (b) his recognized agent, or on (c) an adult male member of his family usually residing with him.

(2) If service cannot be made as aforesaid, or if acceptance of service so made is refused, the summons may be served by posting a copy thereof on the usual or last known place of residence of the person to whom it is addressed, or, if that person does not reside in the taluq in which the Revenue-officer is employed and the case to which the summons relates has reference to land in that taluq, then by posting a copy of the summons on some conspicuous place on the land.

(3) If the summons relates to a case in which the persons having the same interest are so numerous that personal service on all of them is not reasonably practicable, it may, if the Revenue-officer so directs, be served by delivery of a copy thereof to such of those persons as the Revenue-officer nominates in this behalf and by proclamation of the contents thereof for the information of the other persons interested.

(4) A summons may, if the Revenue-officer so directs, be served on the person named therein by post, either in addition to, or in substitution for, any other mode of service.

22. (1) Every notice or copy of a notice issued by a Revenue-officer for service on any person shall be served in the manner provided in the last foregoing section.

(2) No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless when such error has produced substantial injustice.

23. Whoever, being required by a summons, notice, order or proclamation proceeding from a Revenue-officer to attend at a certain time and place within the limits of the nad in which he ordinarily resides, fails to comply with such requisition, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

(Chapter V.—Parpattigars and Village-officers.—Sections 24-27.) (Chapter VI.—Records-of-rights and Annual Records.—Sections 28-31.)

## CHAPTER V.

## PARPATTIGARS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

24. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules to regulate the appointment, duties, emoluments, punishment, suspension and removal of parpattigars and village-officers.

Power to make rules respecting parpattigars and village-officers.

(2) When the Chief Commissioner undertakes to pay the village-officers in any local area from the revenue realized in that local area, a rule under sub-section (1) may direct that from every person, to whom the revenue of any land in that local area has been, in whole or in part, released or assigned, or who has redeemed or compounded for the same, there shall be levied upon the revenue which has been, or, but for such release, assignment, redemption or composition, would have been assessed on such land, as a contribution towards the payment of such village-officers, a rate not exceeding the rate at which the village-officers' cess imposed under the next following section falls upon the revenue of the land within the local area; and, in any case in which revenue is collected on account of such land by any Revenue-officer for any such person, such officer may deduct that rate from the amount payable by him to that person.

25. (1) The Chief Commissioner may, by notification, impose on all or any estates a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, upon all land-holders therein from and after such day as the Chief Commissioner may in the notification appoint in this behalf.

Village-officers' cess.

(2) The proceeds of the cess shall be devoted to the preparation and maintenance of land-records, to the remuneration of village-officers, and to defraying other expenses directly connected with the supervision of village-officers and the performance of their duties.

26. (1) The village-officers' cess shall be levied at such rate or rates, not exceeding two annas for every rupee of the revenue, as shall be determined by the Chief Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Limit of cess.

(2) In the case of revenue-free lands or lands held wholly or partially free from assessment, such as jagir, jama, jodi, umbli and banes, the cess shall be levied on the full assessment which such lands would pay if they were not inams or otherwise privileged.

(3) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with the provisions of section 26, sub-section (2), for the collection, control and expenditure of the village-officers' cess.

27. (1) The emoluments of a parpattigar or village-officer shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree of any Civil Court.

Restriction on attachment or assignment of emoluments.

(2) An assignment of, or charge on, or an agreement to assign or charge, any such emoluments shall be void.

## CHAPTER VI.

## RECORDS-OF-RIGHTS AND ANNUAL RECORDS.

28. (1) Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to land which is occupied as the site of a town or village and is not assessed to land-revenue.

Exclusion of certain lands from the operation of this Chapter.

(2) A Revenue-officer may, for the purposes of this section, define the limits of any such land.

29. (1) There shall be a record-of-rights for every estate.

Making or revising of record-of-rights for each estate.

(2) When it appears to the Chief Commissioner that a record-of-rights for an estate does not exist, or that the existing record-of-rights for an estate requires special revision, the Chief Commissioner shall by notification direct that a record-of-rights be made, or that the record-of-rights be specially revised, as the case may be.

(3) The notification may direct that records-of-rights shall be made or specially revised for all or any estates in any local area.

(4) A record-of-rights made or specially revised for an estate under this section shall be deemed to be the record-of-rights for the estate, but shall not affect any presumption in favour of the Government which has already arisen from any previous record-of-rights.

30. The record-of-rights for an estate shall include the following documents, namely:—

Contents of record-of-rights.

(a) statements showing, so far as may be practicable,—

(i) the persons who are land-holders, tenants or assignees of land-revenue in the estate, or who are entitled to receive any of the rents, profits or produce of the estate, or to occupy land therein;

(ii) the nature and extent of the interests of those persons, and the conditions and liabilities attaching thereto;

(iii) the rent, land-revenue, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to each of those persons and to the Government;

(b) a map of the estate; and

(c) such other documents as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

31. (1) The Commissioner shall cause to be prepared by the shanbog of each estate, yearly or at such other intervals as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe, an edition of the record-of-rights amended in accordance with the provisions of this Chapter.

Annual record.

(2) Such edition of the record-of-rights shall be called the annual record for the estate, and shall comprise the statements mentioned in section 30, clause (a), and such other documents (if any) as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

*(Chapter VI.—Records-of-rights and Annual Records.—Sections 32-39.)*

(3) For the purposes of the preparation of the annual record, the Commissioner shall cause to be kept up by the shanbog of each estate a register of mutations and such other registers as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

**32. (1)** Any person acquiring by inheritance, purchase, mortgage, gift or otherwise, any right in an estate as a land-holder or assignee of land-revenue shall report his acquisition of the right to the shanbog of the estate.

(2) If the person acquiring the right is a minor or otherwise disqualified, his guardian or other person having charge of his property shall make the report to the shanbog.

(3) The shanbog shall enter in his register of mutations every report made to him under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), and shall also make an entry therein respecting the acquisition of any such right as aforesaid which he has reason to believe to have taken place, and of which a report should have been made to him under one or other of those sub-sections and has not been so made.

(4) A Revenue-officer shall from time to time inquire into the correctness of all entries in the register of mutations and into all such acquisitions as aforesaid, coming to his knowledge, of which, under the foregoing sub-sections, report should have been made to the shanbog and entry made in that register, and shall in each case make such order as he thinks fit with respect to the entry in the annual record of the right acquired.

(5) Such an entry shall be made by the insertion in the annual record of a description of the right acquired, and by the omission from that record of any entry in any record previously prepared, which by reason of the acquisition has ceased to be correct.

**33.** The acquisition of any interest in land other than a right referred to in sub-section (1) of the last foregoing section shall,—

(a) if it is undisputed, be recorded by the shanbog in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may by rules made in this behalf prescribe; and,

(b) if it is disputed, be entered by the shanbog in the register of mutations and dealt with in the manner prescribed in sub-sections (4) and (5) of the last foregoing section.

**34. (1)** If during the making, revision or preparation of any record, or in the course of any inquiry under this Chapter, a dispute arises as to any matter of which an entry is to be made in a record or in a register of mutations, the Revenue-officer may, of his own motion or on the application of any party interested, but subject to the provisions of the next following section and after such inquiry as he thinks fit, determine the entry to be made as to that matter.

(2) If in any such dispute the Revenue-officer is unable to satisfy himself as to which of the parties thereto is in possession of any property to which the dispute relates, he shall ascertain, by summary enquiry, who is the person best entitled to the property, and shall by order direct that that person be put in possession thereof, and that an entry in accordance with that order be made in the record or register.

(3) A direction of a Revenue-officer under sub-section (2) shall be subject to any decree or order which may be subsequently passed by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

**35.** Entries in records-of-rights or in annual records, except entries made in annual records by shanbogs under section 33, clause (a), with respect to undisputed acquisitions of interests referred to in that section, shall not be varied in subsequent records otherwise than by—

(a) the making of entries in accordance with facts admitted or found by inquiry under the last foregoing section to have occurred;

(b) the making of such entries as are agreed to by all the parties interested therein or are supported by a decree or order binding on those parties;

(c) the making, where necessary, of new maps.

**36. (1)** The Chief Commissioner may fix a scale of fees for all or any classes of entries in any record or register prescribed under this Chapter and for copies of any such entries.

(2) A fee in respect of an entry shall be payable by the person in whose favour the entry is made.

**37.** Any person neglecting to make the report required by section 32 within three months from the date of his acquisition of a right referred to therein shall be liable, at the discretion of the Commissioner, to a fine not exceeding five times the amount of the fee which would have been payable according to the scale fixed under the last foregoing section if the acquisition of the right had been reported immediately after its accrual, or ten rupees, whichever is the greater.

**38.** Any person whose rights, interests or liabilities are required to be entered in any record prescribed under this Chapter shall be bound to furnish, on the requisition of any Revenue-officer or shanbog engaged in compiling the record, all information necessary for the correct compilation thereof.

**39.** Every entry made in a record-of-rights in accordance with the law for the time being in force, or in an annual record in accordance with the provisions

Penalty for neglect to report any acquisition of right referred to in section 32.

Obligation to furnish information necessary for the preparation of records.

Making that part of the annual record which relates to other persons.

Determination of disputes.

Presumption in favour of entries in records-of-rights and annual records.



*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

(Chapter VI.—Records-of-rights and Annual Records.—Sections 40-41. Chapter VII.—Government Rights in Land, and Encroachments on Public or Government Lands.—Sections 42-46).

of this Chapter and the rules thereunder, shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved or a new entry is lawfully substituted therefor.

40. Whoever considers himself aggrieved as to any right of which he is in possession by an entry in a record-of-rights or in an annual record, may institute a suit against any person denying, or interested to deny, his title to such right for a declaration of his right under Chapter VI of the Specific Relief Act, 1877.

Suit for declaratory decree by person aggrieved by an entry in a record.

41. The Chief Commissioner may make rules—

Power to make rules respecting records and other matters connected therewith.

- (a) prescribing the language in which records and registers under this Chapter are to be kept;
- (b) prescribing forms for such records and registers, and the manner in which they are to be prepared, signed and attested;
- (c) for the survey of land so far as may be necessary for the preparation and correction of such records and registers;
- (d) for the conduct of inquiries made by Revenue-officers under this Chapter; and,
- (e) generally, for the guidance of Revenue-officers and village-officers in matters pertaining to records and registers mentioned or referred to in this Chapter.

## CHAPTER VII.

## GOVERNMENT RIGHTS IN LAND, AND ENCROACHMENTS ON PUBLIC OR GOVERNMENT LANDS.

42. All public roads or thoroughfares, the bridges, ditches, dykes and fences on or beside the same, beds of rivers, streams, nallas and tanks, and all canals and water-courses, and all standing and flowing water, and all lands wherever situated, which are not the property of individuals or of aggregates of individuals legally capable of holding property, except in so far as any rights of such individuals may be established in or over the same and save as may be otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, are, and are hereby declared to be, with all rights in or over the same or appertaining thereto, the property of the Government; and it shall be lawful for the Commissioner to dispose of such property as aforesaid in such manner as may be authorized by the Government, subject always to the rights of way and all other rights of the public or individuals legally subsisting.

43. (1) When any public road or thoroughfare, or any bridge, ditch, dyke or fence on or beside the same, or the bed of any river, stream, nalla, tank,

Summary eviction in case of encroachments upon public roads, etc., and Government land.

canal or water-course, or any land, the property of the Government, has been unauthorizedly occupied by any person, the Commissioner may, after due inquiry has been made and recorded by a Revenue-officer and provided that the unauthorized occupation is of less than twelve years' standing, summarily evict the occupier and confiscate any crop he may have raised on the land, and, if not removed by him after such written notice as the Commissioner may deem reasonable, take possession of any building or other construction the occupier may have erected on the land and dispose of it as he may deem proper.

(2) The proceedings of the Commissioner under sub-section (1) shall be subject to any decree or order which may be subsequently passed by any Court of competent jurisdiction.

44. (1) Any land-holder or, where there are more land-holders than one, such land-holders, may, by giving written notice to a Revenue-officer, relinquish his or their entire holding to the Government.

(2) Such relinquishment shall take effect from such date as the Chief Commissioner may by rule direct, and the notice must be given not less than one month before such date.

(3) Any person desirous of taking up land which has been relinquished under sub-section (1), must obtain the permission in writing of a Revenue officer, and the Commissioner may summarily evict any person from such land if no such permission has been obtained by him.

45. Except with the permission of the Commissioner recorded in each case in writing under the general or special orders of the Chief Commissioner, the alienation of lands of which the land-revenue has been wholly or partly assigned or released, by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, is prohibited, and the Commissioner may summarily evict any person from such lands, if so alienated, and take possession of them on behalf of the Government.

46. (1) When under either of the three last foregoing sections or under any other law for the time being in force the Commissioner evicts any person wrongfully in possession of land, such eviction shall be made in the following manner, namely:—

- (a) by serving a notice on the person in possession, requiring him within such time as may appear reasonable after receipt of the said notice to vacate the land, and,
- (b) if such notice is not obeyed, by removing or deputing a subordinate to remove any person who may refuse to vacate the same.

(2) If the officer removing any person under sub-section (1) is resisted or obstructed by any person, the Commissioner shall hold a summary inquiry into the facts of the case, and if satisfied that the resistance



*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**Chapter VII.—Government Rights in Land, and Encroachments on Public or Government Lands.—Section 47. Chapter VIII.—Assessment.—Sections 48-54.)*

Or obstruction was without any just cause, and that such resistance and obstruction still continue, may, without prejudice to any proceedings to which such person may be liable under any law for the time being in force for the punishment of such resistance or obstruction, issue a warrant for the arrest of the said person, and on his appearance commit him to close custody in the office of any Revenue-officer or send him with a warrant in the form set forth in the second schedule, for imprisonment in the civil jail of the district for such period, not exceeding thirty days, as may be necessary to prevent the continuance of such obstruction or resistance.

47. (1) Unless it is otherwise expressly provided by the terms of any grant made, or of any other instrument of transfer executed, by the Government,

Rights of Government in mines, etc.

the right to all mines, minerals and quarries and to all earth-oil and gold washings and sandal-wood trees in all lands and to all subsoil rights in banyan lands, and the right to take from all lands stones or material for repair of public roads, shall vest in the Government, and the Government shall have all the powers necessary for the proper enjoyment or disposal of such right.

(2) If, for the purpose of the exercise of any of the rights referred to in this section, either by the Government or by any person acquiring such rights from the Government, any land in the holding or enjoyment of others is required, such land may be acquired in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894; and whenever, in the exercise of any of the rights aforesaid, any damage is caused to any land-holder by the disturbance of the surface of such land, and such land-holder and the Government are unable to agree as to the amount of compensation to be paid to the former in respect of such damage, the amount shall be determined in accordance with the said provisions.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## ASSESSMENT.

48. (1) All land, to whatever purpose applied and wherever situate, is liable to the payment of land-revenue to the Government, except such land as has been wholly exempted from that liability by special contract with the Government or by the provisions of any law for the time being in force.

(2) The holder of every holding shall be liable for the payment of the land-revenue assessed thereon; and, where there are two or more holders of the same holding, the Commissioner shall decide who shall be primarily liable for the land-revenue.

(3) Land may be assessed to land-revenue notwithstanding that that revenue, by reason of its having been assigned, released, compounded for or redeemed, is not payable to the Government.

49. (1) A general re-assessment of the land-revenue shall not be undertaken without the notification of the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

Notification of intended re-assessment, and instructions as to principles of assessment.

(2) In granting such sanction the Governor General in Council may prescribe such principles of assessment and give such other instructions as he thinks fit.

50. (1) The assessment shall be made by a Revenue-officer.

Mode of determining assessment.

(2) Before making the assessment the Revenue-officer shall report his proposed method of assessment for the sanction of the Chief Commissioner in such form as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

51. (1) When the Revenue-officer has obtained the sanction of the Chief Commissioner to his proposed method of assessment, he shall make an order determining the assessment proper for each holding, and announce it in such manner as the Chief Commissioner may prescribe.

Announcement of assessment.

(2) At the time of announcing the assessment the Revenue-officer shall also declare the date from which it is to take effect, and, subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, it shall take effect accordingly.

52. (1) Any land-holder assessed to land-revenue under the foregoing provisions may, within thirty days from the date of the announcement of the assessment, present a petition to the Revenue-officer for reconsideration of the amount, form or conditions of the assessment.

Application for reconsideration of assessment.

(2) Where the land-revenue is assigned, the assignee thereof may, within thirty days from the date aforesaid, present a like petition to the Revenue-officer.

(3) The order passed by the Revenue-officer on the petition shall set forth his reasons for granting or refusing it.

53. (1) No assessment of the land-revenue shall be considered final until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner.

Confirmation and duration of assessment.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may modify the assessment of any holding at any time before it is confirmed by him.

(3) The Chief Commissioner shall, when confirming an assessment under this section, fix the period for which the assessment is to be in force: Provided that the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council to the period so fixed shall first be obtained.

54. Notwithstanding the expiration of the period fixed for the continuance of an assessment under sub-section (3) of the last foregoing section, the

Assessment to remain in force until new assessment takes effect.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

(Chapter VIII.—Assessment.—Section 55. Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 56-61.)

assessment shall remain in force till a new assessment takes effect.

55. (1) Special assessments may be made by Revenue-officers in any of the following cases, namely :—

- (a) when land-revenue which has been released or assigned is resumed ;
- (b) when waste-lands are sold, leased or granted by the Government ;
- (c) when the assessment of any land has been annulled ;

(d) when, in the opinion of the Chief Commissioner, assessments of land-revenue require revision in consequence of the action of water or sand or of calamity of season or from any other cause ;

(e) when revenue due to the Government on account of pasture or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of any of the other rights described in section 47 has not been included in an assessment made under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter ; or

(f) when water the right to which vests in the Government or which has been available in consequence of the construction, improvement or repair of any irrigation or other work by the Government, is made use of by land-holders and other persons for the irrigation of land.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may make rules for the guidance of Revenue-officers in making such special assessments.

(3) The foregoing provisions of this Chapter with respect to general assessments, shall, subject to such modifications thereof as the Chief Commissioner may, by rules under the last foregoing sub-section, prescribe, regulate the procedure of Revenue-officers in making such special assessments.

## CHAPTER IX.

## COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE, AND OTHER DEMANDS.

56. (1) The land-revenue for the time being assessed on a holding shall be the first charge upon the rents, profits and produce thereof, and of any other holding in the possession of the same holder.

(2) Except with the previous consent of the Commissioner, the rents, profits or produce of a holding shall not be liable to be taken in execution of a decree or order of any Court until the land-revenue chargeable against the rents, profits or produce and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the holding have been paid.

57. Revenue shall be paid to the Commissioner, or to an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, on or before the day on which it falls due according to the kistbandi or other engagement, or, where no particular day is fixed, then within the time when the payment falls due according to local usage :

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may, by notification, alter and fix the amount of the several kists or instalments and the dates at which they are to become payable.

58. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Regulation to regulate the collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue, and may by such rules determine the circumstances and terms in and on which assigned land-revenue may be collected by the assignee.

(2) Where land-revenue due to an assignee is collected by a Revenue-officer, there shall be deducted from the sum collected such a percentage on account of the cost of collection as the Chief Commissioner may by rule in this behalf prescribe.

(3) A suit for an arrear of assigned land-revenue shall not be entertained unless there is annexed to the plaint at the time of the presentation thereof a document under the hand of the Commissioner specially authorizing the institution of the suit.

59. A statement of account certified by a Revenue-officer shall be conclusive proof of the existence of an arrear of land-revenue, of its amount and of the person who is the defaulter.

60. (1) When an instalment or a part of an instalment of revenue is not paid on or before the day prescribed by or under section 57, the Commissioner may at once levy the instalment or the part of the instalment, as the case may be, in addition to such charge by way of penalty and as costs of process as may be authorized by rules made by the Chief Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, in this behalf.

(2) Any sum leviable under sub-section (1) shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be deemed to be an arrear, and the land-holder from whom it is leviable, to be a defaulter.

61. An arrear may be recovered by any one or more of the following processes, namely :—

(a) by serving a written notice of demand on the defaulter ;

(b) by serving a summons on the defaulter requiring him, in default of payment of the arrear on or before a day to be specified in the summons, to appear before, and explain the default to, the Commissioner or the Subedar of the

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 62-67.)*

taluk in which the arrear accrued, as the summons may direct;

(c) by the arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter;

(d) by distraint and sale of any moveable property belonging to the defaulter, or of the growing crops or ungathered products of the land in respect of which the arrear is due, whether those crops or products do or do not belong to the defaulter;

(e) by attachment, or by attachment and sale, of any land or other immoveable property belonging to the defaulter.

62. (1) A notice of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear becomes leviable.

Time for issue of process.

(2) Except by the special written order of the Commissioner, a summons under clause (b), or a warrant of arrest under clause (c), or a process of distraint or attachment under clause (d) or clause (e), of the last foregoing section shall not be issued for the recovery of an arrear unless a notice of demand for the arrear or for some part thereof has been served on the defaulter at least seven days previously.

63. (1) A notice of demand shall be in writing signed by the officer issuing it and shall set forth—

Form and service of notice of demand.

(a) the name of the defaulter;

(b) the land in respect of which the arrear is due;

(c) the amount of the arrear and particulars thereof;

(d) the time allowed for payment of that amount; and

(e) a warning to the defaulter that, if he fails to pay the amount within that time, he shall be liable, as a defaulter, to have his moveable property distrained and his land or other immoveable property attached.

(2) The time set forth in the notice as the time allowed for payment of the arrear shall be fixed with reference to the distance of the land in respect of which the arrear is due from the place at which the payment is to be made.

(3) A notice of demand shall be served by delivering a copy to the defaulter or to some adult male member of his family at his usual place of residence, or to his authorized agent, or by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous part of his last known place of residence or on some conspicuous part of the land in respect of which the arrear is due.

64. (1) At any time after the expiration of seven days from the date of the service of a notice of demand, or sooner, if the Commissioner makes a

special written order in this behalf, a summons may be issued to a defaulter requiring him, in default of payment of the arrear on or before a day to be specified in the summons, to appear before, and explain the default to, the Commissioner or the Subedar of the taluk in which the arrear accrued, as the summons may direct.

(2) The summons shall set forth the matters stated in section 63, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c), and shall be served in the manner prescribed for the service of a notice of demand.

65. (1) In any case in which a defaulter summoned to appear before the Commissioner under the last foregoing section fails to appear, the Commissioner may issue a warrant directing an officer named therein to arrest the defaulter and bring him before him.

Arrest and imprisonment of defaulter.

(2) When a defaulter appears before the Commissioner under this or the last foregoing section, the Commissioner may keep him under personal restraint for a period not exceeding ten days, and then, if the arrear is still unpaid, may send him with a warrant, in the form set forth in the third schedule, to the officer in charge of the civil jail, directing him to confine the defaulter in the jail for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the order, as the Commissioner may think fit.

*Distraint and Sale of Moveable Property.*

66. When the arrear has not been paid in pursuance of the terms of the notice of demand and no arrangement for securing the payment thereof has been entered into to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or of an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may order the distraint and sale of such moveable property as is described in section 61, clause (d).

67. (1) An order under the last foregoing section shall set forth—

Procedure in distraint.

(a) the matters stated in section 63, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c), and

(b) a warning to the defaulter that such property as may be distrained will be brought to sale under this Chapter unless the arrear is discharged.

(2) A copy of the order signed by, or on behalf of, the officer making it shall be given to the distrainer and shall be his authority for making the distraint, unless, before it is made, the defaulter pays the arrear to him or satisfies him that the arrear has been paid to the Government.

(3) As soon as may be after the making of a distraint, and at the latest within three days thereafter, the distrainer shall serve on the defaulter a copy of the order with an endorsement thereon specifying the property which has been distrained, and the place where that property is.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 68-78.)*

(4) The copy so endorsed shall be served on the defaulter in the manner prescribed for the service of a notice of demand.

(5) When the copy of the order has been so served, the distrainer shall transmit an inventory of the property distrained to the nearest officer empowered under this Chapter to sell distrained property, in order that the property may be publicly sold for the discharge of the arrear.

68. Where a defaulter tenders to the distrainer payment of the arrear after the distraint of his property and before the sale thereof, the distrainer shall receive the arrear and forthwith release the property.

69. (1) When a distrainer attaches growing crops or ungathered products of land, he may cause them to be sold when fit for reaping or gathering, or may, in his discretion, cause them to be reaped or gathered in due season and stored in proper places until they are sold.

(2) In the latter case the expense of reaping or gathering and storing the crops or products shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming them, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of the crops or products being sold.

70. (1) When growing crops or ungathered products belonging to a tenant have been distrained for the recovery of an arrear, the tenant may pay the arrear and deduct the amount thereof from any rent due from him then or afterwards, to the defaulter.

(2) When crops or products belonging to a tenant have been sold, the tenant may deduct the value thereof from any rent due from him, then or afterwards, to the defaulter in respect of the land on which the crops or products were grown.

71. (1) A distrainer shall not work distrained cattle or suffer them to be worked, or make use of distrained goods or effects or suffer them to be made use of.

(2) Necessary food for distrained cattle shall be provided by the distrainer, and the cost thereof shall be defrayed by the owner upon his redeeming the cattle, or from the proceeds of the sale in the event of the cattle being sold.

72. (1) Where distrained cattle or goods are lost or damaged by reason of necessary precautions for their due preservation not having been taken, or of their having been worked or made use of, as the case may be, in contravention of the last foregoing section, the amount of the loss or damage shall, on the application of the owner of the property, be determined by the Commissioner and be recoverable by him under this Chapter as an arrear from the officer whose neglect or act occasioned the loss or damage, and the amount when recovered shall be paid to the person injured.

(2) An order refusing an application under sub-section (1), or determining on such an application the amount of any loss or damage, shall, subject to the result of any appeal preferred to the Chief Commissioner within thirty days from the date of the order, be final.

73. The property distrained shall be, as nearly as possible, proportionate to the amount of the arrear.

74. (1) Such cattle, seed grain and agricultural implements as may be required by the defaulter for the purpose of cultivation shall be exempt from distraint.

(2) If a question arises whether or not any cattle, seed-grain or implements should be held to be exempt from distraint under sub-section (1), it shall be referred to the Commissioner, whose decision thereon shall be final.

75. Distraint shall be made after sunrise and before sunset.

76. (1) Where a defaulter makes a fraudulent transfer of property for the purpose of preventing distraint for an arrear, any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction shall, upon the application of the distrainer and proof of the fraudulent nature of the transfer, cause the property to be delivered up to the distrainer.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to bar a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.

77. The title of the Government to the revenue due in respect of any land and to any charge leviable in respect thereof under section 60 shall be held to prevail over any claim to growing crops or ungathered products on the land, or any claim to any crops or products reaped or gathered on the land during the year in respect of which an arrear is due or any claim to the proceeds of any such growing or reaped crops or ungathered or gathered products in the possession or under the control of the defaulter or of any Court, whether the claim to the crops or products, or to the proceeds thereof, is founded upon a sale, mortgage, decree, or otherwise howsoever.

78. (1) Where it is proved to the satisfaction of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction that distrained property has been forcibly or clandestinely taken away, the Court may, upon the application of the distrainer, cause the property to be restored to him.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) shall be construed to bar a prosecution under the Indian Penal Code.

XLV of 1860.



*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 79-86.)*

79. The distrainer may force open any stable, cow-house, granary, godown, out-house or other like building, and may enter any dwelling-house of which the outer door is open, and break open the door of any room in that dwelling-house for the purpose of distraining property belonging to a defaulter and deposited therein:

Provided that the distrainer shall not, except as provided in the next following section, break open or enter any apartment which is appropriated for the residence of women and by the usage of the country is considered private.

80. (1) Where a distrainer is of opinion that the property of a defaulter is deposited in a dwelling-house of which the outer door is shut, or within an apartment which is appropriated for the residence of women and by the usage of the country is considered private, the distrainer shall represent his opinion to the officer in charge of the nearest police-station.

(2) On such representation, the officer in charge of the station shall send to the spot a police-officer, in whose presence the distrainer may break open the outer door of the dwelling-house.

(3) The distrainer may also in the presence of the police-officer sent to the spot under sub-section (2), after requiring the removal of women from an apartment which is appropriated for their residence and by the usage of the country is considered private, and after furnishing means for their removal in a suitable manner, enter the apartment for the purpose of distraining the defaulter's property deposited therein; but the property, if found, shall be immediately removed from the apartment, which shall thereupon be left free for the former occupants.

81. If, in contravention of the last foregoing section, a distrainer breaks open the outer door of a dwelling-house or enters an apartment which he has reason to believe is appropriated for the residence of women and by the usage of the country considered private, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

82. (1) The officer empowered under this Chapter to sell distrained property shall cause to be posted on the outer door of the defaulter's house or at the place where the property was distrained, an inventory of the property to be sold, with a notice specifying the place where, and the day and hour on and at which, the property is to be sold, and shall cause proclamation of the intended sale to be made by posting a copy of the inventory and notice on the village meeting-place, or by beat of drum or other customary mode at the place where the arrear accrued and at such other place or places (if any) as the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may think fit.

(2) Unless the property distrained is, in the opinion of the officer empowered as aforesaid, perishable, the sale shall not take place till after the expiration of fifteen days from the day on which the inventory and notice were posted on the outer door of the defaulter's house or at the place where the property was distrained.

83. (1) At the appointed time the property shall be put up in one or more lots as the officer conducting the sale deems advisable, and shall be sold to the highest bidder.

(2) Where the purchase-money exceeds the amount of the arrear, the surplus shall be paid to the defaulter.

84. (1) The property shall be paid for in ready money at the time of sale or as soon after as the officer conducting the sale appoints, and the purchaser shall not be permitted to take away any part of the property until he has paid the purchase-money in full.

(2) Where the purchaser fails to pay the purchase-money as required under sub-section (1), the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall be liable for any loss arising, as well as for the expenses incurred, on the re-sale.

(3) Such loss and expenses as aforesaid may be recovered from the defaulting purchaser as if they were an arrear under this Chapter.

(4) Where the property on the re-sale is sold for a higher price than at the former sale, the balance shall be credited to the defaulter.

*Attachment and Sale of Defaulter's Immoveable Property.*

85. When the arrear has not been paid in pursuance of the terms of the notice of demand and no arrangement for securing the payment thereof has been entered into to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, or of an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may order the attachment of the defaulter's land or other immoveable property.

86. (1) The attachment shall be made by posting a notice thereof on some conspicuous part of the property.

(2) The notice shall set forth—

- (a) the matters stated in section 63, sub-section (1), clauses (b) and (c);
- (b) a description of the property attached; and
- (c) a warning to the defaulter that, unless the arrear is paid on or before a day to be specified in the notice, the property will be liable to be brought to sale.

(3) The attachment shall be further notified by beat of drum on the property and by posting a copy of the notice on a conspicuous place in the



*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 87-95.)*

nad office and publishing the notice, if the Commissioner so directs, in the local official Gazette.

**87. (1)** The Commissioner or other officer ordering the attachment may, at the time of the attachment or at any time during the attachment, assume the management of the property attached.

Power to assume management of attached property.

(2) In that case the Commissioner shall appoint an agent with a proper establishment to manage the property, and shall give the agent a certificate of appointment, with written instructions under his signature, and the expenses of management shall be defrayed out of the income of the property :

Provided that, where the property is too inconsiderable to admit of its being charged with the expense of maintaining an agent and his establishment, it shall be committed to the care of such officer as the Commissioner may appoint, and that officer shall be subject to all the provisions of this Chapter with respect to agents.

**88.** Notice of the assumption of management shall forthwith be served on the defaulter in the manner prescribed for the service of a notice of demand, and shall be notified by beat of drum on the property and by posting a copy of the notice to the defaulter on a conspicuous place in the nad office and publishing the notice, if the Commissioner so directs, in the local official Gazette.

Notice of assumption of management.

**89. (1)** The agent shall during the continuance of the management collect the rents and profits due, or accruing due, upon the property.

Duties of managing agent.

(2) The agent shall also keep accounts of all his receipts and disbursements, and shall submit the accounts and pay over the balance to the Commissioner, or to an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, monthly or whenever he is required by the Commissioner or by such officer to do so, and the defaulter shall be at liberty to inspect the accounts at all reasonable times and to take copies thereof at his own expense without payment of any fee.

**90.** The defaulter may proceed by prosecution or suit against the agent in respect of any criminal or illegal act done by him to the injury of the defaulter or his property, and tenants shall have the same remedies against the agent in respect of any act done by him as they would have had against the defaulter if the act had been done by the defaulter.

Liability of agent to prosecution or suit.

**91. (1)** Engagements made between the defaulter and his tenants shall, subject to the provisions of sub-section (2), be binding upon the Government during the attachment.

Effect of existing engagements between defaulter and tenants.

(2) Engagements so made—

(a) collusively with a view to defeat or delay the effect of the attachment, or

(b) by way of lease at rates lower than the usual rates and not in good faith for the erection of factories or buildings or for the purpose of bringing waste-land into cultivation, or

(c) after the attachment, shall be void as against the Government if the Commissioner so declares :

Provided that any person aggrieved by a declaration of the Commissioner under this subsection may institute a suit against the Government to establish the validity of the engagement, and that all charges and incumbrances upon property which has been attached, shall be postponed to the payment of the revenue and expenses consequent on the accrual of any arrear thereof.

**92.** Payments made by tenants before the date of the promulgation of the notice of the assumption of management to the defaulter, or to any person on his behalf, on account of rent or profits actually due at the time when the payments were made, shall be valid as against the Government ; and all such payments made after the date of the promulgation of that notice, or falling due after but made before that date, shall be void as against the Government, which may recover, as arrears of rent, the full amount of the payments from the tenants by whom they were made, leaving such tenants to sue the defaulter in a Civil Court.

**93.** All sums received from the property attached, after payment of the current revenue and expenses of management, shall be carried to the credit of the defaulter in discharge of the arrear due at the time of the assumption of management ; and, as soon as the arrear has been so liquidated, the attachment shall be withdrawn and a full account rendered to the defaulter of all receipts and disbursements during its continuance.

**94.** Any person claiming an interest in property which has been or is about to be attached for the recovery of an arrear, may obtain its release by paying the arrear, and, where the property has been attached and expenses of management have been incurred, those expenses, and any such payment, if made by a tenant, may be deducted from any rent then or afterwards due from him to the defaulter, and, if made by a mortgagee or other incumbrancer, shall constitute a debt from the defaulter to him and be a charge upon the property, but shall only take priority over other charges according to the date at which the payment was made.

Release of property by person interested.

**95.** If the Commissioner is of opinion that immoveable property attached under this Chapter, whether or not management thereof has been assumed, should be sold, he may order the sale, and thereupon the provisions of the next following sections shall apply.

Power of Commissioner to order sale of attached property.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 96-103.)*

96. (1) The sale of the property shall be by public auction to the highest bidder.

Mode of sale.

(2) The time and place of sale shall be fixed by the Commissioner, or by an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, and the time may be either before or after the expiration of the year in which the arrear accrued.

(3) The Commissioner or officer aforesaid may from time to time postpone the sale.

97. (1) Before the sale the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this

Notice of sale.

behalf, shall issue a notice thereof in English and in Kanarese, stating whether the property is to be sold for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof or for the recovery of any other sum than such an arrear, and specifying the name of the defaulter, the amount of the arrear and the period in respect of which the arrear is due, the position and extent of the property and of the buildings (if any) thereon, the amount of the revenue assessed on the property or on its several parts, and the time, place and conditions of sale.

(2) The notice shall be posted for one month at least before the sale on a conspicuous place in the Commissioner's office, the taluq office and the nad office, and on some conspicuous part of the property.

(3) In the case of a coffee-estate exceeding fifty acres in extent, and in any other case in which it may appear to the Commissioner to be desirable, a notice of the intended sale shall also be published at least one month before the sale in the Coorg District Gazette or in one or more of the newspapers having a circulation in Coorg.

98. (1) A sum equal to fifteen per cent. of the purchase-money of the property shall on the day of the sale be deposited by the purchaser with the officer conducting the sale; and, where the remainder of the purchase-money is not paid within thirty days from that day, the sum so deposited shall be liable to forfeiture by order of the Commissioner, and may, by a like order, be applied in reduction of the arrear for the recovery of which the sale was held.

(2) Where the purchaser refuses or omits to deposit the sum, or to complete within thirty days from the day of the sale the payment of the remaining purchase-money, the property shall be resold at the risk and expense of the recusant or defaulting purchaser, and the loss (if any) and expense which may attend his refusal or omission may be recovered from him as if they were an arrear under this Chapter.

(3) Where the property on the re-sale is sold for a higher price than at the former sale, the increase shall be credited to the defaulter.

99. (1) Any person bidding at a sale may be required by the officer conducting the sale to state whether he is bidding on his own behalf or as an agent, and in the latter case to

produce a written authority signed by his principal.

(2) If the person does not comply with the requisition, his bid may be rejected.

100. (1) The defaulter, or any person acting on his behalf or claiming

Tender of arrear up to sunset of last office day before sale.

an interest in the property, may, at any time before sunset on the last office-day preceding the day fixed for the sale, pay to the officer who is to conduct the sale the full amount of the arrear and of the expenses of management (if any), and thereupon the sale shall be stayed.

(2) Any such payment made by a tenant, or by a mortgagee or other incumbrancer, shall be deemed to be a payment made under section 94.

101. Every sale of immoveable property under this Chapter shall

Report of sale to Commissioner.

be reported to the Commissioner by the officer

conducting it.

102. (1) At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale applica-

Application to set aside sale.

tion may be made to the Commissioner to set aside

the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake or fraud in publishing or conducting it.

(2) But, except as provided in the next following section, a sale shall not be set aside on the ground of irregularity or mistake unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury thereby.

(3) If the application be allowed, the Commissioner shall set aside the sale and direct a fresh one.

103. (1) After the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if such application as is mentioned in the last foregoing section has not been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner shall make an order confirming the sale; and, if such application has been made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale:

Provided that, if the Commissioner has reason to think that the sale ought to be set aside notwithstanding that no such application has been made, or on grounds other than those alleged in any application which has been made and rejected, he may, after recording his reasons in writing, set aside the sale.

(2) An order of the Commissioner setting aside a sale under this section shall be final.

(3) An order of the Commissioner confirming a sale under this section shall be final—

(a) on the expiration of thirty days from the date thereof, if an appeal therefrom is not preferred to the Chief Commissioner within that period;

(b) on the disposal of an appeal so preferred when the appellate order of the Chief Commissioner confirms the order of the Commissioner.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 104-111.)*

**104.** Whenever a sale of property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money.

*Refund of purchase-money on setting aside of sale.*

**105.** A sale made after a postponement, and a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under section 98 or on the setting aside of a sale, shall be made after the issue and promulgation of a fresh notice in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

*Fresh notice after postponement or on re-sale.*

**106.** (1) After an order of the Commissioner confirming a sale has become final in manner aforesaid, the Commissioner shall put the purchaser into possession of the property sold, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased that property.

*On sale becoming absolute, possession and certificate to be granted to purchaser.*

(2) Till the purchaser is put into possession, the property shall remain under attachment.

(3) The certificate granted under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to effect a valid transfer of the property, but need not be registered as a conveyance.

(4) Any suit brought against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser shall be dismissed with costs.

(5) The person named in the certificate as the purchaser of any immoveable property shall be liable for all instalments of revenue falling due in respect of the property after the order confirming the sale has become final.

**107.** (1) When the purchaser has been put into possession of the property sold, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to the payment of any arrears due to the Government from the defaulter on the day on which the order confirming the sale became final, whether those arrears are of revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of revenue, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold, or, if the property was owned by more than one person, then to those persons either collectively or according to the extent of their respective interests, as the Commissioner thinks fit.

*Application of proceeds of sale.*

(2) The surplus shall not, except under an order of a Court, be paid to any creditor of a person whose property has been sold.

**108.** (1) Subject to the provisions of this section with respect to engagements made between the defaulter and his tenants, immoveable property brought to sale under this Chapter for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof shall be sold free of all incumbrances, and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of the property shall become void as against the purchaser.

*Effect on incumbrances of sale of property for an arrear due in respect thereof.*

(2) The provisions of section 91 with respect to the validity or invalidity, as against the Government, of such engagements as are referred to in that section shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply, as against the purchaser, to such engagements as have been made between the defaulter and his tenants :

Provided that an engagement, which has not before the sale been declared under that section to be void, shall not be liable to be set aside otherwise than by suit at the instance of the purchaser.

**109.** When immoveable property is brought to sale under this Chapter for the recovery of any other sum than an arrear due in respect thereof, the interests of the defaulter alone therein, as those interests existed immediately before the attachment of the property was notified, shall be sold, and no incumbrances created, or grants or contracts made, by him in good faith before the notification of the attachment shall be rendered invalid by the sale.

*Effect on incumbrances of sale of property for a sum other than an arrear due in respect thereof.*

**110.** When jama or umbli land, or other land held wholly or partially free of revenue, is sold under this Chapter, whether for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof or for the recovery of any other sum, the privileges attaching to the tenure of the land with respect to the assessment of land-revenue shall be extinguished by the sale :

Provided that in the case of land the revenue of which is assigned to a temple or other institution, the assignment to the temple or institution shall not be affected thereby.

**111.** (1) The person named in a certificate as purchaser of any immoveable property shall be entitled to any rent or profits falling due in respect of the property after the day on which the order confirming the sale has become final, notwithstanding that payment thereof may have been made on or before that day.

*Provisions with respect to rent and profits of property sold.*

(2) So long after that day as any demand of the Government against the defaulter or the property remains unsatisfied, the Government shall be entitled to any arrears of rent or profits which fell due in respect of the property on or before that day.

(3) When all such demands have been satisfied, the defaulter shall be entitled to such of those arrears as may then be outstanding, and may recover them by any process, except attachment of crops or products, which may be used by a landholder for the recovery of arrears of rent or profits.

(4) The defaulter shall also be entitled to any balance of the rents or profits of the property which, after satisfaction of all such demands as aforesaid, may remain in the possession of the Government after the day on which the order confirming the sale has become final.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*

(Chapter IX.—Collection of Land-revenue and other Demands.—Sections 112-116)  
Chapter X.—Surveys and Boundaries.—Sections 117-122.)

112. Subject to the foregoing provisions of this Chapter, the whole or any part of the immoveable property of a defaulter may be sold in discharge of an arrear:

Provided that, where the property consists of a farm which is readily divisible into compact blocks, no more of the property shall be sold than may be sufficient to discharge the arrear with expenses of management (if any).

113. (1) If a defaulter tenders security, the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may accept it, and postpone the sale of the defaulter's immoveable property upon such conditions and till such time as the Commissioner or such officer may appoint.

(2) In the event of default being made in the performance of any of those conditions, the Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid may, after the issue and promulgation of a fresh notice as required by section 105, sell the property and proceed against the defaulter or his surety or both for the recovery of any balance of the arrear and the expenses of management (if any).

*General.*

114. All the remedies prescribed by this Chapter in the case of a defaulter may be employed against his surety, and the Commissioner, or an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf, may enforce those remedies simultaneously with, or either previously or subsequently to, their enforcement against the principal:

Provided that no more than the arrear and the expenses of management (if any) shall be realized from both.

115. Fees, fines, costs and other charges, including the village-officers' cess, payable under this Regulation or the rules thereunder, and all moneys falling due to the Government under any grant, lease or contract which provides that they shall be so recoverable, may be recovered in the same manner as an arrear of revenue under this Chapter.

116. (1) Every person making a payment of revenue shall be entitled to a receipt therefor signed by the Commissioner or by an officer empowered by the Commissioner in this behalf.

(2) The receipt shall state the name of the person making the payment and the subject-matter in respect of which the payment is made, and, in the case of land-revenue, shall describe the land on which the revenue was due and set forth the names of the persons entered in respect thereof in the settlement account.

## CHAPTER X.

## SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

117. (1) The Chief Commissioner may make rules as to the manner in which the boundaries of all or any estates in any local area are to be demarcated, and as to the survey-marks to be erected within those estates.

(2) Rules under this section may prescribe, among other matters, the form of survey-marks and the material to be used in their construction.

118. (1) A Revenue-officer may, for the purpose of framing any record or making any assessment under this Regulation, or on the application of any person interested, define the limits of any estate, village, holding, field or other portion of an estate, and may, for the purpose of indicating those limits, require survey-marks to be erected or repaired.

(2) In defining the limits of any land under sub-section (1) the Revenue-officer may cause survey-marks to be erected on any boundary already determined by, or by order of, any Court, Survey-officer, Revenue-officer or Forest-settlement-officer, or restore any survey-mark already set up by, or by order of, any Court or any such officer.

119. Survey-marks shall be erected and kept in repair by, or at the cost of, the persons interested in the land for the indication of the limits of which they are required:

Provided that the Chief Commissioner may in any case direct that the cost of erection shall be borne by the Government or paid out of the proceeds of the village officers' cess.

120. If the persons interested in the land fail to erect or repair a survey-mark within thirty days from the date of their being required by a Revenue-officer to do so, the Revenue-officer may cause it to be erected or repaired, and may apportion the cost among the persons interested in the land in such manner as he deems just, certifying the same to the Commissioner.

121. Every Revenue-officer and every person acting under the orders of a Revenue-officer may, in the discharge of any duty under this Regulation, enter upon and survey land and erect survey-marks thereon and demarcate the boundaries thereof and do all other acts necessary for the proper performance of that duty.

122. (1) When any land is being surveyed in pursuance of rules under section 41, clause (c), a Revenue-officer directing the survey may, by notice of proclamation, require all persons having rights of interests in the land to indicate within a specific



*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.**(Chapter X.—Surveys and Boundaries.—Sections 123-126. Chapter XI.—Arbitration.—Sections 127-131.)*

time, by temporary marks of a kind to be described in the notice or proclamation, the limits of those rights or interests.

(2) If a person to whom such notice or proclamation as aforesaid is addressed fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable, in the discretion of the Revenue-officer, to a fine which may extend to ten rupees.

**123. (1)** For the purposes of the survey of any land in pursuance of rules under section 41, clause (c), the land-holders interested shall be bound to provide fit persons to act as flag-holders and chainmen.

(2) If the land-holders fail to provide such persons or to provide them in sufficient number, the Revenue-officer may employ such persons as he considers necessary and apportion the cost among the land-holders interested in such manner as he deems just, certifying the same to the Commissioner.

**124. (1)** If it is necessary to make a survey by other agency than that of Revenue-officers or village-officers, the Chief Commissioner may publish a notification stating—

- (a) the local area to be surveyed and the nature of the survey;
- (b) the names or official designations of the officers by whom the survey is to be made; and
- (c) the kind of survey-marks to be erected by those officers.

(2) From the date of such notification the officers specified therein and the persons acting under their orders shall have, for the purposes of the survey, the powers conferred on Revenue-officers by section 121.

**125. (1)** If any person wilfully destroys or injures, or without lawful authority removes, a survey-mark lawfully erected, he may be ordered by a Revenue-officer to pay such fine, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so destroyed, injured or removed, as may, in the opinion of the Revenue-officer, be necessary to defray the expenses of restoring the same and of rewarding the person (if any) who gave information of the destruction, injury or removal.

(2) The imposition of a fine under this section shall not bar a prosecution under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code.

**126.** Every village-officer of an estate shall be legally bound to furnish a Revenue-officer with information respecting the destruction or removal of, or any injury done to, any survey-mark lawfully erected on the estate.

## CHAPTER XI.

## ARBITRATION.

**127. (1)** A Revenue-officer may, with the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him in any matter under this Regulation.

(2) The Commissioner may, without the consent of the parties, refer to arbitration any dispute arising before him under this Regulation with respect to—

- (a) any matter of which an entry is to be made in any record or register under Chapter VI; or
- (b) the limits of any estates or of any holding, field or other portion of an estate; or
- (c) the property to be divided at a partition or the mode of making a partition.

**128. (1)** In referring a dispute to arbitration a Revenue-officer shall make an order of reference, and specify therein the precise matter submitted to arbitration, the number of arbitrators which each party to the dispute is to nominate, the period within which arbitrators are to be nominated, and the period within which the award is to be delivered.

(2) The number of arbitrators which each party may nominate shall be the same and shall not exceed two.

(3) If, from any cause, arbitrators are not nominated, or an award is not delivered, within the period fixed therefor in the order of reference, the Revenue-officer may from time to time enlarge that period, or may cancel the order of reference.

**129. (1)** When an order of reference has been made, the parties may each nominate the number of arbitrators specified in the order, and the Revenue-officer shall nominate one other arbitrator.

(2) The Revenue-officer may, for reasons to be recorded by him, make an order disallowing any nomination made by either party and requiring the party to make another nomination within a time to be specified in the order.

(3) An order under sub-section (2) shall be final.

**130.** If an arbitrator nominated by a party dies, desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act, the party may nominate another person in his stead.

**131.** In any of the following cases, namely:—

- (a) if either of the parties fails to nominate an arbitrator under section 129, sub-section (1), within the period fixed in the order of reference, or



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(Chapter XI.—Arbitration.—Sections 132-135. Chapter XII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 136-139.)

(b) if the nomination of an arbitrator has been disallowed under section 129, sub-section (2), and another arbitrator is not nominated within the time specified in the order under that sub-section, or having been so nominated his nomination is also disallowed, or

(c) if a party entitled to nominate an arbitrator in the place of another arbitrator under section 130 fails to nominate him within one week from the date of the communication to him of a notice requiring him to make the nomination, or

(d) if an arbitrator nominated by the Revenue-officer dies, desires to be discharged, or refuses or becomes incapable to act,

the Revenue-officer may nominate a person as arbitrator.

132. (1) The Revenue-officer shall, on the application of the arbitrators, issue the same processes to the parties and witnesses whom the arbitrators desire to examine, as he may issue in any proceeding under this Regulation before himself.

(2) Every such party or witness shall be bound to appear before the arbitrators in obedience to a process issued under sub-section (1), either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require.

(3) Every person attending in obedience to such process shall be bound to state the truth upon any matter respecting which he is examined or makes statements, and to produce such documents and other things relating to any such matter as may be specified in the process.

133. (1) The arbitrators shall make an award in writing under their hands concerning the matters referred to them for arbitration and state therein their reasons therefor, and any arbitrator dissenting from the award made by a majority of the arbitrators shall state the grounds of his dissent.

(2) The arbitrators shall present the award to the Revenue-officer in person, unless that officer permits them to present it by agent.

134. (1) When the award has been received, the Revenue-officer shall if the parties are present, consider forthwith any objections which they may have to make thereto, and, if they are not present, fix a date for the consideration thereof.

(2) Where a date has been fixed for the consideration of an award, the Revenue-officer shall on that date, or on any subsequent date to which an adjournment may be made, hear any objections which the parties may have to make to the award.

(3) The Revenue-officer may also, if he thinks fit, question the arbitrators as to the grounds of their award.

135. (1) The Revenue-officer may accept, modify or reject the award, recording his reasons for doing so in his decision respecting the dispute which was referred to arbitration.

(2) If the reference to arbitration was made with the consent of the parties and if the Revenue-officer accepts the award, his decision shall be final.

(3) If the reference to arbitration was made without the consent of the parties, or if the Revenue-officer modifies or rejects the award, an appeal shall lie from his decision as if arbitrators had not been appointed.

## CHAPTER XII.

## SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

136. Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment, sale or delivery of any land or interest in land, or for the attachment on sale of the produce of any land, shall be addressed to the Commissioner or such Revenue-officer as the Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and be executed by the Commissioner or such officer as aforesaid in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to the Court issuing the orders and with any rules consistent therewith made by the Chief Commissioner.

137. (1) Notwithstanding anything in any other enactment for the time being in force, an order issued by any Court for the attachment of assigned land-revenue shall require the person by whom the revenue is payable, to pay it to a Revenue-officer and the Revenue-officer to hold it subject to the further orders of the Court.

(2) A payment to a Revenue-officer under sub-section (1) shall be an effectual discharge to the person making it.

138. If a land-holder bound to render service in consideration of his holding land wholly or partially free of revenue fails to render such service to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, the Commissioner may determine the portion of the land-revenue which is represented by the service in respect of which the land-holder is in default, and, with the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, recover that portion as if it were an arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the land for the land-revenue whereof the service was substituted.

139. (1) When land of which the land-revenue has been assigned in whole or in part, is re-assessed, the assignee shall be liable to pay such share of the cost of making the re-assessment as the Chief Commissioner may determine to be just.

*The Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899.*  
 (Chapter XII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 140-145.)

(2) Such share may be recovered by the Commissioner by deduction of the amount thereof from the land-revenue due to the assignee.

**140. (1)** Any record or paper which a village-officer is required by law or by any rule under this Regulation to prepare or keep shall be deemed to be the property of the Government.

Papers kept by village-officers to be deemed public documents.

(2) A village-officer shall, with respect to any such record or paper in his custody, be deemed for the purposes of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, to be a public officer having the custody of a public document which any person has a right to inspect.

**141.** A Revenue-officer may give and apportion the cost of any proceeding under this Regulation in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that, if he orders that the cost of any such proceeding shall not follow the event, he shall record his reasons for the order.

Restrictions on Revenue-officers bidding at auctions or trading or acquiring land.

**142.** No Revenue-officer or person employed in a revenue-office shall—

- (a) purchase, or bid for, either in person or by agent, in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which any Revenue-officer has ordered to be sold; or,
- (b) in contravention of any rules made by the Chief Commissioner in this behalf, engage in trade or acquire otherwise than by inheritance any right or interest in land within the territories to which this Regulation extends.

**143. (1)** The Chief Commissioner may, in addition to the other rules which may be made by him under this Regulation, make rules, not inconsistent with this Regulation or with any other enactment for the time being in force,—

- (a) prescribing the fees to be charged for the service and execution of processes issued by Revenue-officers, the mode in which those fees are to be collected, the number of persons to be employed in the service and execution of those processes, and the remuneration and duties of those persons;
- (b) regulating the procedure in cases where persons are entitled to inspect records of revenue-offices, or records or papers in the custody of village-officers, or to obtain copies of the same, and prescribing the fees payable for searches and copies;
- (c) prescribing forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as the Chief Commissioner may think necessary to be kept, made or compiled in revenue-offices or submitted to any authority;
- (d) declaring what shall be the language of those offices, and determining in what cases persons practising in those offices shall be permitted to address the presiding officers thereof in English;

(e) permitting and regulating the partition of interests in land, carrying out such partition and giving any directions consequent thereon; and,

(f) generally, for carrying out the purposes of this Regulation.

(2) Rules made by the Chief Commissioner under sub-section (1), clause (e), shall not take effect until they have been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council.

**144.** Every power to make rules under this Regulation is subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, and to the condition, except in the case of rules under section 143, sub-section (1), clause (e), of the rules being made after previous publication.

**145.** Except as otherwise provided by this Regulation, no suit shall be brought in any Civil Court in respect of any of the following matters, namely:—

- (i) the limits of any land which has been defined by a Revenue-officer as land to which this Regulation does or does not apply;
- (ii) any claim to compel the performance of any duties imposed by this Regulation or by any other enactment for the time being in force on any Revenue-officer as such;
- (iii) any claim to the office or emoluments of parpattigar or village-officer, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from such office, or to compel the performance of the duties or a division of the emoluments thereof;
- (iv) any notification directing the making or revision of a record-of-rights;
- (v) the framing of a record-of-rights or annual record, or the preparation, signing or attestation of any of the documents included in such a record;
- (vi) the correction of any entry in a record-of-rights, annual record or register of mutations;
- (vii) any notification of a general assessment having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council;
- (viii) the claim of any person as to liability for an assessment of land-revenue or of any other revenue under this Regulation;
- (ix) the amount of land-revenue to be assessed on any holding under this Regulation;
- (x) the amount of, or the liability of any person to pay, any other revenue to be assessed under this Regulation, or any cess, charge or rate to be assessed on any holding under this Regulation or under any other enactment for the time being in force;
- (xi) any claim to hold free of revenue or at favourable rates any land, mills, fisheries or natural products of land or water;

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(Chapter XII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Section 145.) (The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed. The Second Schedule.—Form of Warrant to be issued by the Commissioner under Section 46.) (The Third Schedule.—Form of Warrant to be issued by the Commissioner under Section 65.)

- (xii) any claim connected with or arising out of the collection of the land-revenue by the Government or the enforcement by the Government of any process for the recovery thereof ;
- (xiii) any claim to set aside on any ground, other than fraud, a sale for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue ;
- (xiv) the amount of, or the liability of any person to pay, any fees, fines, costs or other charges imposed under this Regulation ;
- (xv) any claim for the partition of an estate or holding or any question as to the allotment of land or the distribution of land-revenue on partition, or any other question connected therewith not being a question as to the title to the property of which partition is sought ; and
- (xvi) any claim arising out of the liability of an assignee of land-revenue to pay a share of the cost of collecting or re-assessing such revenue, or arising out of the liability of an assignee to pay out of assigned land-revenue, or of a person who would be liable for land-revenue, if it had not been released, compounded for or redeemed, to pay on the land-revenue for which he would but for such release, composition or redemption be liable, such a percentage for the remuneration of a village-officer as may be prescribed by rules for the time being in force under this Regulation.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

## ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
(a) Acts of the Governor General in Council.			
1860	XXVIII	An Act for the establishment and maintenance of boundary marks, etc.	So much as has not been repealed.
1891	XII	The Repealing and Amending Act, 1891.	So much of the second schedule as relates to Act XXVIII of 1860.
(b) Act of the Governor of Bombay in Council.			
1879	V	The Bombay Land-revenue Code, 1879.	Sections 95 to 97, 118 to 123, 125, 126, 188 to 191 and 200.

Year.	No.	Short title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
(c) Regulations made under the Government of India Act, 1870 (32 & 33 Vict., c. 53).			
1889	I	The Coorg Revenue Regulation, 1889.	The whole.
1893	IV	The Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1893.	The whole.
1894	II	The Coorg Land-records and Village-service Regulation, 1894.	The whole.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT TO BE ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 46.

Seal.

To the officer in charge of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS *A. B.* of

has resisted (or obstructed) *C. D.* in removing *E. F.* (or himself, that is, the said *A. B.*) from certain land in the estate of , in the taluq, and whereas it is necessary, in order to prevent the continuance of such obstruction (or resistance), to commit the said *A. B.* to close custody ; You are hereby required, under the provisions of section 46 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, to receive the said *A. B.* into the Jail under your charge, and there to keep him in safe custody for days.

Dated this day of .

(Signature of Commissioner.)

## THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT TO BE ISSUED BY THE COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 65.

Seal.

To the Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS *A. B.* of , taluq ,

is a defaulter on account of an arrear of revenue which has accrued as shown in the margin ; This is to order you, under the provisions of section 65 of the Coorg Land and Revenue Regulation, 1899, to imprison him in the Civil Jail for days or until he pay the said arrear, whichever is first.

Dated this day of .

(Signature of Commissioner.)

**No. 9.**—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 26th day of February, 1886, the provisions of section 1 of the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 Vict., C. 3), were declared to be on and with effect from the 1st March, 1886, applicable to Upper Burma, with the exception of the Shan States;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Burma has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the 22nd day of March, 1899;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the Gazette of India:—

#### REGULATION NO. II OF 1899.

*A Regulation to further amend the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend

the Upper Burma Towns Regulation, 1891; It VI of 1891. is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. (1) This Regulation may be called the  
Short title and com- Upper Burma Towns Re-  
mencement. gulation, 1899; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

2. In section 7A, sub-section (1), of the  
Amendment of section Upper Burma Towns Re- VI of 1891.  
7A, Regulation VI, gulation, 1891, as amended  
1891, as amended by by the Burma Laws Act, XIII of 1898  
Act XIII, 1898. 1898, for the word  
"village" the word "town" shall be substituted and shall be deemed to have been substituted on and with effect from the commencement of the said Burma Laws Act, 1898.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 23rd March, 1899.*

**No. 660.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 7 of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rule conferring certain powers on the Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India:—

##### Rule.

The Chief Inspector of Explosives with the Government of India may, in any part of British India,—

- (a) enter, inspect and examine any place, carriage or vessel in which an explosive is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported under a license granted under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), or in which he has reason to believe that an explosive has been or is being manufactured, possessed, used, sold, transported or imported in contravention of that Act, or of the rules under that Act;
- (b) search for explosives therein;
- (c) take samples of any explosives found therein on payment of the value thereof; and
- (d) seize, detain, remove and, if necessary, destroy or otherwise render harmless any explosive found therein in respect of which he has reason to believe that the provisions of the said Act or of the rules under that Act have been contravened:

Provided as follows:—

- (1) Whenever the said Chief Inspector of Explosives seizes, detains or removes any such explosive, he shall report the fact to the District Magistrate.
- (2) The said Chief Inspector of Explosives shall not destroy or otherwise render harmless any such explosive without the previous



sanction of the District Magistrate, unless the matter appears to him urgent and fraught with serious public danger; and in such cases he shall take and keep a sample of the explosive, and shall, if required, give a portion of the sample to the person owning the explosive or having the same under his control at the time of seizure, and shall report the circumstances to the District Magistrate.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 668.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as already amended by the notification hereinafter mentioned:—

Clauses of Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879.	Amending Notification.	Amendment now directed.
Paragraph IV . . .	No. 2639, dated the 3rd October, 1888.	For the amending Notification the following is substituted:— In exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, and in continuation of Home Department Notification No. 508, dated the 1st March 1888, the Governor General in Council is pleased to extend sections 5, 7, 14, and 16 of the said Act to all saltpetre and lead (except sheet lead used for the purpose of packing tea and saltpetre in quantities under one pound weight when used by gold- smiths for the purposes of their trade) throughout Burma.

**No. 668.**—Mr. S. C. Hill, of the Indian Educational Service, is appointed to officiate as Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department during the absence on furlough of Mr. G. W. Forrest, or until further orders.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 22nd March, 1899.*

**No. 168.**—Mr. F. J. Monahan, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is confirmed as such, with effect from the 22nd December, 1898.

#### EXAMINATIONS.

*The 23rd March, 1899.*

**No. 197.**—The Governor General in Council

is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr Justice Rampini to be President of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, *vice* the Hon'ble Mr. Justice O'Kinealy, who has resigned the appointment.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 20th March, 1899.*

**No. 488.**—The services of Lieutenant W. J. Niblock, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S. (Madras), were placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras, on the 11th February, 1899.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 511.**—The services of Lieutenant H. F. Ainslie, 3rd Madras Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras for employment on plague duty, on the termination of his plague duty at Bangalore.

#### SANITARY. PLAGUE.

*The 21st March, 1899.*

**No. 1128.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Adamanakota in the Dharmapuri taluk of the Salem District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Kalliammanjatrai festival and cattle fair:



In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Mūrappūr, Buddireddippatti, Mallāpuram, Lokur and Kadiampatti on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 20th March to the 8th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to attend the Kāliammanjatrai festival and cattle fair at Adamanakota.

*The 22nd March, 1899.*

**No. 1148.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hardwar in the Saharanpur District of the North-Western Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, or from certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab, are permitted to assemble at Hardwar on the occasion of the ensuing Varuni and Dikhanti fairs:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Saharanpur and Lhaksar Junction (both inclusive) and to any station between Lhaksar Junction and Hardwar (both inclusive) on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be sold from the 25th March to the 14th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, and in the Punjab at any railway station between Beas and Ludhiana (both inclusive) or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Varuni and Dikhanti fairs.

*The 23rd March, 1899.*

**No. 1160.**—It is notified for general information that intimation has been received that all native craft (dhows) proceeding direct from Indian, South Arabian and Persian Gulf ports to German East Africa, must first call at Tanga for medical inspection, and that they will not be allowed free access to other parts of German East Africa until they have obtained *pratique* at Tanga.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 1167.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Hampi in the Hospet taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Virupakshaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Munirabad, Hospet, Papinyakanahalli, Gadiganur, Toranagallu and Daroji on the Southern Mahratta Railway shall be sold from the 17th to the 30th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Virupakshaswami at Hampi.

**No. 1176.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chilamatur in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Kanama Narasimhaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malugur, Hindupur and Dodkurngod on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 20th to the 30th March 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other

person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Kanama Narasimhaswami at Chilamatur.

**No. 1181.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Santibidanur in the Hindupur Taluk of the Anantapur District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Car festival of Anjaneyaswami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Malugur, Hindupur, Dodkurugod, Goribidnur and Thondebhari on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 22nd to the 26th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Car festival of Anjaneyaswami at Santibidanur.

**No. 1186.**—The services of Mr. P. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, Calcutta, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

**No. 1210.**—Intimation has been received that the Government of the Straits Settlements has imposed nine days' quarantine against vessels carrying coolies from Calcutta.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 23rd March, 1899.*

**No. 429.**—Major C. J. Dennys, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Peshawar, is granted furlough, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, for one year, with effect from the 11th April, 1899.

**No. 433.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 650A of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act XIV of 1882), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the provisions of that section apply to the Courts in Ceylon.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 446.**—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Registrar on the Appellate Side of the Court, with effect from the 9th March, during the absence on leave of Mr. T. W. Richardson, or until further orders.

#### ECCLIASTICAL.

*The 22nd March, 1899.*

**No. 114.**—The services of the Reverend W. L. P. Shaw, a Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

#### EDUCATION.

*The 21st March, 1899.*

**No. 147.**—Mr. C. H. Candy is appointed to be Director of Public Instruction, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, in succession to Mr. Sitaram Vishwanath Patwardhan.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### GENERAL.

*Calcutta, the 22nd March, 1899.*

**No. 977.**—Mr. E. Maconochie, I.C.S., Under Secretary to the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted privilege leave for one month and nine days, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th March, 1899.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 998.**—Mr. S. C. Hill Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, is appointed to discharge the functions of Secretary under the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, *vice* Mr. G. W. Forrest on furlough.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 21st March, 1899.*

**No. 433-G.**—Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 1st and temporary additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Jhalawar, is granted furlough for eight months, under article 340 (b) (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th March, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

**No. 435-G.**—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, and Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

**No. 437-G.**—Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan,

is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

**No. 440-G.**—Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), a Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

**No. 790-I.-B.**—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Captain H. D. Watson, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, for six months.

Pension Service, 15th year, commenced 7th February, 1899.

**No. 793-I.-B.**—Lieutenant S. R. Davidson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, is appointed to officiate as Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on leave of Captain H. D. Watson or until further orders.

*The 22nd March, 1899.*

**No. 813-I.-B.**—Captain W. G. Walker, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, officiated as Inspecting Officer, Rajputana Imperial Service Infantry, in addition to his own duties, from the 1st to the 14th December, 1898, both days inclusive.

**No. 799-I.A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when carried as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from Calcutta into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

**No. 810-I. A.**—Captain S. A. Pearse, 17th Madras Infantry, was employed on plague duty in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore from the 14th December, 1898, to the 14th February, 1899.

**No. 447-G.**—Mr. J. K. Batten, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed

to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, and to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 463-G.**—Captain C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating First Assistant to the Governor General's Agent at Baroda, was in charge of the office of the Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, in addition to his own duties, from the 26th February to the 9th March, 1899, both days inclusive.

Captain R. D. Broome, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 9th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is appointed to be Cantonment Magistrate of the Cantonment of Baroda, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the 10th March, 1899, and until further orders.

**No. 465-G.**—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 1st class, and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, for six months, under rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

**No. 467-G.**—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and Agent to the Governor General in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel D. W. K. Barr, C.S.I., or until further orders.

**No. 827-I. A.**—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 750-I., dated the 28th February, 1895, appointing the Reverend Fawcett Shaw, a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar within the State of Mysore including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and licensing him to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in the said State, is hereby cancelled.

**No. 829-I. A.**—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1127-I., dated the 2nd April, 1896, the Governor General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation by the Reverend Fawcett Shaw of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths in the territories of Mysore, including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

**No. 831-I. B.**—ERRATUM.—In the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2061-I. B., dated the 3rd June, 1897, for the words "Panch Mahals" wherever they occur, the word "Broach" shall be substituted.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.  
CUSTOMS.*Calcutta, the 20th March, 1899.*

**No. 1327-S.R.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to impose, with effect from this date, the following further duties, in addition to those chargeable under No. 8 of the fourth schedule to the said Act, upon the importation into British India of sugar of the kinds hereinafter specified, produced in or exported from the countries hereinafter mentioned under bounties as hereinafter determined and declared, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise :—

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt. R. a. p.
Argentine Republic	All kinds . . . . .	6 centavos per kilogram.	9 2 0
Austria-Hungary.	Sugar under 98 per cent, and of at least 88 per cent, polarization.	1.37 florins per 100 kilograms.	0 14 0
	Sugar under 99½ per cent, and of at least 93 per cent, polarization.	1.46 florins per 100 kilograms.	0 15 0
	Sugar of at least 99½ per cent polarization.	2.10 florins per 100 kilograms.	1 5 0
Belgium . . .	Raw sugar . . . . .	4.50 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 6 0
	Refined „ . . . . .	5.86 francs per 100 kilograms.	1 10 0
Denmark . . .	Refined sugar . . . . .	1.12 crowns per 100 kilograms.	0 8 0
France . . . .	Raw sugars from 65 to 98 per cent polarization for beet-root sugars or 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar.	10.82 francs per 100 kilograms of refined sugar of 100 per cent polarization.*	3 4 0
	Sugar candies . . . . .	11.51 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 7 6
	Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard and dry.	11.51 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 7 6
	Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals of a minimum standard of 98 per cent polarization.	11.17 francs per 100 kilograms.	3 6 0

\* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

Countries.	Kinds of Sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
			Per cwt. R. s. p.
Germany . . .	Raw sugar of at least 90 per cent polarization and refined sugar under 98 per cent, and of at least 90 per cent, polarization.	2.50 marks per 100 kilograms.	0 15 3
	Candy and sugar in white, hard loaves, blocks, crystals, etc., of at least 99½ per cent polarization.	3.55 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 6 0
	All other sugar of at least 98 per cent polarization.	8 marks per 100 kilograms.	1 2 0
Holland . . .	Raw beet sugar of less than 98 per cent polarization.	2.2554 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent).*	1 7 0
	Raw beet sugars of at least 98 per cent polarization.	½ths of above bounty, or 1.7655 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.*	1 2 0
	Refined beet-root sugars . . .	0.2946 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined, in addition to above rate.	0 3 0 in addition to above rate.
	Refined sugar from materials other than beet-root raw sugar.		
Russia . . .	Sugar of at least 77 per cent polarization.	0.50 rouble per pood (36.113lb avoirdupois).	3 11 0
	Sugar of less than 99 per cent polarization, but not less than 88 per cent.	0.44 rouble per pood.	3 4 0
	Sugar of less than 88 per cent, but not less than 75 per cent.	0.38 rouble per pood.	2 13 0

\* The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and one and a half per cent for loss in refining.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 18th March, 1899.*

**No. 1292-Gl.**—Mr. W. J. F. Williamson, Assistant Accountant General and Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 31 days, with effect from the 6th April, 1899.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 1397-Gl.**—Mr. T. H. Biggs, Accountant General, Madras, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 14 days, with effect from the 21st April, 1899.

Mr. W. H. Dawson, Deputy Accountant General, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Madras, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Biggs, or until further orders.

Mr. G. C. Ray, Assistant Accountant General and Examiner of Local Fund Accounts, Bengal,

is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Madras.

**No. 1401-Gl.**—Mr. J. Bridgnell, a Superintendent in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to officiate as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 1st March, 1899.

**No. 1406-Gl.**—Lieutenant-Colonel John Scully, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, having resigned his appointment as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with the intention of retiring from the service, his services are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department with effect from the 8th April, 1899.

Captain J. L. T. Jones, Indian Medical Service, Bombay, is appointed temporarily to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of that appointment.



ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.MINT.

## RESOLUTION.

No. 1404-A.

*The 24th March 1899.*

## READ—

Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department,  
No. 664, dated the 13th February 1891.

**RESOLUTION.**—In paragraph 2 (3) of the Notification read in the preamble, it is laid down that when any rupee or half-rupee purporting to be coined and issued under the authority of the Government of India is tendered to any officer authorised to act under section 16 of the Indian Coinage Act, 1870, and the officer has reason to believe it to have lost by reasonable wearing more than 2 per cent in weight, he shall receive such rupee or half-rupee at its full nominal value, but shall immediately cut or break it.

It has, however, in practice been found difficult to decide whether a loss exceeding 2 per cent has been caused by fraud or by reasonable wear. A series of experiments conducted at the Indian Mints has proved that, during a period of 55 years, the normal life of a coin, reasonable wear will ordinarily reduce the weight of a rupee by 2 per cent, that is, 3·6 grains, and that a loss amounting to so much as 10 grains has always been the result of fraud.

2. In order to secure the withdrawal from circulation of light-weight coins, the Government of India will in future refrain from presuming the existence of fraud in all cases where the loss does not exceed  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, that is,  $11\frac{1}{2}$  grains in the case of a rupee and  $5\frac{1}{2}$  grains in the case of a half-rupee, but any loss in excess of that will be taken to indicate with certainty that the coin has been fraudulently reduced.

3. Under paragraph 2 (1) of the Notification of the 13th February 1891, silver coins reduced in weight otherwise than by reasonable wear must be cut and returned to the tenderer, who, in the present circumstances of the currency, would sustain a considerable loss, though often innocent of the fraud and ignorant of it. In order to minimise this loss, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that officers who are authorised to cut coin shall, if the tenderer prefers it, instead of returning the cut coin, pay for it at the following rates:—

Rupees and half-rupees weighing not less than  $\frac{1}{16}$ ths of their proper weight shall be accepted at their nominal value and withdrawn from circulation at Government cost; those weighing between  $\frac{1}{16}$  and  $\frac{1}{8}$  shall be accepted, respectively, at 14 annas and 7 annas each; those between  $\frac{1}{8}$  and  $\frac{1}{4}$  at 13 annas and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  annas each, respectively; and those between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  at 12 annas and 6 annas each, respectively.

4. Where, however, the deficiency in weight amounts to more than 25 per cent, the tenderer will be held to have been so culpably careless that no concession will be made, and he will be left to bear the loss arising from the cutting of the coin which is imposed upon him by the law.

5. The above ruling will apply to dealings with the public who tender individual short-weight rupees and half-rupees. Light-weight coins found in remittances from Treasuries and Presidency Banks will be accepted on the same conditions as regards loss of weight, that is to say, coins which have lost not more than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent will be accepted at their full nominal value and those which have lost more than 25 per cent will be cut and rejected. But the allowance for loss of weight within those limits will be at the rate of one rupee a tola on the total weight of all such coins found in the remittance, and not at a fixed rate for each coin.

6. Minimum weights of  $\frac{1}{16}$ ,  $\frac{1}{8}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ,  $1$ ,  $1\frac{1}{4}$ , and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tola a piece will be supplied by the Mints to the Treasury Officers through the Accountants General, the cost being charged as contingent expenditure of the Mints.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to the Mint Masters, Calcutta and Bombay.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

H. H. RISLEY,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 24th March, 1899.

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ARMY STAFF.

No. 312.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Nixon, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, to be Assistant Quartermaster General, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, *vice* Brigadier-General St. J. F. Michell, appointed to the Command of a 2nd class District. Dated 12th March, 1899.

No. 313.—Major H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., Dorsetshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and Officiating Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Murray;

Major E. J. Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Major Wood;

with effect from 25th March, 1899.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 314.—Surgeon-General W. Taylor, M.D., C.B., Army Medical Staff, to be Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, with effect from the 10th March, 1899, *vice* Surgeon-General A. A. Gore, M.D., Army Medical Staff, who has retired.

#### MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 315.—Major H. E. Passy, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 2nd class, and Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Military Department, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant-General, Military Department, and Assistant Secretary *ex-officio* to the Government of India, Military Department, with effect from the 21st March, 1899, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel W. C. F. Field, on leave out of India, or until further orders.

#### MILITARY SECRETARIAT.

No. 316.—Captain T. A. Harrison, Indian Staff Corps, Military Accountant, 4th class, Military Accounts Department, to officiate as Assistant Secretary, *vice* Major H. F. S. Ramsden, on furlough out of India. Dated 21st March, 1899.

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 317.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff:—

#### To be Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant C. Wigram, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, Officiating Aide-de-Camp. Dated 15th March, 1899.

#### QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 318.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Murray, Royal Artillery, Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff and Officiating Assistant Quarter-Master General, Intelligence Branch, is confirmed in the latter appointment, *vice* Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux. Dated 25th March, 1899.

#### SPECIAL.

No. 319.—With reference to Article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the Supernumerary List, with effect from the date specified:—

Captain S. F. Bayley, Assistant Secretary, Foreign Department,—24th March, 1899.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 320.—16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Amir Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O No. 1345 of 1896, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 15th January, 1897.

#### COMMANDS.

##### DISTRICT.

No. 321.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) St. J. F. Michell, Assistant Quarter-Master-General, Head Quarters, Punjab Command, officiating in command of the Assam District, is confirmed as a District Commander of the 2nd class in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General R. M. Clifford, who has vacated. Dated 28th February, 1899.

Colonel G. Henry, British Service, to officiate in command of a 2nd class District in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General A. J. F. Reid. Dated 4th March, 1899.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 322.—Captain F. G. Cardew, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.) for seven days.

## PENSIONS.

## WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 323.—Sub-Conductor William Weldon, Ordnance Department, Bengal, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 324.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

John Hugh Watson—3rd January, 1899.

Charles Edward Bruce—4th February, 1899.

No. 325.—The promotion of Lieutenant E. W. C. Ridgeway, notified in G. G. O. No. 1002 of 1898, is hereby antedated to the 22nd April, 1898.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 326.—*Madras Command*—

Sub-Conductor Henry Harris to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Robert Stone to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 3rd March, 1899. *vice* Conductor Henry Peel, retired.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 327.—*21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Muhammad Alam to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Buta, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1898.

No. 328.—*1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Lachhman Nagarkoti to be Subadar, and Havildar Chandar-bir Mal to be Jemadar, *vice* Ranjit Rana, transferred to the pension establishment;

Jemadar Moti Gurung to be Subadar, and Havildar Sanman Nagarkoti to be Jemadar, *vice* Sarbhoj Rana, transferred to the pension establishment;

with effect from the 1st February, 1899.

No. 329.—*16th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Subadar Karim Khan to be Subadar Major, Jemadar Rahim Khan to be Subadar, and Havildar Major Kadir Sharif to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Kasim, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st January, 1899.

No. 330.—*12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Budha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopal Jadov, transferred to the 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 27th November, 1898.

No. 331.—*24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Achhar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Momim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment;

Color Havildar Sulaiman Shah to be Jemadar, *vice* Mobin Khan, transferred to the Zhob Levy Corps;

with effect from 13th January, 1899.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 332.—*2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry*—

Havildar Lachhman to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January, 1899.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 333.—Major-General Charles Lewis Prendergast, General List, Infantry, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 11th February, 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 334.—G. G. O. No. 1072 of 1897 notifying the resignation of the service of Lieutenant E. F. Harding, Indian Staff Corps, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, is cancelled.

## REWARDS.

## GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 335.—The undermentioned Naick of the Madras Command is granted the medal with gratuity for long service and good conduct for the year ending 31st March, 1900, under the provisions of Clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and Article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:—

*Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct" with gratuity.*

No. 340, Naick Narayan Singh, 30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 336.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Major Robert Wilson, V.D., resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th February 1899.

No. 337.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Gerald Goodhall Wright, to be Captain, *vice* Watts, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

Second Lieutenant John Edmund Tyers, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Evans, promoted.

Second Lieutenant John Dunbar Macrae, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, promoted.

No. 338.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles*—

Second Lieutenant David Alexander Thomson resigns his commission.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 339.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Captain E. A. Edgell, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, and 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	8th November, 1898.
Captain S. G. Rivett-Carnac, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	8th November, 1898.
Lieutenant A. H. D. Riach, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	8th November, 1898.
Captain L. P. Chapman, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	8th November, 1898.
Captain J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	8th November, 1898.
Lieutenant G. H. Griffith, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	8th November, 1898.
Major J. A. Tanner, D.S.O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	29th November, 1898.
Captain W. Ewbank, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	28th November, 1898.
Captain J. P. Blakeway, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	28th November, 1898.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-Genl.,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 24th March, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 18th and the 24th March 1899 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Royal Artillery	Major C. de Jersey	18th March 1899	Madras	...	...

## Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 18th and the 24th March 1899.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
Herbert Wharry (a).	Major	Indian Staff Corps, Commissariat-Transport Department.	23rd September 1898.	No Will found.	Rs. a. p. 2,124 14 8	...	23rd May 1899.

(a) Widow.—Mrs. Mary Edith Wharry.

Children—

Sybil Mary Devereux.

Ruby Marion Alice.

Ada Evelyn.

Milda Edith.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-Genl.,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Calcutta, the 17th March, 1899.*

No. 109.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 5, dated 6th January, 1899, Mr. J. G. Maclean, Traffic Inspector, continued to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, up to the afternoon of the 16th December, 1898.

No. 110.—Mr. W. H. P. Sherman, Chief Engineer, 3rd class, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 5th April, 1899, under Articles 703 and 712 (c), Civil Service Regulations.

*The 21st March, 1899.*

No. 119.—Mr. F. B. Wathen, Transshipment Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**The 16th March, 1899.*

No. 108.—Mr. R. W. Rowland, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, Punjab, was permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 11th February, 1899, under Article 712, Civil Service Regulations.

*The 17th March, 1899.*

No. 111.—Mr. E. W. Oates, Superintending Engineer, 1st class, Burma, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 12th March, 1899, under Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

*The 20th March, 1899.*

No. 112.—Mr. D. B. Horn, Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to that Government in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th March, 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel A. D. McArthur, R.E., or until further orders.

Mr. K. H. Stephen, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. D. B. Horn.

No. 113.—The second Christian name of Mr. F. T. Coode, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is *Trevenen*, and not as published in Public Works Department Notification No. 460, dated 18th October, 1898.

*The 21st March, 1899.*

No. 114.—Mr. E. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, to that of the Examiner, Telegraph Accounts.

No. 115.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 270, dated 13th July, 1897, the services of Mr. H. G. Billings, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

No. 116.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 251, dated 29th June 1897, the services of Rai Bahadur Preonath Ghose, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

No. 117.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 246 C. W. I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CIVIL WORKS IRRIGATION.

*Simla, the 21st March 1899.*

### Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind) for 1897-98.

READ—

Letter No. 59 I., dated 21st January 1899, from the Government of Bombay, forwarding the above, and the Resolution of the Local Government reviewing it.

OBSERVATIONS.—The greater portion of the Capital Outlay was incurred in



starting work, for the purposes of famine relief, on three tank projects which have been sanctioned as Protective Works, the amount spent on them being Rs 1,90,447. On the old works in operation the expenditure amounted to only Rs 37,950 as compared with Rs 85,993 in the previous year. The Minor Works accounted for very little of this outlay, the expenditure on the Gokak Canal, 1st Section, which is now nearly complete, being only Rs 4,349. The total expenditure against Capital Account for all works amounted to Rs 2,21,177 as compared with Rs 98,625 expended in 1896-97. This raised the total Capital Outlay at the end of the year to Rs 2 65,81,047.

2. The area irrigated from all works amounted to 273,283 acres, and exceeded that of the previous year, which was the highest on record, by 10,448 acres. Of this total 126,516 acres were irrigated by works for which Capital Accounts are kept, the principal contributor being as usual the Nira Canal, a Protective Work, which irrigated 47,574 acres, or more than a third of the total. In the case of this canal the increase was entirely in the kharif crops, of which the area irrigated was nearly double that of the previous year. This increase must have been of great value during a season of severe famine.

There was, however, a falling off in the area irrigated by most of the Productive Works, the Lakh Canal in particular having watered only 950 acres as compared with 1,674 acres last year. Taking all the Productive Works together, the area exceeded the record area of the previous year by 3,245 acres.

The Minor Works, Imperial and Provincial, irrigated 1,670 acres more than in 1896-97, the three works on which the improvement is most noticeable being the Ojhar Canal and Matoba and Bhadalvadi Tanks.

The area irrigated by works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept amounted to 146,767 acres, or 1,941 in excess of the area of the previous year.

3. Of works for which Capital Accounts are kept, the working expenses of the year amounted to Rs 4,03,898 as compared with Rs 3,59,944 in the previous year and Rs 3,20,071, the average of the last five years. As compared with 1896-97, there is an increase of about Rs 17,825 in establishment charges, of which not more than Rs 5,000 is attributable to increased collections. There was an increase also in the charges for works and repairs due mainly to silt clearances and other works being undertaken that would afford employment to famine labour.

The direct establishment charges on these canals, exclusive of collection fees, vary considerably, but appear to be increasing. The figures for four years are as below :—

	R
1894-95 . . . . .	1,48,362
1895-96 . . . . .	1,24,108
1896-97 . . . . .	1,65,273
1897-98 . . . . .	1,77,210

The increase during the last two years is attributed to the fact that under the system of distribution of establishment charges an undue share of the cost of the establishments in the Imperial or Irrigation districts has been charged against the canals. This is probably the case, but apart from the difficulty of proposing a more equitable method of distribution there are objections to altering the present system as long as the Irrigation Works are treated in the accounts as Imperial. The long table given in paragraph 15 (a) of the report is of little value in connection with this subject, and is not required by the Government of India.

Of the works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept, the expenditure fell to Rs 1,75,011 from Rs 2,56,815 in the previous year. This decrease was due mainly to the reduction of the amount expended under the head Maintenance and Repairs, from Rs 83,159 in 1896-97 to Rs 35,997 in the year under review.

4. The financial results of the works in operation for which Capital Accounts are kept may be summarised as follows :—

	Capital Outlay to end of year. R	Net Revenue. R	Return on Capital Outlay. Per cent.
Protective Works . . . . .	77,43,417	55,318	0.71
Productive Works . . . . .	1,09,10,421	1,39,531	1.28
Minor Works . . . . .	74,36,695	37,000	0.50

The average return on works of all classes was thus 0.9 per cent.

Of the two Protective Works in operation the Nira Canal shows a marked improvement on the results of the previous year. The net revenue rose from Rs 15,967 to Rs 74,011, and the return on Capital Outlay from 0·28 per cent. to 1·3 per cent. The returns from Mhasvad Tank, on the other hand, are not so favourable. The working expenses were Rs 34,091 as compared with Rs 14,670 in 1896-97, this large increase being caused by the repairs being carried out by famine labour, and the gross revenue fell short of the working expenses by Rs 18,693.

The Productive Works paid a return of 1·28 per cent. as compared with 1·45 per cent. in 1896-97, the falling off being due partly to the increase in the working expenses and partly to the large balance, Rs 1,18,745, of the assessed revenue unrealized at the close of the year.

5. On all works the uncollected balance amounted to the large sum of Rs 1,58,293, rather more than 24 per cent. of the total demand.

Last year the outstandings also amounted to 24 per cent. of the demand, and the Government of India directed the attention of the Local Government to the subject. The delay in recovery is stated in the Report to be generally due to lateness in preparing the demand statements owing to deaths and desertions on account of plague, and to the impoverishment of the rayats on account of famine. Some allowance must no doubt be made for the effects of plague, but the occupiers of irrigated lands are placed in an exceptionally strong position in a famine year, when prices are unusually high, and should be in a position to meet the demand more punctually.

6. From Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept the gross receipts were slightly larger than in the previous year, while the reduction in the working expenses, as has already been stated, was considerable. The result was a satisfactory increase of net revenue from Rs 3,04,183 to Rs 3,89,786.

7. In spite of the increase of 8,512 acres in the area irrigated by Major Works, the assessments of the year show a decrease of Rs 24,086. This is due to a smaller percentage of sugarcane and other high rated crops. The decrease in the area under such crops is attributed to the inability of the cultivators to obtain the usual advances in the absence of money-lenders from Poona owing to plague. The water that was rendered available by the reduction of the cane area was however utilised in the irrigation of lower rated food crops, the area under *bajri* exceeding that of the previous year by more than 15,000 acres. In ordinary years these canals are mainly dependent on the high rated crops for their revenue, but the cultivation of such crops appears to have only temporarily fallen off, and it is a matter of satisfaction rather than otherwise that in a famine year their place should have been taken by a larger area of the cheaper food crops, even though this may have involved a reduction in the total amount of the revenue assessed.

It has long been recognised that these irrigation works are never likely to prove directly remunerative, and there is no indication in the present report that any great improvement may be expected in their financial position. It is, however, satisfactory to find that during a year of exceptional drought these works have not failed, as has sometimes been anticipated, but that, on the contrary, the area irrigated by them has exceeded any previously recorded, so that their protective value has never been greater than during the year under review.

8. The report was received on the 24th January 1899, and the Government of India desire to express their appreciation of the efforts which have been made to expedite its submission.

**ORDER**—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.  
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg.  
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered, also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of Bombay, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

Ordered, further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

No. 118.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 247 C. W. I.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—CIVIL WORKS IRRIGATION.

*Simla, the 21st March 1899.*

### Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation and Navigation Works in Bengal for 1897-98.

#### READ—

The Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Bengal for 1897-98, and the Resolution thereon by the Government of Bengal, No. 19 I. A, dated the 7th January 1899.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The actual expenditure during the year against capital account amounted to Rs. 5,39,232, of which Rs. 4,39,638 were expended in practically completing the canalization of the Bhangore Khall of the Calcutta and Eastern Canals. On the Irrigation Works the largest amount expended was Rs. 65,112 on the Orissa canals in the restoration of a flood embankment. Some small works chargeable to the capital account were executed on the Sone and Midnapur canals, but the writing off of more than a lakh of rupees against suspense account and tools and plant brought down the net expenditure of the year on all works to Rs. 4,32,213.

2. The total area irrigated from all works was 727,292 acres, and, though less than the 830,761 acres irrigated in 1896-97, was 84,696 acres in excess of the average of the last nine years.

The Major Works contributed 701,253 acres towards the total, and 433,445 acres of this area were watered from the Sone canals. Compared with the figures of 1895-97, the area irrigated by the Sone canals shows a falling off of 121,711 acres, or nearly 22 per cent.; but the abnormally deficient rainfall in that year makes a comparison with it of little value. The area, on the other hand, compares favourably with the irrigation of years previous to 1896-97, being 40,522 acres in excess of the average of 5 years ending with 1895-96.

The Orissa canals irrigated 195,602 acres, surpassing all previous records, the highest of which was 183,587 in 1896-97, while the Midnapur canal with 72,205 acres did better than last year, though not so well as in any of the four years 1895 to 1894.

The areas of the principal crops irrigated by all the canals were as follows :—

	Acres.
Rice . . . . .	574,632
Wheat . . . . .	28,215
Barley . . . . .	15,927
Sugarcane . . . . .	31,749

The estimated value of all the crops irrigated exceeds 282½ lakhs of rupees, the value per acre being Rs. 38·85. The average rate levied for the use of water was Rs. 1·88 or one-twentieth of the value of the crop.

3. For the Major Works the working expenses amounted to Rs. 14,37,681. Though somewhat in excess of the expenditure of the two previous years, they were not above the normal. For the three Irrigation Systems the expenditure was equivalent to Rs. 1·9 per acre irrigated as compared with Rs. 1·6 in 1896-97 and Rs. 2·3 the average of the previous nine years.

On Minor Works there was a satisfactory reduction of working expenses, especially in the case of the Orissa Coast Canal.

On all works, Irrigation as well as Navigation, the working expenses amounted to 67·4 per cent. of the gross revenue realized during the year.

4. The financial results of the Bengal canals of which Capital Accounts are kept, in operation during the year, may be summarised as follows :—

	Capital outlay to end of year.	Net revenue.	Return on capital outlay.
	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
Major works . . . . .	6,41,74,359	7,34,501	1·14
Minor works . . . . .	1,16,19,016	2,36,017	2·03

The gross revenue derived from Major Works amounted to Rs 21,72,182, exceeding last year's receipts, which were then the highest on record, by nearly 3 lakhs. This large increase was due in a great measure to the large rabi irrigation from the Sone canals of the previous year the assessments on which were collected in 1897-98, but there was also a satisfactory increase in the gross receipts collected on the Orissa canals, the figures being Rs 5,51,924 against Rs 4,72,947 of the previous year, due entirely to the increase in the kharif irrigation.

As a result of the large gross revenue derived from Major Works, the net revenue rose from Rs 1,23,389 in 1895-96 and Rs 35,498 in 1896-97 to Rs 7,34,501 in the year under review, while the average for the nine years ending 1896-97 amounted to Rs 1,42,495 only.

The Government of India welcome the improvement shown by these figures. Under Minor Works there was also a satisfactory increase in the net revenue, though this was due to a reduction in the working expenses, the gross receipts having fallen from Rs 5,45,047 and Rs 5,27,013 in 1895-96 and 1896-97 respectively to Rs 5,14,213 in 1897-98.

5. The Government of India notice with satisfaction the improvement in the financial working of the Hijili Tidal canal and the Orissa Coast canal, but it is observed that the increase in the receipts on both canals is due to fewer interruptions of traffic by closures than to an increase in the number or tonnage of boats plying, there being in fact a slight decrease under both heads. There was a satisfactory decrease in working expenses on all the purely Navigation works, which amounted in the aggregate to Rs 78,854.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

6. The results of the working of Bengal canals during 1897-98 are on the whole very satisfactory, although the rainfall was plentiful and generally well distributed and the seasons therefore not favourable to irrigation. The area irrigated was above the normal, and the Local Government concludes that the cultivators on the canal areas have come to realize the great value to their crops of an unfailing water-supply. The working expenses were not excessive, though they continued high on the Orissa canals, and the net revenue from all the canals was largely in excess of any previous record. The continued decrease in the cost of silt and weed clearances on the Sone canals is noted with satisfaction. The work of collection was performed very efficiently, and the fact that 99.87 per cent. and 99.79 per cent. of the total demand were collected on the Sone and Orissa canals respectively is evidence of the care bestowed on this branch of the administration and reflects great credit on those responsible for it. The steady decrease in the number of cases in which resort was had to the certificate procedure for realising water rates is also a matter for congratulation. The experiments on the outturn of crops on irrigated lands are now, it is understood, made systematically under a code of rules, and the recorded outturns may therefore be accepted as trustworthy.

7. The Government of India desire to record their appreciation of the results attained during the year, and of the services rendered by Colonel McArthur and the officers named in the concluding paragraph of the Local Government's Resolution and by the officers of the Irrigation Department by whom they were assisted.

**ORDER.**—Ordered, that copies of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered also, that copies of this Review be forwarded to the Government of

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Burma.

The Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, Assam, and

Cooch.

The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.

The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Bengal for information and guidance, and to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

Ordered further, that this Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this Review and of the Report and the Resolution by the Government of Bengal be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Part VI will be issued at  
Calcutta.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 13.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 1, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

*Nothing for publication.*

PART V.—Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23:—

*Nothing for publication.*

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th March, 1899:—

Questions and Answers and Discussion of the Financial Statement for 1899-1900.

SUPPLEMENT No. 13.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

*Calcutta, the 27th March, 1899.*

No. 691.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Cap. 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Simla in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

##### MEDICAL.

*The 28th March, 1899.*

No. 521.—The services of Captain C. G. Spencer, M.B., F.R.C.S., R.A.M.C., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 26th March 1899.

*Simla, the 30th March, 1899.*

No. 542.—The services of Captain R. C. MacWatt, M.B., I.M.S., 7th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty.

##### SANITARY.

##### Plague.

*Calcutta, the 27th March, 1899.*

No. 1233.—The following letter from the Consul for the Netherlands, Calcutta, is published for general information:

No. 397, dated Calcutta, the 15th March, 1899.

From—The Consul for the Netherlands.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

I have the honour to inform you that the Netherland Indian Government have declared Calcutta infected with plague from the 8th February last.

For vessels arriving from or having touched at Calcutta, quarantine is prescribed until 10 days have passed since their departure from that port, or the end of the last plague case on board.

The importation in Netherlands India of the following articles coming from or having been transhipped at Calcutta, is temporarily prohibited, *viz.*, carpets and used embroidery, unless transported as luggage or in consequence of a change of habitation, rags, raw wool, and hair, hides, fresh offal, claws, hoofs and manes.

*The 28th March, 1899.*

**No. 1244.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Uchchangidurgam in the Harpanahalli Taluk of the Bellary District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Uchchangamma festival:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ranibennur, Chalgeri, Harihar, Davangere and Tolahunse on the Southern Mahratta Railway, shall be sold from the 4th to the 15th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Uchchangamma festival at Uchchangidurgam.

*Simla, the 29th March, 1899.*

**No. 1282.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Benares in the Benares Division of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, and certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Barne* fair:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Benares Cantonment, Kashi and Moghal Serai, on the Oudh and Rohilkund and East Indian Railways, shall be sold from the 2nd to the 10th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, and the Punjab at any railway station between Bias and Ludhiana, both inclusive, or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the *Barne* fair at Benares.

*The 30th March, 1899.*

**No. 1289.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Spiperumthusur Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the

ensuing Brahmotsvan festival of Sribhashyakara-Swami:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Mosur, Chinnammamet, Manur, Kadambattur, Tiruvallur, Sevvapet Road, Tinnanur, Avadi, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam, Chingleput, Singaperumalkoyil, Guduvancheri, Vandalur, Pallavaram and St. Thomas' Mount, on the Madras and South Indian Railways, shall be sold from the 1st to the 16th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsvan festival of Sribhashyakara-Swami.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 30th March, 1899.*

**No. 497.**—The Honourable Mr. C. A. Wilkins, Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, Bengal, took his seat as an officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 24th March 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Fort William, the 27th March, 1899.*

**No. 484-G.**—The following notification, which appeared in the *London Gazette*, dated the 21st February, 1899, is republished for general information:

*India Office, January 6, 1899.*

THE QUEEN has been graciously pleased to confer the decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India on—

Mary Victoria, Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Right Honourable George Nathaniel, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

*The 28th March, 1899.*

**No. 486-G.**—During the absence of the Governor-General in Council from Calcutta, the Under Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Judicial, Political, and Appointment Departments, will hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

*Simla, the 30th March, 1899.*

**No. 492-G.**—Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is appointed to officiate, temporarily, as an additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Kotah, with effect from the 17th March 1899, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain W. C. R. Stratton, or until further orders.

*The 31st March, 1899.*

No. 494-G.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, an Additional Resident of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 1st March 1899—

Mr. C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the services of Captain A. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, being placed temporarily at the disposal of the Bengal Government, and with effect from the 7th March 1899—

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 15th March 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant C. B. Winter, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the seconding of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 26th March 1899—

Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

No. 495-G.—The following substantive promotions and appointment are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department consequent on the seconding of Captain J. R. C. Colvin, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, and with effect from the 26th March 1899—

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the date specified.

No. 496-G.—With effect from the 1st April 1899 the graded list of the Political Department will be re-organised as indicated below :

- (i) The appointment of Agent to the Governor-General of India in Khorassan and Seistan, which has hitherto been an Additional Residency of the 2nd class, will be classed as an ordinary Residency of the 2nd class.

- (ii) The number of appointments of Resident of the 2nd class will, for the present, be fifteen; but ultimately thirteen, when Colonel H. A. Vincent and Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., who were appointed Additional Residents of the 2nd class, have been absorbed into the

	Monthly pay. Rs.	regular establish- ment. Eight ap- pointments of Resi- dent of the 2nd class will be local- ised, and the pay will be as margin- ally indicated. The
Resident in Kashmir ... ..	2,750	
at Baroda ... ..	2,600	
Political Resident in the Persian Gulf ... ..	2,500	
Turkish Arabia ... ..	2,500	
Resident in Nepal ... ..	2,250	
General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti ... ..	2,250	
Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan ... ..	2,250	
Resident at Gwalior ... ..	2,250	

remaining appointments, in which the pay will be Rs. 2,000 a month, will not be localised.

- (iii) A new grade of Political Agents on pay of Rs. 1,800 a month will be created. There will be four appointments in this grade.

- (iv) The existing grades of Political Agent of the 1st class on pay of Rs. 1,500, of the 2nd class on pay of Rs. 1,200, and of the 3rd class on pay of Rs. 1,000 a month will be retained; but will be re-numbered as the 2nd, 3rd and 4th class of Political Agents, respectively. The appointments in the (new) 2nd class will be six until Colonel Vincent and Major Deane have been absorbed into the establishment of 2nd class Residents, and thereafter eight. In the (new) 3rd class there will be eight appointments, and in the (new) 4th class ten. The appointments of additional Political Agent of the 1st class will be abolished; but the Political Agent posted to the Eastern Rajputana States will, until further orders, receive a net pay of Rs. 2,000. Officers posted to other appointments hitherto classed as additional Agencies will receive pay or salary according to their grading in the Department.

- (v) The existing grades of Political Assistant of the 1st class on Rs. 800, of the 2nd class on Rs. 600, and of the 3rd class on Rs. 500 a month will be maintained. The establishment will be eight Assistants of the 1st class, nine Assistants of the 2nd class, and twenty-four (temporarily twenty-seven) Assistants of the 3rd class.

2. Subject to re-numbering of the grades of Political Agent and to the abolition of the appointments of Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, all officers retain their present substantive positions, unless or until otherwise ordered.

3. The re-organisation is intended to improve prospects in the department as a whole, and to assimilate generally the salaries of covenanted civilians to those obtaining in the different provinces; it is not possible, however, to ensure that the salary of each individual covenanted civilian in the Political Department shall be equal to the salaries of his contemporaries in his own province.

4. The standard aimed at is a Department including at least twenty covenanted civilians, of whom twelve should be in appointments carrying substantive pay of Rs. 1,200 a month or upwards, and the remainder in less highly paid posts. The intention is that, as a matter of practice, promotion, both substantive and officiating, should, when a fair distribution of civilian and military members of the department has been secured, go to civilians in the line of a civilian and to military men in the line of a military man. The Government of India, however, reserve to themselves absolute discretion as to the actual grant of promotion, whether substantive or officiating. The Government of India also reserve full discretion to fill vacancies by introducing men from any branch of the public service.



No. 497-G.—With reference to the immediately preceding notification, the following substantive promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April 1899 :

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Temple, Indian Staff Corps, an Additional Resident of the 2nd class and Agent to the Governor-General of India for Khorassan and Seistan, to be a Resident of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (*Bengal*), Major H. L. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Ravenshaw, Indian Staff Corps, and Mr. E. G. Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Political Agents of the 1st class.

Captain A. H. McMahon, C.S.I., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Major C. Herbert, Indian Staff Corps, Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, and Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Political Agents of the 2nd class.

Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, and Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, to be Political Agents of the 3rd class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

No. 498-G.—The following officiating promotions and appointments are ordered, with effect from the 1st April 1899 :

Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, and Messrs. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, and C. H. A. Hill, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 1st class.

Mr. O. V. Bosanquet, of the Indian Civil Service, and Captains W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), and A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as Political Agents of the 2nd class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, and Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 3rd class.

Messrs. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, and R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as Political Agents of the 4th class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

All other officiating appointments remain as already notified, subject to the re-numbering of the classes of Political Agents as explained in Notification No. 496-G. of this date.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.



## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,

## NOTIFICATION.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

## ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 30th March, 1899.

No. 1449-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

(Lakhs of Rupees)

February 1899.

[For the explanation of these heads, see Gazette of India, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]

## Civil Revenue.

Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	3.54	3.33	22.05	20.14	28.54	26.00
Opium	48	39	5.21	4.83	5.33	5.10
Salt	72	60	8.24	7.73	8.73	8.50
Stamps	37	40	4.37	4.37	4.86	4.40
Excise	41	40	5.04	4.82	5.72	5.40
Provincial Rates	38	38	3.39	3.15	3.36	3.30
Customs	40	40	4.29	4.07	4.59	4.40
Assessed Taxes	13	14	1.04	1.61	1.76	1.70
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	3	4	36	39	56	40
Registration	4	4	41	44	46	40
Tributes from Native States	7	6	63	63	92	80
Other Civil Revenue	33	45	3.31	3.32	3.94	4.00

TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS

6.00 6.78 58.94 55.50 69.27 60.00

## Civil Expenditure.

Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 47	— 48	— 3.79	— 3.68	— 3.85	— 3.80
Opium	— 4	— 4	— 2.20	— 2.34	— 2.05	— 2.00
Famine Relief	— ...	— ...	+ 3	— 2.10	— 37	— 1.20
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2.13	— 2.1	— 22.40	— 22.03	— 26.03	— 26.00

TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT : GROSS

— 2.64 — 2.67 — 28.45 — 30.75 — 33.90 — 33.00

Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments :

[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]

Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 2	— 6	+ 1	— 56	+ 60	— 1
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 2	+ 51	+ 56	+ 32	+ 4
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 10	+ 65	+ 68	+ 72	+ 10
Military Issues	— 1.33	— 1.42	— 15.25	— 17.37	— 17.37	— 10
Public Works Department—						

## Receipts.

Ordinary Branches	+ 36	+ 38	+ 2.60	+ 2.91	+ 24.58	+ 24.00
State Railways	+ 1.21	+ 1.13	+ 13.68	+ 13.16		
East Indian Railway	+ 45	+ 45	+ 5.02	+ 5.01		
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 3	+ 27	+ 3.65	+ 2.47	+ 2.47	+ 2.40
Telegraph	+ 7	+ 8	+ 60	+ 75	+ 80	+ 70

TOTAL

+ 2.45 + 2.31 + 25.61 + 24.31 + 27.80 + 27.00

## Issues.

Ordinary Branches	— 70	— 63	— 6.23	— 9.31	— 25.21	— 25.00
State Railways	— 95	— 1.07	— 10.02	— 10.04		
East Indian Railway	— 22	— 24	— 4.47	— 2.31		
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	— ...	— ...	— 31	— 11	— 18	— 10
Telegraph	— 6	— 6	— 63	— 61	— 76	— 70

TOTAL

— 1.93 — 1.97 — 20.56 — 22.08 — 26.15 — 25.00

TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS

— 78 — 1.23 — 9.03 — 15.57 — 14.02 — 10.00

## Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.

Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 1	— 1	+ 96	+ 2.50	+ 2.67	+ 2.60
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 66	— 8	— 56	— 72	— 8.02	— 8.00
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 93	— 71	— 7.97	— 3.36	— 10.00	— 10.00
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 2.12	— 90	— 16.70	— 7.04	— 10.00	— 10.00
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 21	+ 11	+ 1.03	— 27	+ 29	+ 20

TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS

— 3.51 — 1.68 — 23.22 — 8.00 — 21.06 — 20.00

GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES

+ 3 + 1.20 — 1.76 + 28 — 51 + 2.00

Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks

14.19 12.95 15.08 13.87 16.72 16.00

Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks

14.22 14.15 14.22 14.15 16.21 16.00

W. S. MEYER,

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 31st March, 1899.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

No 340.—Captain G. A. Robertson, 15th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, officiating Staff Captain in the Intelligence Branch of the Quarter-master-General's Department, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Lieutenant G. K. Cockerill, who has vacated. Dated 23rd January 1899.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 341.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Bevan, Indian Medical Service (Madras), to officiate as a District Principal Medical Officer in the Madras Command, with the temporary rank of Colonel, with effect from the 1st March 1899, during the absence on leave of Colonel A. M. Braufoot, M.B., C.I.E.; Principal Medical Officer, Rangoon District and Southern Shan States Command.

No. 342.—The following extract, being paragraph 1 of a military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, No. 15, dated 16th February 1899, is published for general information:

The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School and being reported qualified, have been appointed Lieutenants, their commissions being dated the 28th January 1899, the day on which they passed out of the Army Medical School:

John Cyril Holdich Leicester (Bengal).  
 Hubert Innes (Bengal).  
 William Southwick Willmore (Bengal).  
 Albert Elijah Walter (Punjab).  
 Corrie Hudson (Bengal).  
 Leslie Thomason Rose Hutchinson (Bombay).  
 Charles Frederick Weinman (Bengal).  
 Hamilton Maxwell Cruddas (Punjab).  
 Alexander Mathers Fleming (Punjab).  
 Ellacott Leamon Ward (Punjab).  
 John Norman Walker (Punjab).  
 Vivian Heathcote Roberts (Punjab).  
 John Elliott Robinson (Bombay).  
 Charles Henry Benjamin Adams (Bombay).  
 George King (Madras).  
 Thomas Spinks Ross (Madras).  
 George Patrick Thomson Groube (Madras).  
 Pandit Piaraylal Atal (Madras).  
 William MacMullen Pearson (Madras).  
 David Claude Kemp (Madras).

## STAFF CORPS.

No 343.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the

Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

## Second-Lieutenants—

Bazett Colvin Graham. Dated 25th February 1899.

William Bruce Dunlop. Dated 5th March 1899.

No. 344.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant William Hastings La Touche Darley, Devonshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—5th March 1899.

Lieutenant Freeman Astley Jackson, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 24th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—10th March 1899.

## PROMOTIONS.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 345.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Sydney Moore Mason. Dated 13th February 1899.

No. 346.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

*To be Major.*

Captain Morden Ewart Carthew-Yorston,—20th March 1899.

*Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

Basil Rice Nicholl,—14th November 1897.

Brinsley Alexander McHenry Rice,—5th December 1898.

Grant Espie Hardie,—23rd December 1898.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

## BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Dated 31st March 1899.

Francis Frederic Perry, F.R.C.S.

Stephen Little, M.D.

George Hart Desmond Gimlette, M.D.

Christian Bernard Hunter.

Julian Carter Carington Smith, M.B.

## MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 31st March 1899.

William Frederick Thomas, M.D.

Henry George Luther Wortabet, M.D.

Eduji Palanji Frenchman.

Richard James, M.B.

Sarkies Carrapiet Sarkies.

David Stuart Erskine Bain.

## BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Captains to be Majors.*

Dated 31st March 1899.

William Henry Wilson Elliot, M.B.  
 William Ronaldson Clark.  
 George Frederick William Braide.  
 Robert John Marks.  
 Charles Edward Sunder, M.B., B.S.  
 Malcolm Albert Ker.  
 Andrew Buchanan.  
 Lewis Gordon Fischer.  
 William Vost, M.B., C.M.  
 John Garvie.  
 Clarence Edwin Lloyd Gilbert.  
 Courtenay Clarke Manifold.  
 Gerard Beatty Irvine.

## MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 31st March 1899.

Frederick James Crawford, M.D.  
 David Simpson, M.B., C.M.  
 Robert Robertson, M.B., C.M.  
 Thomas Charles Moore.

## BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Dated 31st March 1899.

Charles Hardwick Louw Meyer, M.D., B.S.  
 Letterstedt Frederick Childe, M.B.  
 Herbert Herbert, F.R.C.S.  
 Thomas David Collis Barry.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal Establishment.*

No. 347.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant George Francis Fox to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon William Archibald Weston to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon William Sherrington to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon William Warne Turner to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 17th October 1898, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Captain James McNaught.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 348.—Sub-Conductor Peter Connor to be Conductor and Store Sergeant Jesse Harris to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 7th March 1899, *vice* Conductor (Supernumerary Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant) W. C. Parfitt, retired.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No. 349.—Sub-Conductor William Chaloner, Sub-Engineer, 3rd grade, Military Works Department, to be Conductor;

Barrack-Sergeant William Harvey, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor, *supernumerary*;

Sergeant Henry Nicholas Sargent, Supervisor, 2nd grade, Military Works Department, to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 18th February 1899, *vice* Conductor John Bell, Sub-Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, retired.

## NATIVE ARMY.

## No. 350.—5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Jemadar Shadi Ram to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Tarif Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mukhrum Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th November 1898.

## No. 351.—8th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry—

Ressaidar Sankar Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Niamat Ali to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Mahmud Nur Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Taliyar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th December 1898.

## No. 352.—13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Kot-Dafadar Fateh Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Fateh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

## No. 353.—9th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Sagram Bhat to be Jemadar, *vice* Harak Sing Thapa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

## No. 354.—31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Havildar Sawan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Panjab Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

## No. 355.—16th Regiment of Madras Infantry—

Havildar Shaikh Ismail to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th January 1899.

## No. 356.—22nd Regiment of Madras Infantry—

In G. G. O. No. 294 of 1899, line 2, for Jemadar Venkatakrishnama read Jemadar Venkatakrishnama.

## No. 357.—23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Rangayya to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Ranganayakulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramasami, deceased, with effect from the 25th February 1899.

**No. 358.—30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry—**

Havildar Gur-Daval Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Kakey, Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

**No. 359.—17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—**

Jemadar Rajbarao Kadam to be Subadar and Drill-Havildar Bajajirao Kadam to be Jemadar, *vice* Manajirao Sinde, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th January 1899.

**No. 360.—19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—**

Havildar Bhairan Gujar to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokaran, promoted, with effect from the 2nd January 1899.

Havildar Rama Rawut to be Jemadar, *vice* Hanuman Singh, promoted, with effect from the 16th January 1899.

**No. 361.—23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry—**

Subadar Shaikh Mahbub to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Harbhujan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Jai-Kesor to be Jemadar, *vice* Ganga-Sewak Pande, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

**No. 362.—and Regiment, Central India Horse—**

Kot-Dafadar Teja Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jawahir Singh, transferred to the 2nd Regiment of Lancers Hyderabad Contingent, with effect from the 16th November 1898.

**PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.****No. 363.—No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery—**

In G. G. O. No. 185 of 1899 last line for "8th November" read "19th September."

**RETIREMENTS.**

**No. 364.**—Lieutenant-Colonel John Scully, Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Assay Master, Calcutta Mint, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 8th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

**REWARDS.****GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.**

**No. 365.**—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the under-mentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

**Bengal.**

From the 7th September 1898, in the room of Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, Indian

Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance,—

**COLONEL (TEMPORARY MAJOR-GENERAL) SIR EDWIN HENRY HAYTER COLLEN, K.C.I.E., C.B., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.**

**Dates of Commissions.**

Lieutenant, Royal Artillery	1st July 1863.
" Bengal Staff Corps	5th May 1873.
Brevet-Captain	1st July 1875.
Captain	5th May 1877.
Major	1st July 1883.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel	15th June 1885.
Lieutenant-Colonel	1st July 1889.
Colonel	15th June 1889.
Local Major-General	15th June 1889.
Temporary Major-General	25th April 1896.

**Appointments.**

Regimental duty, Royal Artillery, 1863-68.

Officiating Commissary of Ordnance, 1868-79.

Officiating Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1875-79. (Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, 1st Infantry Division, Delhi, 1876-77, and on special duty, Intelligence Branch, Quartermaster-General's Department, War Office, London, 1877-79).

Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, and officiating Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta, 1879.

Secretary, Army Organisation Commission, 1879-80.

Assistant Controller-General of Supply and Transport, 1880-81.

Assistant Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1881-83.

Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, and officiating Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta, 1883.

Officiating Accountant-General, Military Department, 1883-84.

Officiating Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, and officiating Secretary, Military Department, Calcutta, and Deputy Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1884-85.

Intelligence Officer, Suakin Field Force, and Assistant Military Secretary to the General Officer Commanding the Forces in Eastern Soudan, 1885.

Officiating Accountant-General, Military Department, 1885-86.

Officiating Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1886.

Accountant-General, Military Department, 1886.

Officiating Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1886-87.

Secretary, Military Department, Government of India, 1887-96.

Hon'ble Military Member, Governor-General's Council, 1896-99.

*War Services.*

*Abyssinia, 1868.*—(Medal.)

*Afghanistan, 1880.*—(Services acknowledged by Government: medal).

*Soudan, 1885.*—Suakin.—Served as Assistant Military Secretary to General Officer Commanding Suakin Field Force.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal and clasp: brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel).

**GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.**

No. 366.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bengal Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities, and long service and good conduct medals, with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 342, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

*Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.*

No. 25, Dafadar Ahmad Shah Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Mahráb Khan, deceased, from the 24th August 1898

No. 1585, Havildar Buldeo Rám, Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Bugle-Major Hingan Khan, pensioned, from the 10th September 1898

No. 2, Havildar Kalicharan Rám, 2nd Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Binuha Chaube, deceased, from the 19th June 1898.

No. 7, Havildar Dúdnáth Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Baldeo Singh, pensioned, from the 1st December 1898.

No. 88, Havildar Ganjan Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Chandan Singh, pensioned, from the 17th October 1898.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.*

No. 259, Lance-Dafadar Shaikh Abdul Rahmán, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 601, Lance-Dafadar Akbar Khan, 1st Bengal Lancers.

No. 408, Sowar Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 440, Sowar Prág Singh, 2nd Bengal Lancers.

No. 83, Sowar Hira Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 84, Sowar Amír Khan, 3rd Bengal Cavalry.

No. 517, Sowar Partáb Singh, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1084, Sowar Mirzayakaah Beg, 4th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 255, Sowar Ibrahim Shah, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 238, Sowar Bahádur Ali Khan, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1312, Sowar Uday-ráj Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 595, Sowar Bal Singh, 6th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1733, Sowar Mahesar Pershád, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 2011, Lance-Dafadar Shiují Singh, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 799, Sowar Rahimúllah Khan, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 495, Sowar Natha Singh, 8th Bengal Cavalry.

No. 1176, Sowar Rúpa Singh, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1196, Sowar Hardat, 14th Bengal Lancers.

No. 1118, Sowar Síta Rám, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 1127, Sowar Faríd Khan, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 637, Sowar Besákha Singh, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 665, Sowar Nazir Muhammad Khan, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 2487, Bugler Haidar Ali, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 2504, Sapper Manowar Khan, Bengal Sappers and Miners.

No. 145, Sepoy Shaikh Abdul Azíz, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 388, Sepoy Brahmhadín Sukul, 1st Bengal Infantry.

No. 139, Naick Atharban Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 140, Sepoy Debi-Dayál Singh, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1471, Sepoy Rámnáth Pánde, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 1493, Naick Rámpargás Pánde, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 41, Naick Bhole, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 124, Sepoy Shaikh Karím Bakhsh, 4th Bengal Infantry.

No. 115, Sepoy Muhammad Bakhsh, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 122, Naick Hidáyatúllah Khan, 5th Bengal Infantry.

No. 173, Sepoy Nánik Singh, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 131, Sepoy Siri Rám, 6th Bengal Infantry.

No. 119, Sepoy Baldeo Singh, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 104, Sepoy-Musician Mangu Khan, 7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 111, Sepoy Bahádur Singh, 8th Bengal Infantry.

No. 717, Sepoy Attar Singh, 10th Bengal Infantry.

No. 109, Sepoy Baljít, 10th Bengal Infantry.

No. 40, Naick Dáta Bakhsh Singh, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 105, Sepoy Gajadhar Sukul, 11th Bengal Infantry.

No. 115, Sepoy Hubdár Khan, 12th Bengal Infantry.



No. 120, Drummer Abdul Rahmán Khan, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 59, Sepoy Bhagwán Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 52, Sepoy Samand Singh, 13th Bengal Infantry.

No. 59, Sepoy Mahabír Singh, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 62, Sepoy Idarat Khan, 16th Bengal Infantry.

No. 170, Sepoy Wazír Khan, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 171, Sepoy Nand Singh, 17th Bengal Infantry.

No. 78, Sepoy Balwant Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 85, Sepoy Abdul Khan, 18th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1596, Rifleman Gopál Thápa, 43rd Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

No. 1613, Rifleman Chowdar Sing Newár, 43rd Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

No. 1432, Rifleman Dalbahádur Thápa, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 1340, Rifleman (Musician) Ranbír Damái, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkha Rifles.

No. 583, Bambahádur Mal, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," without gratuity.*

No. 1116, Sowar Azimúllah Khan, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse.

No. 2996, Sepoy Mathura Tiwári, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

No. 626, Rifleman Jamán Sing Thápa, 44th Bengal Infantry (Gurkha Rifles).

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

##### No. 367.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles—

Reginald St. George Clarke, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Fox, resigned.

##### No. 368.—2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Major Frank Goodwin, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Gutersloh, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Captain Frank Tebbs to be Major, *vice* Harvey, resigned.

Captain Willy Benbow Reynolds to be Major, *vice* Goodwin, promoted.

Lieutenant William Davidson to be Captain, *vice* Tebbs, promoted.

##### No. 369.—Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Freake Farewell resigns his commission.

##### No. 370.—North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Captain Edward William Thelwall resigns his commission, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 23rd March, 1899.*

No. 120.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the Madras Railway Company, as the working agency of the Washermenpet-Ennur Section of the Bezvada-Madras Railway, shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the Tiruvottiyur Union, under the Saidapet Taluk Board, in the Chingleput District, a house tax, under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, in respect of the Permanent Railway Buildings situated within the limits of the said Union.

*The 24th March, 1899.*

No. 124.—Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 125.—Colonel M. C. Brackenbury, C.S.I., R.E., Manager, North Western Railway, is granted furlough under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it, up to the afternoon of the 19th September 1899.

*The 28th March, 1899.*

No. 127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased, under clause 1 of that section to declare that the Administration of the East Coast Railway shall be liable to pay in aid

of the funds of the Unions of Samalkot, Pithapuram and Tuni under the Cocanada Taluk Board in the Godavari district, and Ichchhapuram and Chatrapur under the Berhampore Taluk Board, in the Ganjam district, a house tax under the provisions of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, in respect of the railway buildings situated within the limits of the said Unions.

*The 29th March, 1899.*

**No. 129.**—Mr. J. Woodside, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, extraordinary leave on Medical Certificate without pay, for six months, in further extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No. 447, dated the 5th October 1898.

**No. 133.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890, the use of locomotive engines and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

*The 30th March, 1899.*

**No. 134.**—Mr. E. Lund, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Assam, officiated as Government Examiner of Accounts, Assam-Bengal Railway, in addition to his own duties, from the 15th February to the 21st March 1899, inclusive.

*The 29th March, 1899.*

**No. 130.**—The following is published for general information:

No. 238 R.T., dated Simla, the 23rd March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

### *General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.*

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make general rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R.T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A to Part II of the General Rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 418, dated the 13th September 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th September 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 961 R. T., dated the 5th September 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the North Western railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the open line General Rules read above.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 187 R. T., dated the 7th March 1899.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and 32, dated the 28th January 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1895, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, and 29th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Narwana-Kaithal branch of the Southern Punjab railway.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the North Western (State) railway, to such portions of the Narwana-Kaithal branch of the Southern Punjab railway as are situate in British territory, with effect from the date of opening of the said branch for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Manager, North Western (State) railway, for information and guidance.

**No. 132.**—The following is published for general information:

No. 263 R. T., dated Simla, the 28th March, 1899.

**RESOLUTION.**—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.*

**Read—**

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II, of the rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A of the rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 111 Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I, therewith promulgated.

Letter No. 500, dated the 15th March 1899, from the Managing Agents of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramways Company, Limited.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The Managing Agents of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramways Company, Limited, have applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and III Railway, dated the 13th March 1898, and resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and 32, dated the 28th January 1898 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, and 29th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations to the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Steam Tramway.

**ORDER**—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, the Senior Government Inspector of Railways, Calcutta, and the Managing Agents of the Ranaghat-Krishnagar Tramways Company, Limited, for information and guidance.

*The 30th March, 1899.*

No. 135.—The following is published for general information:

No. 271 R. T., dated Simla, the 29th March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

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*General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.*

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Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 55, dated the 5th February 1897, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 6th February 1897—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 3, dated the 5th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—the Government of India circular No. 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, and the addenda and corrigenda to Appendix B, Part II of the General Rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 4, dated the 6th January 1898—published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 8th January 1898—appointing the Director of Railway Traffic and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, as the officer who, in the case of a railway administered by Government, is to make general rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 104, dated the 10th March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 12th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and the modification therewith promulgated of rule III, Appendix A to Part II of the General Rules.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 26th March 1898—the Government of India circular No. III Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and the amended rules 231 and 232 of Part I therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 423, dated the 14th September 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th September 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 967 R. T., dated the 6th September 1898, sanctioning the adoption on such portions of the



Eastern Bengal State railway and of the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory of the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the open line General Rules read above.

Letter from the Director of Railway Traffic, No. 195 R. T., dated the 9th March 1899.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The Director of Railway Traffic has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide the Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circulars Nos. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, 3 Railway, dated the 3rd February 1897, 12 Railway, dated the 9th December 1897, 1 Railway, dated the 3rd March 1898, and 111 Railway, dated the 15th March 1898, and resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the 25th January 1898, which were published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, 55, dated the 5th February 1897, 3, dated the 5th January 1898, 104, dated the 10th March 1898, 134, dated the 23rd March 1898, and 32, dated the 28th January 1898 (*vide the Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, 6th February 1897, 8th January 1898, 12th March 1898, 26th March 1898, and 29th January 1898), may be made applicable to the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur branch railway.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may, for the time being and hereafter from time to time, be in force on the Eastern Bengal State railway to the Brahmaputra-Sultanpur branch railway, with effect from the date or dates on which the said branch may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Manager, Eastern Bengal State railway, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 24th March, 1899.*

**No. 121.**—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 3, dated 4th January 1899, regarding the retirement of Mr. J. W. L. Tooze, Executive Engineer, Central Provinces, for 21st December 1897, read 22nd December 1897.

**No. 122.**—Mr. W. C. Wright, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st October 1898, under Article 509, Civil Service Regulations.

**No. 123.**—Mr. R. P. Atkinson, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of the 19th October 1898, and not from the 7th November 1898, as published in Public Works Department Notification No. 33 of 25th January 1899.

*The 29th March, 1899.*

**No. 128.**—Mr. W. Slane, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan.

## TELEGRAPHS.

*The 27th March, 1899.*

No. 126.—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified, and until further orders :

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary rank.	27th February 1899.
Mr. R. Meredith . .	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	18th February 1899.
Mr. R. Meredith . .	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	27th February 1899.

*The 29th March, 1899.*

No. 131.—The following is published for general information :

No. 264 I., dated Simla, the 28th March, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1897-98*

## Read—

Letter No. 206 A. I., dated 27th January 1899, from the Government of the Punjab, Public Works Department, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in the Punjab for 1897-98 and the Resolution by that Government reviewing the Report.

## CAPITAL OUTLAY.

OBSERVATIONS.—Including indirect charges the capital expenditure on Productive Works amounted to Rs. 29,90,339, of which over 22½ lakhs were expended on the new Chenab Canal which is now approaching completion. On the one Protective Work in the Province the expenditure was only Rs. 25,567 as compared with over two lakhs last year. On Minor Works the Capital Outlay was Rs. 1,58,854, of which Rs. 1,16,888 was expended in nearly completing the original project of the Ghaggar Canals. The total capital expenditure on all Imperial Works was nearly 10 lakhs less than in 1896-97. The total capital outlay, direct and indirect, to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8,93,53,348.

These figures do not include the capital outlay incurred on Contribution Works which amounted to Rs. 1,61,198 in 1897-98, of which Rs. 1,56,912 was on account of the share of the outlay on the Ghaggar Canals chargeable to the Bikanir State. The total capital invested by Native States in the canals amounted to Rs. 1,52,26,356 at the end of the year.

## MILEAGE OF CHANNELS.

2. The total length of completed main and branch canals is now 4,518 miles, of which 309 miles are in Native States. The additions made during the year, amounting to 107 miles, consist of a new branch of the Chenab Canal and the new Ghaggar Canals.

The aggregate length of completed distributaries was increased by 384 miles during the year, the total length now amounting to 10,554 miles. The length of drainage channels amounts to 786 miles, the additions made during the year aggregating 17 miles.

## AREA IRRIGATED.

3. The total area irrigated from all canals was 5,214,258 acres, exceeding the striking record of 1896-97 by 590,022 acres.

The following statement compares the average and maximum areas under irrigation in successive five year periods since 1867-68:

Five years ending	Average area irrigated annually.	Maximum area irrigated annually.	QUINQUENNIAL INCREASE	
			In average annual area.	In maximum annual area.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1867-68 ...	873,279 (a)	1,006,453	...	...
1872-73 ...	1,183,872	1,251,664	310,593	245,211
1877-78 ...	1,136,951	1,318,026	—46,921	66,362
1882-83 ...	1,484,502	1,683,872	347,551	365,246
1887-88 ...	1,881,369	2,341,103	396,867	657,831
1892-93 ...	2,948,629	3,193,546	1,067,260	852,443
1897-98 ...	3,878,823	5,214,258	930,194	2,020,712

(a) This average is for the four years ending 1867-68, the total for 1863-64 not having been recorded.

The irrigating capacity of the canals has thus during the last five years been increased by over 2,000,000 acres, or by 66 per cent. The increase is slightly less marked when average areas actually irrigated during five year periods are considered, as owing to general rainfall the areas irrigated in the years 1893-94 and 1894-95 were abnormally low.

4. The Major Works irrigated 4,055,898 acres, the principal contributors being the Sirhind Canal with a total of 1,206,248, rather less than its area of last year; the Bari Doab with 849,074 acres exceeding its last year's record by 117,132 acres; the Chenab with a total of 810,000 showing an increase over last year's figures of 289,721 acres; and the Western Jumna with 706,307 acres. The Swat River Canal again did excellently, exceeding its area of last year by 15,470 acres.

The Minor Works irrigated 1,134,255 acres, an area larger than that irrigated in 1896-97 by 190,177 acres, the two largest contributors being the Lower Sutlej and Chenab and the Muzaffargarh Canals. The Ghaggar Canals commenced irrigating for the first time and supplied water to 19,436 acres. The conditions of the year are reported to have been favourable to the Inundation canals, and this accounts for the large area irrigated by them.

The table in paragraph 9 of the Local Government's Resolution shows that while there was an increase in the area of each of the six principal crops irrigated, it was most marked in the case of rice, maize and wheat, the area of the last named crop amounting to the large total of 1,723,140 acres, or almost exactly one-third of the total area irrigated.

5. The estimated value of the crops irrigated is just under 15 crores of rupees, the value per acre being nearly Rs. 27. The average rate levied for the use of the water, including owner's rate and indirect revenue, was Rs. 3, or one-ninth of the value of the crop. The lower estimated value of the crops, compared with the figures of 1896-97, is due to the fall in prices from those which prevailed during the famine.

The areas given above include the irrigation in Native States, the area of which was 345,431 acres in 1897-98 as compared with 394,291 acres in the previous year.

#### WORKING EXPENSES.

6. The statement in paragraph 6 of the Local Government's Resolution, which gives the working expenses for the last five years, shows that though for Major Works (Imperial) the working expenses have steadily increased from Rs. 24,45,060 in 1893-94 to Rs. 31,86,227 in 1897-98, the rate per acre has as steadily declined in the same period from Rs. 1'39 per acre to Rs. 0'87 per acre, while the percentage on gross revenue, which was Rs. 45'69 in 1893-94, was only Rs. 26'14 in 1897-98. These results are very satisfactory. The increase in the maintenance charges of the Minor Works is said to be due chiefly to the inclusion of the Ghaggar Canals for the first time and to heavy but necessary expenditure on the Muzaffargarh Canals. The rate per acre irrigated was Re. 1 and the percentage on gross revenue Rs. 62'42.

#### FINANCIAL RESULTS.

7. The financial results of the Punjab Canals in operation during the year may be summarised as follows :

				Capital outlay to end of year.	Net revenue.	Return on Capital outlay.
				Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
IMPERIAL WORKS—						
Major Works	...	...	...	8,70,19,865	90,02,192	10'35
Minor Works	...	...	...	21,29,213	5,12,438	24'07
WORKS IN NATIVE STATES—						
Contribution Works	...	.	...	1,52,26,356	10,33,492	6'78

The gross revenue yielded by the Major Works amounted to the large sum of Rs. 1,21,88,419, exceeding by Rs. 12,43,971 the gross receipts collected in the previous year, which were more than 38 lakhs in excess of any previous record.

The net revenue was over 90 lakhs as compared with 78½ lakhs last year, which was nearly double the net revenue of 1895-96.

8. In the Review on the Revenue Report of 1896-97 the Government of India dwelt on the extremely satisfactory returns of that year. But they have been again surpassed by the returns of 1897-98, the Major Works having paid a return of 10'35 per cent. as compared with 9'34 per cent. in the previous year, and the Minor Works a return of 24'07 per cent. as compared with 14'57 per cent.

The Swat River Canal, the only Protective work in the Province, paid a return of 7'38 per cent. on Capital-outlay with a net revenue of Rs. 1,53,732.

The Productive works collectively paid 10½ per cent. on their capital with a net revenue of 87 lakhs of rupees. The largest contributors to this unprecedented success were the Sirhind which with a net revenue of Rs. 26,15,798 paid a dividend of 10'83 per cent. ; the Bari Doab which paid a return of 13'66 per cent. with a net revenue of nearly 24½ lakhs ; the Western Jumna with a net revenue of 16½ lakhs equivalent to 10'34 per cent. on its capital, and the Chenab which yielded a net revenue of Rs. 16,65,628, or 7'34 per cent. on its Capital outlay.

9. The returns on the Native States Branches of the Sirhind Canal exceeded 4 per cent. on the capital outlay for the first time in 1896-97. It is satisfactory to note a further improvement in the financial results attained on these branches during the year under review, the returns for the last four years being as below :

State.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Patiala ...	1.38	1.56	6.05	6.52
Nabha ...	0.10	0.68	4.66	5.34
Jind ...	1.26	0.09	4.92	5.75

The Patiala share in these branches is nearly five-sixths, the other two States holding each about one-twelfth.

The high returns of 1897-98 were realized in spite of a charge of Rs. 84,316 for seigniorage which was recovered from these States for the first time during the year, under the terms of the Canal Agreement.

The Patiala section of the Sirsa Branch, Western Jumna Canal, yielded a return of 13.72 per cent. as compared with 15.91 per cent. in the previous year.

10. The interest charges on the borrowed capital out of which the Productive works have been constructed amounted to Rs. 31,37,215 for the year under review, and the net revenue being Rs. 87,07,276, these works have contributed the substantial sum of Rs. 55,70,061 to the general revenues of the country. The accumulated surplus revenue at the close of the year amounted to no less than 373 lakhs of rupees.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

11. The Government of India in reviewing the Revenue Report for 1896-97 referred to the extraordinarily rapid development of irrigation on the unfinished Chenab Canal, which was first opened as a perennial canal in 1892-93 when 157,197 acres were irrigated from the new channels. During the last five years the area under command has been extended by the construction of new branches and distributaries, and land has been brought under irrigation as soon as water could be conveyed to it. The following figures shew the rate of development, which is more marked than ever during the year under review :

Year.	Capital outlay to end of year.	Area irrigated during the year.	Net Revenue during the year.	Return on Capital outlay.
	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Per cent.
1892-93 ...	1,08,18,500	157,197	—61,272	—0.57
1893-94 ...	1,31,70,513	270,405	53,283	0.40
1894-95 ...	1,49,25,489	269,357	1,42,676	0.96
1895-96 ...	1,76,21,724	369,935	7,74,486	4.40
1896-97 ...	2,04,31,137	520,279	13,79,442	6.75
1897-98 ...	2,26,93,743	810,000	16,65,628	7.34



The accumulated interest charges exceeded the total net revenue at the end of 1897-98 by Rs. 7,47,556 only, and this small balance will undoubtedly be cleared during 1898-99 or before the construction estimate is closed.

12. This rapid development of irrigation has occurred in a tract the greater part of which was absolutely unpopulated in 1892. It is unnecessary to consider in this review the highly successful operations by which colonies of settlers have been established in these crown wastes *pari passu* with the construction of the Canal, but the growth of irrigation would have been remarkable even if it had occurred in a thickly populated district. It is mainly attributable to the fact that the alignment and construction of the entire system of water-courses within each village has been undertaken by the Canal Officers, the cost of construction being ultimately recovered from the occupiers. The water-courses are laid out with great care so as to gain the most effective command, and water is thus brought into every man's field as soon as it is available. This system had previously been adopted, though on a smaller scale and with less thoroughness, on the Sidhnai and Lower Sohag Canals, and also on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. It has been justified in every case by the rapid development of irrigation on each distributary system as completed, apart from the greater economy of water that may be due to a properly aligned system of water-courses. It has sometimes been objected to large irrigation works that many years must elapse after completion before they can become directly remunerative, but the results attained on all the more recently constructed works in the Punjab indicate, as observed in the Resolution by the Local Government, that the very heavy arrears of interest charges, which in the past used to accumulate before the canals began to pay, are no longer a necessity.

13. The great increase in the area irrigated by Major Works during the last two years is not however entirely due to the new irrigation on the Chenab Canal and on the Sirsa Branch of the Western Jumna Canal. The construction estimates for the remaining Major Works were formally closed between 1890 and 1893, but considerable additional capital expenditure has been since incurred on all of them under the rules for open capital accounts. This expenditure has been mainly incurred in extending and improving the distributary system, in increasing the capacity of the main canals and branches, so as to enable them to carry greater supplies during the monsoon, and generally in improving the control and distribution of the supply, and securing a great economy of water. The following table indicates the amount of this expenditure and the results that may be fairly attributed to it :

Canal.	Date of closing construction estimate.	Maximum area irrigated in a year up to end of second year after closing construction estimate.	Maximum area irrigated in 1896-97 or 1897-98.	Capital outlay incurred after closing of construction estimate.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.
Swat River ... ..	31st March 1893	110,819	138,557	3,84,616
Western Jumna, excluding Sirsa Branch.	31st March 1890	507,974	564,552	21,77,224
Bari Doab ... ..	31st March 1890	592,785	849,074	16,82,426
Sirhind-Imperial ... ..	} 31st March 1891	685,610	943,789	8,72,544
Do. Contributions...		224,446	394,291	1,41,304
Lower Sohag and Para	31st March 1891	70,129	102,014	24,693
Sidhnai ... ..	31st March 1892	151,427	185,709	1,99,862
GRAND TOTAL ...		2,343,190	3,177,986	54,82,669

All these canals had been virtually completed many years before the construction estimates were formally closed. The areas entered in the third column are the maxima recorded to the end of the second year after closing the construction estimate, as it may be assumed that any increase of area directly due to expenditure against the open capital account would not appear until after this year.

The area of 507,974 acres on the old Western Jumna Canal was recorded in the great famine year 1877-78, but except in years of excessive drought the area on this canal seldom exceeded 400,000 acres before the construction estimate was closed. The area irrigated by the old canal in 1897-98 amounted to 564,552 acres, but in addition to this 199,744 acres were irrigated from the Sirsa Branch, making the total area 764,296 acres. This great increase in area is due to the combined effect of the capital outlay incurred on the Sirsa Branch to end of 1897-98 (Rs. 41,68,560) and of the Rs. 21,77,224 expended on the open capital account of the old canal.

The figures for the other canals require no explanation. The increase in area may be regarded in every case as mainly attributable to the increased capital expenditure, and is specially remarkable in the case of the Bari Doab Canal.

The total expenditure against the open capital account of these completed canals has thus amounted to the large sum of Rs. 54,82,669, but this has been accompanied by an increase in the irrigating capacity of the canals of over 800,000 acres. There is therefore every reason to suppose that this liberal expenditure has been highly remunerative.

14. Great as has been the development of irrigation on these older canals during recent years it is doubtful whether it has yet reached its maximum, and whether further improvement may not be expected in the irrigating duty which will result in a further extension of the area irrigated. The question of this duty is, as remarked in the Local Government's Resolution, intimately connected with that of the correct measurement and record of canal and distributary discharges, and the Government of India note with much satisfaction the steps which have been taken by the Chief Engineer, as explained in paragraph 259 of his report, to train the native revenue establishment in the systematic measurement of the supplies for the distribution of which they are responsible, and in the habit of comparing these for different periods with the areas to which the water is applied. The more effectively the subordinate agency are trained in these duties the more reliable will be the records of duty attained, and the easier will be the detection of all preventible loss or waste of water. The figures in the statement in paragraph 10 of the Local Government's Resolution indicate that the efforts already made in this direction have been attended with success, the duties obtained during the year under review on every canal system having been higher than the averages of the previous five years, the improvement being most marked in the Swat, Sirhind and Bari Doab Canals.

15. The results recorded in the Punjab Revenue Report for 1897-98 are unparalleled in the history of irrigation in that Province, and the Government of India desire to express their gratification at the success which has been attained on nearly every canal, and to cordially acknowledge the efficiency of the canal administration and the excellent services rendered by the staff of Irrigation Engineers, to whose exertions and skill these results are largely attributable.

The report was received by the Government of India on the 27th January 1899. It has as usual been admirably compiled and is full of interest from beginning to end.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that copies of this Review and of the Report and the Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Ordered, also, that copies of the Review be forwarded to the Government of the Punjab for information and guidance and that copies of the Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal,  
North-Western Provinces and Oudh and Burma.  
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces and Coorg.  
The Residents at Hyderabad and Mysore.  
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana and Baluchistan.

Ordered, further, that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of the Review and of the Report and Resolution by the Punjab Government be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 14.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 8, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 14.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Simla, the 3rd April, 1899.*

No. 250.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India by the resignation of the Honourable Mr. M. D. Chalmers, C.S.I., Barrister-at-Law, Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Thomas Raleigh, Barrister-at-Law, to be an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Mr. Raleigh has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

### MEDICAL.

*The 7th April, 1899.*

No. 562.—Major C. P. Lukis, M.B., F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

No. 563.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Simla, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties.

No. 567.—Major F. J. Drury, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Chittagong, is appointed to be Professor of Pathology, Medical College, Calcutta, *vice* Major J. F. Evans, M.B., I.M.S., deceased.

### SANITARY. PLAGUE.

*The 6th April, 1899.*

No. 1330.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Madura in the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted

to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Chitrai festival and cattle fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Ayyalur, Vadamadurai, Dindigul, Ambatturai, Ammayanayakkanur, Solavandan, Samaiyannallur, Madura, Tirupurankunram, Tirumangalam and Kalligudi, on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 6th to the 30th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Chitrai festival and cattle fair at Madura.

*The 7th April, 1899.*

No. 1341.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chanda in the Chanda District of the Central Provinces, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing *Mahakali* festival and subsequent fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station on the Wardha Coal State Railway shall be sold from the 20th April to the 25th May 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency and at any station west of Akola on the Nagpur Branch of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the *Mahakali* festival and subsequent fair at Chanda.

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 3rd April, 1899.*

No. 499-G.—With effect from the 8th November, 1898, and consequent on the death of Pandit Suraj Narayan, a Special Assistant Commissioner in the Berar Commission, one appointment of Special Assistant Commissioner is abolished and the number of Assistant Commissioners of the 1st class is increased from three to four,—

The following substantive promotions and appointments are made from the above date :

Captain F. R. C. de R. Mauduit, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st class.

Captain O. G. Ievers, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class (seconded), to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class, but to remain seconded.

Lieutenant T. C. Plowden, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

Mr. Kashinath Shriram Jatar, Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad and an officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class.

No. 500-G.—Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (*Bengal*), on special duty in the Bhartpur State, is granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th March, 1899.

*The 6th April, 1899.*

No. 857-I.-A.—Lieutenant R. E. Maffett, West Riding Regiment, was employed on plague duty in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, from the 17th December, 1898, to the 11th February, 1899.

### POLICE.

*The 7th April, 1899.*

No. 157.—The services of Captain G. R. Row, 44th Gurkha Rifles, Commandant of the Lakhimpore Military Police Battalion, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 24th April 1899.

No. 159.—The services of Lieutenant J. H. Whitehead, 33rd Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

*Simla, the 6th April, 1899.*

No. 644—27-10.—Veterinary-Captain W. D. Gunn, Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, is appointed Superintendent of the Hissar Cattle Farm, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 645—27-10.—Veterinary-Lieutenant J. D. E. Holmes, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Madras, is appointed Assistant to the Inspector-General, Civil Veterinary Department, *vice* Veterinary-Captain Gunn, with effect from the 1st April 1899, as a temporary arrangement.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*



*The 7th April, 1899.*

**No. 861-I.-B.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 212-J., dated the 24th October, 1873, for the entry relating to Act V of 1869 the following shall be substituted, namely:

V of 1869 (as modified and amended by Acts XII of 1891 and XII of 1894).	Indian Articles of War.	The whole Act, except clause (b) of Part I and Article 171.	For "British India" read "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts" and for "Local Government" read "Resident at Hyderabad."
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**No. 534-E.-B.**—The following order of Her Majesty in Council, which was published in the *London Gazette*, dated the 3rd February 1899, is republished for general information:

### ORDER IN COUNCIL.

#### EXTRADITION TREATY.—NETHERLANDS.

*Osborne House, Isle of Wight, and February, 1899.*

**A**T the Court at *Osborne House, Isle of Wight*, the 2nd day of *February, 1899.*

#### PRESENT,

The QUEEN's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.  
Lord Privy Seal.

Duke of Marlborough.  
Earl of Kintore.

**W**HEREAS by the Extradition Acts, 1870 to 1895, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, between Her Majesty and the Queen of the Netherlands for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:

"HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, and Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, having mutually resolved to conclude a new Treaty for the extradition of criminals, the said High Contracting Parties have named as Their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Empress of India, the Most Honourable Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Marquess of Salisbury, Earl of Salisbury, Viscount Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Peer of the United Kingdom, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, Member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, &c., &c.;

"And Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, Alexander William Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Chargé d'Affaires, *ad interim*, of the Netherlands in London, Knight of the Order of Orange Nassau, &c., &c.;

"Who, having communicated to each other their respective full powers found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:

#### "ARTICLE I.

"The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other those persons who,

"HARE Majesteit de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Britannië en Ierland, Keizerin Van Indië, en Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden, in gemeenschappelijk overleg overeengekomen zijnde een nieuw verdrag te sluiten betreffende de uitlevering van misdadigers, hebben gezegde Hooge Contracteerende Partijen te dien einde tot Hoogstderzelve Gevolmachtigden benoemd te weten:

"Hare Majesteit de Koningin van het Vereenigd Koninkrijk van Groot-Britannië en Ierland, Keizerin van Indië, den Heer Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, Markies van Salisbury, Graaf van Salisbury, Burggraaf Cranborne, Baron Cecil, Pair van het Vereenigd Koninkrijk, Ridder van de Orde van den Kouseband, Lid van Harer Majesteit's Geheimen Raad, Harer Majesteit's voornaamsten Secretaris van Staat voor Buitenlandsche Zaken, enz.;

"En Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden, Alexander Willem Baron Schimmelpenninck van der Oye, Tydelyk Zaakgelastigde der Nederlanden te London, Ridder der Orde van Oranje Nassau, enz., enz.;

"Die, na elkander hunne respectieve volmachten te hebben medegedeeld, welke in goeden en behoorlijken vorm zijn bevonden, omtrent de volgende Artikelen zijn overeengekomen en deze hebben vastgesteld:

#### "ARTIKEL I.

'De Hooge Contracteerende Partijen verbinden zich aan elkander uit te leveren alle personen,



being accused or convicted of a crime or offence committed in the territory of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty.

#### " ARTICLE II.

" The crimes or offences for which the extradition is to be granted are the following :

" 1. Murder, including infanticide, or attempt, or conspiracy to murder, including such crimes when directed against the Sovereign, his heir, or any other person whomsoever, provided that the crime is not of a political character.

" 2. Manslaughter, including the manslaughter of a child.

" 3. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

" 4. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

" 5. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

" 6. Forgery, counterfeiting or altering, or uttering what is forged, counterfeited or altered.

" 7. Embezzlement ; fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director or member or public officer of any Company, made criminal by any law for the time being in force ; or larceny.

" 8. Malicious injury to property if the offence be indictable.

" 9. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences.

" 10. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

" 11. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

" 12. Rape.

" 13. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age.

" 14. Indecent assault.

" 15. Administering drugs, or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of a woman.

" 16. Abduction.

" 17. Child stealing.

" 18. Kidnapping of minors and their false imprisonment.

" 19. Burglary or house-breaking.

" 20. Arson.

" 21. Robbery with violence.

" 22. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of a railway train.

" 23. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort.

" 24. Piracy by law of nations.

" 25. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting to do so.

" 26. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas, with intent to destroy life, or do grievous bodily harm.

die beschuldigd van of veroordeeld wegens een misdrijf gepleegd op het grondgebied van de eene Partij, gevonden worden op het grondgebied van de andere Partij, onder de omstandigheden en voorwaarden in het tegenwoordig verdrag vermeld.

#### " ARTIKEL II.

" De misdrijven, ter zake waarvan de uitlevering zal worden toegestaan zijn de volgende :

" 1. Moord, daaronder begrepen kindermoord, of poging of samenspanning tot moord, daaronder begrepen zoodanige misdrijven gericht tegen den Souverein, tegen diens erfgenaam, of tegen ieder ander persoon wien ook, mits het misdrijf geen staatkundig karakter draagt.

" 2. Doodslag, daaronder begrepen kinderdoodslag.

" 3. Mishandeling zwaar lichamelijk letsel ten gevolge hebbende.

" 4. Verwonding met voorbedachten rade of het toebrengen van zwaar lichamelijk letsel.

" 5. Het namaken of vervalschen van muntspeciën en muntpapier of het in omloop brengen van valsche of vervalschte muntspeciën of muntpapier.

" 6. Valschheid in geschriften, of het gebruik maken van de valsche of vervalschte geschriften.

" 7. Verduistering of diefstal.

" 8. Opzettelijke en ernstige beschadiging van goederen.

" 9. Oplichting.

" 10. Bedriegelijke bankbreuk.

" 11. Meeneed of het uitlokken van meeneed.

" 12. Verkrachting.

" 13. Het hebben van vleeschelijke gemeenschap met een meisje beneden den leeftijd van 16 jaar, of poging daartoe.

" 14. Aanslag tegen de zeden.

" 15. Het toedienen van middelen of het gebruiken van instrumenten met het doel de afdrijving der vrucht van eene vrouw te veroorzaken.

" 16. Schaking.

" 17. Wegvoering van kinderen.

" 18. Oplichting van minderjarigen en hunne wederrechtelijke vrijheidsberoving.

" 19. Inbraak.

" 20. Opzettelijke brandstichting.

" 21. Diefstal met geweld.

" 22. Het opzettelijk doen ontstaan van gevaar voor een spoortrein.

" 23. Bedreiging bij geschrifte onder eene bepaalde voorwaarde (Artikel 285 tweede lid Nederlandsch Wetboek van Strafrecht.

" 24. Zeeroof.

" 25. Het doen zinken of vernielen van een vaartuig op zee, of poging daartoe.

" 26. Mishandelingen, met het oogmerk om te dooden of zwaar lichamelijk letsel toe te brengen, gepleegd aan boord van een vaartuig in volle zee.

" 27. Revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas, against the authority of the master.

" 28. Dealing in slaves in such a manner as to constitute a criminal offence against the laws of both States.

" Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes, provided such participation be an extradition crime by the laws of the State applied to.

" In the foregoing cases extradition shall take place only when the crime, if committed within the jurisdiction of the country on which the claim for surrender is made, would constitute an extradition crime by the laws of that country.

" Extradition may also be granted, at the discretion of the State applied to, in respect of any other crime for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

#### " ARTICLE III.

" Either Government may, in its absolute discretion, refuse to surrender its own subjects to the other Government.

#### " ARTICLE IV.

" The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or the person claimed on the part of the Netherland Government, has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is actually upon his trial, within the territory of the other of the two High Contracting Parties, for the crime for which his extradition is demanded.

" If the person claimed on the part of the British Government, or if the person claimed on the part of the Netherland Government, should be under examination, or is undergoing sentence under a conviction, for any other crime within the territories of the two High Contracting Parties respectively, his extradition shall be deferred until after he has been discharged, whether by acquittal or on expiration of his sentence, or otherwise.

#### " ARTICLE V.

" The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime, or the institution of the penal prosecution, or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applied to.

#### " ARTICLE VI.

" A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he prove that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or punish him for an offence of a political character.

" 27. Verzet van twee of meer personen tegen het gezag van den schipper, gepleegd aan boord van een vaartuig in volle zee.

" 28. Het drijven van slavenhandel mits opleverende een strafbaar feit volgens de wetten der beide Staten.

" Uitlevering wordt ook toegestaan wegens medeplichtigheid aan een der bovengenoemde misdrijven, wanneer voor die medeplichtigheid kan worden uitgeleverd volgens de wetten van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd.

" In de bovengenoemde gevallen zal de uitlevering alleen plaats hebben, wanneer het misdrijf, indien het ware gepleegd binnen het rechtsgebied van het land, waaraan de aanvraag tot uitlevering is gedaan, volgens de wetten van dat land tot uitlevering aanleiding zou kunnen geven.

" Uitlevering zal ook kunnen worden toegestaan, naar het goeddunken van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd, ten opzichte van eenig ander misdrijf waarvoor, overeenkomstig de wetten der beide Contracteerende Partijen op dat tijdstip van kracht, de toestemming kan worden verleend.

#### " ARTIKEL III.

" Elke Regeering mag, geheel naar eigen goeddunken, weigeren zijne eigen onderdanen aan de andere Regeering uit te leveren.

#### " ARTIKEL IV.

" De uitlevering zal geen plaats hebben, indien de persoon door de Britsche Regeering opgeëischt, of de persoon door de Nederlandsche Regeering opgeëischt, ter zake van het misdrijf, waarvoor zijne uitlevering aangevraagd wordt, reeds heeft terecht gestaan, en vrijgesproken, van rechtsvervolging ontslagen of gestraft is, of eene strafvervolging tegen hem aanhangig is op het grondgebied van de andere Hooge Contracteerende Partij.

" Indien de persoon door de Britsche Regeering opgeëischt, of indien de persoon door de Nederlandsche Regeering opgeëischt, wegens een ander misdrijf, op het grondgebied van de andere Hooge Contracteerende Partij gepleegd, wordt vervolgd, of is veroordeeld, zal zijne uitlevering worden uitgesteld tot dat hij is ontslagen, hetzij ten gevolge van vrijspraak of ontslag van rechtsvervolging, hetzij hij zijne straf heeft ondergaan, hetzij op andere wijze.

#### " ARTIKEL V.

" De uitlevering zal geen plaats hebben indien, na het plegen van het misdrijf, of het instellen van eene strafrechterlijke vervolging, of de daarop gevolgde veroordeeling, de vervolging of de straf verjaard is, volgens de wetten van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd.

#### " ARTIKEL VI.

" Een voortvluchtig misdadiger zal niet uitgeleverd worden indien het strafbaar feit, ter zake waarvan zijne uitlevering wordt gevraagd, een staatkundig karakter draagt, of indien hij het bewijs levert, dat de aanvraag om zijne uitlevering opzettelijk is gedaan met de bedoeling om hem ter zake van een strafbaar feit van staatkundigen aard te vervolgen of te straffen.

## "ARTICLE VII.

"A person surrendered may in no case be kept in prison, or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made, for any other crime or on account of any other matters than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been released or had an opportunity during one month of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

"This stipulation does not apply to crimes committed after the extradition.

## "ARTICLE VIII.

"The requisition for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic Agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

"The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime had been committed there.

"If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent Court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

"A sentence passed in *contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

## "ARTICLE IX.

"If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

## "ARTICLE X.

"Pending the presentation of the demand for extradition through the Diplomatic channel, a fugitive criminal may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority exercise jurisdiction; provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Magistrate. He shall, in accordance with this Article, be discharged, as well in the Netherlands as in the United Kingdom, if within the term of twenty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the Diploma-

## "ARTIKEL VII.

"De persoon, wiens uitlevering heeft plaats gehad, mag in geen geval in hechtenis gehouden of vervolgd worden in den Staat aan welken de uitlevering heeft plaats gehad, ter zake van eenig ander misdrijf, of wegens eenig ander feit, dan dat waarvoor de uitlevering geschied is, alvorens hij is teruggekeerd of gedurende eene maand de gelegenheid heeft gehad terug te keeren naar den Staat door welken hij uitgeleverd is.

"Deze bepaling is niet toepasselijk op misdrijven na de uitlevering gepleegd.

## "ARTIKEL VIII.

"De aanvraag tot uitlevering zal worden gedaan respectievelijk door de Diplomatieke Agenten der Hooge Contracteerende Partijen.

"De aanvraag tot uitlevering van een beschuldigde moet vergezeld zijn van een bevel van gevangenneming, afgegeven door de bevoegde overheid van den Staat, welke de uitlevering aanvraagt, en van zoodanige stukken als welke, overeenkomstig de wetten der plaats, waar de beschuldigde gevonden is, zijne aanhouding zouden wettigen, indien het misdrijf aldaar gepleegd ware.

"Indien de aanvraag eenen veroordeelde betreft, moet zij vergezeld zijn van het veroordeelend vonnis of arrest, ten laste van den veroordeelde gewezen door den bevoegden rechter van den Staat welke de uitlevering aanvraagt.

"Een vonnis bij verstek wordt niet geacht te zijn eene veroordeeling, maar een persoon, tegen wien zoodanig vonnis is gewezen, mag worden beschouwd als een beschuldigde.

## "ARTIKEL IX.

"Wanneer de aanvraag tot uitlevering overeenkomstig de voorgaande bepalingen is geschied, zal de bevoegde macht in den Staat, aan welken de aanvraag gedaan is, de noodige maatregelen nemen tot inhechtenisstelling van den voortvluchtige.

## "ARTIKEL X.

"In afwachting van de aanvraag om uitlevering langs Diplomatieken weg, kan de voortvluchtige in hechtenis worden genomen krachtens een bevel afgegeven door een 'Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace,' of andere bevoegde overheid in elk der beide landen, op zoodanige aangifte of klacht en zoodanige bewijsstukken, of na zoodanig onderzoek als, naar het oordeel van de autoriteit, die het bevel verleent, termen tot het verleenen daarvan zou opleveren, indien het misdrijf gepleegd of de persoon veroordeeld ware binnen het ressort van het gebied der twee Contracteerende Partijen, waarover de 'Magistrate, Justice of the Peace,' of andere bevoegde autoriteit rechtsmacht uitoefent; met dien verstande evenwel dat, in het Vereenigd Koninkrijk de beschuldigde in dat geval zoo spoedig mogelijk voor een 'Magistrate' zal worden gebracht. Hij zal, overeenkomstig dit Artikel, ontslagen worden, zoowel in Nederland als in het Vereenigd Koninkrijk, indien binnen twee-

tic Agent of the demanding country in accordance with the stipulations of this Treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

#### "ARTICLE XI.

"If the fugitive have been arrested in the British dominions he shall forthwith be brought before a competent Magistrate, who is to examine him, and to conduct the preliminary investigation of the case, just as if the apprehension had taken place for a crime committed in the British dominions.

"In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the British dominions shall admit as valid evidence depositions or statements on oath or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the Netherlands, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows :

"1. A warrant must purport to be signed by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Netherlands.

"2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Netherlands, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be the true copies thereof, as the case may require.

"3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the Netherlands.

"4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State of the Netherlands; but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law in that part of the British dominions where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

#### "ARTICLE XII.

"If the fugitive have been arrested in the dominions of the Netherlands the officer of justice shall prefer a requisition within three days after the arrest, or, if the arrest have not taken place, or if it have taken place prior to the application for extradition, then within three days after the receipt of authority for that purpose

tig dagen geene aanvraag tot uitlevering door den Diplomatieken vertegenwoordiger van het land dat de uitlevering aanvraagt is gedaan overeenkomstig de bepalingen van dit verdrag. Dezelfde regel zal worden toegepast in de gevallen dat personen zijn beschuldigd of veroordeeld ter zake van een der misdrijven in dit verdrag vermeld, en gepleegd in volle zee aan boord van een vaartuig van een der beide landen, hetwelk mocht komen in eene haven van het andere land.

#### "ARTIKEL XI.

"Wanneer de voortvluchtige op Britsch grondgebied is aangehouden zal hij oogenblikkelijk worden gebracht voor een bevoegd 'Magistrate' die hem verhoort en de zaak voorloopig onderzoekt, evenals of de aanhouding had plaats gehad ter zake van een misdrijf gepleegd op Britsch grondgebied.

"Bij het onderzoek hetwelk de Britsch autoriteiten overeenkomstig de voorgaande bepalingen moeten instellen, zullen zij als wettige bewijsstukken aannemen beeedigde klachten of opgaven of getuigeverklaringen in Nederland afgelegd of gedaan, of afschriften daarvan, en eveneens de bevelschriften en vonnissen aldaar ter zake uitgevaardigd of gewezen, en stukken of gerechtelijke akten, waaruit blijkt van de veroordeeling, mits dezelve zijn gewaarmerkt als volgt :

"1. Even bevelschrift moet inhouden de verklaring van te zijn geteekend door een Nederlandsch rechter, Officier van Justitie of andere bevoegde autoriteit.

"2. Klachten of verklaringen, of de afschriften daarvan, moeten de verklaring inhouden van te zijn gewaarmerkt door een Nederlandsch rechter, Officier van Justitie of andere bevoegde autoriteit, als te zijn het origineel of in de gevallen waarin zulks noodzakelijk is, het eensluidend afschrift daarvan.

"3. Een stuk of gerechtelijke akte, constateerende de veroordeeling, moet de verklaring inhouden dat het is gewaarmerkt door een Nederlandschen Rechter, Officier van Justitie of andere bevoegde autoriteit.

"4. In ieder geval moet van zulk een bevelschrift, klacht, verklaring, afschrift, stuk of gerechtelijke akte de echtheid worden verzekerd, hetzij door een beeedigde getuigeverklaring, hetzij door het daaraan gehecht officieel zegel van den Minister van Justitie, of van een ander Hoofd van een Ministerieel Departement in Nederland; doch hiervoor kan in de plaats treden eenige andere wijze van waarmerking, welke op dat tijdstip geoorloofd is volgens de wet van dat gedeelte van het Britsche grondgebied, waar het onderzoek plaats heeft.

#### "ARTIKEL XII.

"Wanneer de voortvluchtige op Nederlandsch grondgebied is aangehouden requireert de Officier van Justitie binnen drie dagen na de aanhouding, of, zoo de aanhouding niet heeft plaats gehad of reeds vóór de aanvraag tot uitlevering is geschied, binnen drie dagen na daartoe te zijn aangeschreven door de Nederlandsche



from the Netherland Government in order that the person claimed may be interrogated by the Court, and that it may express its opinion as to the grant or refusal of extradition.

" Within fourteen days after the interrogatory the Court shall forward its opinion and its decision, with the papers in the case to the Minister of Justice.

" The extradition shall only be granted on the production, either in original or in authenticated copy :

" 1. Of a conviction ; or,

" 2.—(a.) Of a warrant of arrest (which, by the law of the British dominions, is the only document which is granted when it is adjudged upon evidence taken on oath that the accused ought to be taken into custody), issued in the form prescribed by British law, and indicating the offence in question sufficiently to enable the Netherland Government to decide whether it constitutes, in contemplation of Netherland law, a case provided for by the present Treaty ; and,

" (b.) Of the evidence.

" In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the Netherland dominions shall admit as valid evidence depositions or statements on oath, or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the British dominions, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of, a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows :

" 1. A warrant must purport to be signed by Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the British dominions.

" 2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified under the hand of a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the British dominions, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

" 3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of, a conviction, must purport to be certified by a Judge, Magistrate or officer of the British dominions.

" 4. In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of one of the Principal Secretaries of State, or some other Minister of State of the British dominions, but any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by law in that part of the dominions of the Netherlands where the examination is taken may be substituted for the foregoing.

#### " ARTICLE XIII.

" The extradition shall not take place unless the evidence be found sufficient, according to the

Regeering, dat de opgetischte persoon door de rechtbank worde gehoord, en dat deze haar advies uitbrengt over het al of niet toestaan der uitlevering.

" Binnen veertien dagen na het verhoor zendt de rechtbank haar advies en hare beslissing, met de tot de zaak behorende stukken, aan den Minister van Justitie.

" De uitlevering zal alleen worden toegestaan op vertoon van het origineel of van een gewaarmerkt afschrift—

" 1. Van een vertoordeend vonnis of

" 2.—(a) Van een bevelschrift van gevangenneming (hetwelk volgens de wet van het Britsche Rijk het eenige stuk is dat wordt afgegeven wanneer op grond van onder eede afgelegde getuigeverklaringen bij rechterlijke uitspraak is beslist, dat de beschuldigde in bewaring behoort te worden gesteld), afgegeven in den vorm, door de Britsche wetgeving voorgeschreven, en waarbij het feit waarvan sprake is op zoodanige wijze is omschreven, dat de Nederlandsche Regeering in staat zij te beslissen of het, volgens de Nederlandsche wet, een der gevallen oplevert, in het tegenwoordige verdrag voorzien ; en .

" (b.) Van de bewijsstukken.

" Bij het onderzoek, hetwelk de Nederlandsche autoriteiten overeenkomstig de voorgaande bepalingen moeten instellen, zullen zij als wettige bewijsstukken aannemen, beëdigde klachten of opgaven, of getuigeverklaringen in het Britsche Rijk afgelegd of gedaan, of afschriften daarvan, en eveneens de bevelschriften en vonnissen aldaar ter zake uitgevaardigd of gewezen, en stukken of gerechtelijke akten, waaruit blijkt van de veroordeeling, mits dezelve zijn gewaarmerkt als volgt :

" 1. Een bevelschrift moet inhouden de verklaring van te zijn geteekend door een ' Judge,' ' Magistrate,' of ' Officer ' van het Britsche Rijk.

" 2. Klachten of verklaringen of de afschriften daarvan, moeten de verklaring inhouden van te zijn gewaarmerkt door een ' Judge,' ' Magistrate,' of ' Officer ' van het Britsche Rijk, als te zijn het origineel, of in de gevallen waarin zulks noodzakelijk is, het eensluidend afschrift daarvan.

" 3. Een stuk of gerechtelijke akte, constateerende de veroordeeling, moet de verklaring inhouden dat het is gewaarmerkt door een ' Judge,' ' Magistrate,' of ' Officer ' van het Britsche Rijk.

" 4. In ieder geval moet van zulk een bevelschrift, klacht, verklaring, afschrift, stuk, of gerechtelijke akte de echtheid worden verzekerd hetzij door een beëdigde getuigeverklaring, hetzij door het daaraan gehecht officiëel zegel van een van de ' Principal Secretaries of State,' of eenig ander ' Minister of State ' van het Britsche Rijk ; doch hiervoor kan in de plaats treden eenig andere wijze van waarmerking, welke op dat tijdstip geoorloofd is volgens de wet van dat gedeelte van het Nederlandsch grondgebied, waar het onderzoek plaats heeft.

#### " ARTIKEL XIII.

" De uitlevering zal geen plaats vinden, tenzij er voldoende bewijs bestaat, volgens de wetten



laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, if the crime had been committed in the territory of the said State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the Courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to. The fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered until the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his being committed to prison to await his surrender.

#### "ARTICLE XIV.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes or offences committed upon their respective territories, his extradition shall be granted to that State whose demand is earliest in date.

#### "ARTICLE XV.

"All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered, at the time of his apprehension, shall, if the competent authority of the State applied to for the extradition has ordered the delivery thereof, be given up when the extradition takes place, and the said delivery shall extend not merely to the stolen articles but to everything that may serve as a proof of the crime.

#### "ARTICLE XVI.

"The respective Governments mutually renounce all claim for the repayment of expenses incurred by them in the arrest and maintenance and transport of the person to be surrendered, and all other expenses which may be incurred within the limits of their respective territories until the person to be surrendered is placed on board ship, together with the expenses of giving up and returning all seized articles and of sending and returning the papers containing proof of the crime, or other documents, and they reciprocally agree to bear all such expenses themselves.

"The above stipulations, however, shall not apply to extradition to and from Canada, as regards which Colony all the expenses shall be borne by the demanding State.

"The person to be extradited shall be sent to the port which the Diplomatic or Consular Agent of the demanding State shall indicate.

#### "ARTICLE XVII.

"If in any criminal matter pending in any Court or Tribunal of one of the two countries it

van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering is aangevraagd, hetzij om eene verwijzing naar de openbare terechtzitting terechtvaardigen, indien het misdrijf zou zijn gepleegd binnen het grondgebied van bedoelden Staat, hetzij om de zekerheid te verschaffen dat de aangehouden dezelfde persoon is, die door de rechtbank van den Staat, welke de aanvraag doet, veroordeeld is, en dat het misdrijf, ter zake waarvan hij is veroordeeld, behoort tot de zoodanige waarvoor, op het tijdstip van die veroordeeling, uitlevering had kunnen worden toegestaan door den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering is aangevraagd. De voortvluchtige middadiger zal niet worden uitgeleverd, alvorens de termijn van vijftien dagen is verstreken sedert den dag dat hij in afwachting van zijne uitlevering in bewaring is gesteld.

#### "ARTIKEL XIV.

"Wanneer de uitlevering van een persoon, krachtens het tegenwoordig verdrag door een der Hooge Contracteerende Partijen opgeëischt, eveneens door een of meer andere Staten wordt aangevraagd, op grond van andere misdrijven op hun respectievelijk grondgebied gepleegd, zal zijne uitlevering worden toegestaan aan dien Staat, welke het eerst de aanvraag daartoe heeft gedaan.

#### "ARTIKEL XV.

"Al de in beslag genomen goederen, welke zich op het oogenblik zijner aanhouding in het bezit van den uit te leveren persoon bevonden, zullen, indien de bevoegde overheid van den Staat, aan welken de uitlevering wordt aangevraagd, de overgave daarvan bevolen heeft, worden overgegeven op het oogenblik, waarop de uitlevering plaats heeft, en die overgave zal zich uitstrekken niet alleen tot de door misdrijf verkregen voorwerpen, maar tot alles wat tot bewijs van het misdrijf kan dienen.

#### "ARTIKEL XVI.

"De beide Regeeringen doen over en weer afstand van alle terugvordering van kosten, door haar gemaakt voor de aanhouding, gevangenhouding en het transport van den uit te leveren persoon, en van alle andere kosten, welke moeten worden gemaakt binnen de grenzen van haar respectievelijk grondgebied, totdat de uit te leveren persoon aan boord is gebracht, benevens van de kosten, veroorzaakt door het over en weer zenden van al de in beslag genomen voorwerpen en, van papieren, inhoudende het bewijs van het misdrijf, of van andere bescheiden. Zij stemmen er wederkeerig in toe al die kosten zelve te dragen.

"De bovenbedoelde bepalingen zijn echter niet van toepassing bij de uitlevering naar en uit Canada. Met betrekking tot deze Kolonie zullen alle kosten worden gedragen door den Staat, welke de uitlevering aanvraagt.

"De uit te leveren persoon zal worden gezonden naar de haven, welke de Diplomatieke of Consulaire Agent van den aanvragenden Staat aanwijst.

#### "ARTIKEL XVII.

"Wanneer het in een bij eenig hof of rechtbank van een der beide landen aanhangige

is thought desirable to take the evidence of any witness in the other, such evidence may be taken by the judicial authorities in accordance with the laws in force on this subject in the country where the witness may be; and any expenses incurred in taking such evidence shall be defrayed by the country in which it is taken.

#### " ARTICLE XVIII.

" The stipulations of the present Treaty shall apply to the Colonies and foreign possessions of the two High Contracting Parties, but being based upon the legislation of the mother country, shall only be observed on either side so far as they may be compatible with the laws in force in those Colonies or possessions.

" The demand for the extradition of an offender who has taken refuge in a Colony or foreign possession of either Contracting Party may also be made directly to the Governor or principal functionary of that Colony or possession by the Governor or principal functionary of a Colony or possession of the other Contracting Party when the two Colonies or foreign possessions are situated in Asia, Australia (including New Zealand and Tasmania), the Pacific and Indian Oceans, or South or East Africa.

" The same rule shall be followed if the two Colonies or foreign possessions are situated in America (including the West India Islands).

" The said Governors or principal functionaries shall have the power either of granting the extradition or of referring the question to their Government.

" In all other cases, the demand for extradition shall be made through the Diplomatic channel.

" The period of provisional arrest provided for in Article X shall for the purposes of this Article be extended to sixty days.

#### " ARTICLE XIX.

" From the day when the present Treaty shall come into force the Treaty of Extradition between the two countries of the 19th June, 1874, shall cease to have effect; but the present Treaty shall apply to all crimes within the Treaty, whether committed before or after the day when it comes into force.

#### " ARTICLE XX.

" The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged as soon as possible.

" The Treaty shall come into force three months after the exchange of the ratifications. It may be terminated by either of the High Con-

strafzaak wenschelijk geoordeeld wordt een getuige in het andere land te hooren, zal zoodanig verhoor plaats hebben voor de rechterlijke overheid, overeenkomstig de wet, ten deze van kracht in het land, waar de getuige zich bevindt; en de kosten tengevolge van zoodanig verhoor gemaakt, zullen worden gedragen door het land waar dit heeft plaats gehad.

#### " ARTIKEL XVIII.

" De bepalingen van het tegenwoordige verdrag zullen van toepassing zijn op de Koloniën en overzeesche bezittingen der beide Hooge Contracteerende Partijen, doch, daar zij gegrond zijn op de wetgeving van het moederland, zullen zij van weerszijden slechts worden nagekomen voor zoover zij vereenigbaar zijn met de wetten in die Koloniën of bezittingen van kracht.

" De aanvraag tot uitlevering van een misdadiger die de wijk heeft genomen naar eene Kolonie of overzeesche bezitting van een der Contracteerende Partijen, kan ook rechtstreeks worden gedaan aan den Gouverneur of ander hoofd van die Kolonie of bezitting door den Gouverneur of ander hoofd van eene Kolonie of bezitting van de andere Contracteerende Partij, wanneer de twee Koloniën of overzeesche bezittingen zijn gelegen in Azië, Australië (daaronder begrepen Nieuw-Zeeland en Tasmania) den Stillen en den Indischen Oceaan, of Zuid of Oost Afrika.

" Dezelfde regel zal worden toegepast wanneer de beide Koloniën of overzeesche bezittingen zijn gelegen in Amerika (daaronder begrepen de West-Indische Eilanden).

" De bedoelde Gouverneurs of andere hoofden zullen de bevoegdheid hebben hetzij de uitlevering toe te staan, hetzij de zaak ter beslissing over te brengen aan hunne Regeering.

" In alle andere gevallen zal de aanvraag tot uitlevering langs Diplomatieken weg geschieden.

" De termijn voor voorloopige aanhouding, vastgesteld in Artikel X, zal, voor de toepassing van dit Artikel, worden gesteld op zestig dagen.

#### " ARTIKEL XIX.

" Te rekenen van den dag van inwerkingtreding van het tegenwoordig verdrag zal het verdrag van uitlevering tusschen de twee landen van 19 Juni, 1874, ophouden van kracht te zijn; het tegenwoordig verdrag zal echter toepasselijk zijn op alle misdrijven hierin vermeld, hetzij deze zijn gepleegd vóór, hetzij ná den dag waarop het in werking treedt.

#### " ARTIKEL XX.

" Het tegenwoordig verdrag zal worden bekrachtigd, en de akten van bekrachtiging er van zullen zoo spoedig mogelijk worden uitgewisseld.

" Het verdrag zal in werking treden drie maanden nadat de akten van bekrachtiging zullen zijn uitgewisseld. Het zal te allen tijde door

tracting Parties at any time on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention to do so.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done in duplicate at London, this 26th day of September, 1898.

elke der Hoge Contracteerende Partijen kunnen worden opgezegd door aan de andere zes maanden te voren daarvan kennis te geven.

"Ten blijke waarvan de wederzijdsche Gevolmachtigden het hebben onderteekend en van hun zegel voorzien.

"Gedaan in dubbel te Londen den 26 September, 1898.

"SALISBURY.

"SCHIMMELPENNINCK v. D. OYE."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at London on the fourteenth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of Her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to Her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the fourteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the Netherlands, and of the said Treaty with the Queen of the Netherlands.

Provided always, that the operation of the said Acts, shall be and remain suspended within the Dominion of Canada so long as an Act of the Parliament of Canada passed in one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and entitled "An Act respecting the extradition of Fugitive Criminals," shall continue in force there, and no longer.

*A. W. Fife Roy.*

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

##### SALT.

*Simla, the 5th April, 1899.*

No. 1469-S.R.—In supersession of the Rules for regulating first appointments to the Upper Grades of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department, published by the Commissioner of Northern India Salt Revenue in Part II of the *Gazette of India*, dated the 21st February 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following revised Rules be published for the information of the candidates for employment in that Department:

#### *Rules for admission to the superior executive grades of the Northern India Salt Department.*

(1) Appointments to the superior executive grades of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department will be made by competitive examination.

(2) The qualifications necessary for the acceptance of candidates are the following:

(a) A candidate must not be under 18 or over 25 years of age on the birthday preceding the examination at which he wishes to compete.

(b) He must furnish the certificate of physical fitness prescribed by Article 61 of the Civil Service Regulations and such further evidence on the subject as the Commissioner may think necessary, having regard to the work required from officers of the Salt Department and the conditions of climate under which they must serve.

(c) He must satisfy the Commissioner—

(1) that he is of good moral character;

(2) that he is of active habits and especially that he is able to ride; he must show that he is able to make journeys on horseback.

(3) A candidate who possesses the above qualifications may be permitted by the Commissioner to present himself for examination; but this permission is a matter entirely within the discretion of the Commissioner, and no appeal lies from his decision.

(4) Not less than three candidates will be nominated for each expected vacancy. Ordinarily not more than five will be nominated. If at any time the number of accepted candidates exceeds this, fresh nominations will not ordinarily be made till an approximation to the above proportion is effected.

(5) Vacancies will be filled up as they become available by candidates in the order of merit in which they pass.

(6) Successful candidates will be considered on probation for one year. On the expiration of this term they will be called on to undergo the Departmental Examination prescribed by the standing orders of the Department. If they pass this examination, they will be confirmed in the post of Assistant Superintendent, and grade. Probationary Assistant Superintendents whose services are not approved, or who fail to pass the Departmental Examination, are liable to removal from the service.

(7) The examination of nominated candidates will be held in the following subjects:

<i>Compulsory.</i>		
<i>Subjects.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
(1) English Composition. In allotting marks clear and legible handwriting will be considered		200
(2) Arithmetic		150
(3) English History and Literature (Elementary)		150
(4) Indian History from beginning of 17th Century and Indian Geography		150
(5) Elementary Inorganic Chemistry		100

<i>Optional.</i>		
<i>Subjects.</i>		<i>Marks.</i>
* One subject out of each of the following groups :		
(6)	{ Euclid (Books I to IV) . . . . .	} 100
	{ Plane Trigonometry (Elementary) . . . . .	
	{ Algebra up to and including Quadratic Equations . . . . .	
(7)	{ French . . . . .	} 100
	{ German . . . . .	
	{ Latin . . . . .	
TOTAL . . . . .		950

(8) No candidate who fails to obtain 400 marks in all shall be appointed, whatever his place in the examination.

(9) The Commissioner may, at his discretion, prescribe text books in any of the subjects enumerated in Rule 7.

(10) Nothing in these rules shall prevent the Commissioner from promoting subordinates of proved merit to the rank of Assistant Superintendent, subject only to their passing the Departmental Examination referred to in Rule 6.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

### RATES OF EXCHANGE.

*The 7th April, 1899.*

No. 1487-A.—It is hereby notified that the rate of exchange for the adjustment of financial transactions between the British and Indian Governments for the year 1899-1900 has been fixed by the Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1s. 4d. the rupee.

\* NOTE.—A candidate may take up one subject in either or in both of the optional groups; but he need not take up any subject mentioned in the 'Optional' list.

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 7th April, 1899.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

No. 371.—Captain R. A. Kane, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Cawnpore, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain E. L. Guilding, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment. Dated 4th February 1899.

No. 372.—Major H. St. L. Wood, D.S.O., Dorsetshire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and officiating Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the latter appointment, with effect from the 8th March 1899, *vice* Major T. H. Haughton, appointed to the command of the 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry.

Major E. J. Sharpe, Middlesex Regiment, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Major Wood, with effect from the 8th March 1899.

Major H. T. King, 25th Regiment of Madras Infantry, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General on the District Staff, is confirmed in the appointment, with effect from the 25th March 1899, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Murray, who has been confirmed as Assistant Quartermaster-General, Intelligence Branch.

[G. G. O. No. 313, dated 24th March 1899, is hereby cancelled.]

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 373.—Captain A. F. Tyrrell, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, with effect from the 20th March 1899, *vice* Captain G. B. Stanistreet, Royal Army Medical Corps, who has been granted seven months' leave out of India on private affairs.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 374.—Lieutenant C. E. Palmer, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 26th March 1899.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 375.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette*," dated the 7th March 1899, page 1589.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL;  
7th March, 1899.

Unattached List.—Second-Lieutenant C. R. C. Petley resigns his commission. Dated 8th March 1899.

Indian Army.—The transfer to the unemployed supernumerary list of Major-General

A. W. L. Anderson, which was notified in the Gazette of the 3rd January 1899, is cancelled. The promotion to the rank of Major-General of Colonel J. G. R. D. MacNeill, C.B., is dated 19th December 1898, and not as stated in the Gazette of 3rd January 1899.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 10th March 1899, page 1673.

Indian Staff Corps.—Colonel Clayton Turner Lane, C.I.E., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 20th February 1899.

"*London Gazette*," dated the 14th March 1899, pages 1757 and 1758.

INDIA OFFICE;  
14th March, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, admissions to the Staff Corps, and appointments to the Indian Army Reserve of officers made by the Government of India :

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

## Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 21st December 1898.

Richard Charles Graham Mayne, C.B.

Substantive Colonel in the Army, Algernon George Arnold Durand, C.B., C.I.E.

(The above notification is substituted for that which appeared in the *London Gazette* of the 21st February 1899.)

Dated 1st January 1899.

Edward James Fandon Wood.

Dated 15th January 1899.

Hastings Read.

## Captains to be Majors.

Dated 22nd January 1899.

Reginald Dennis Burlton.

Alexander Dingwall Fordyce.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Frederick Henry McSwiney, D.S.O.

Frederick Herbert Yate.

George Henry John Moore.

James William Caldwell Hutchinson.

Walter Ernest Phillips.

Leonard Wilkinson Cleveland Kerrich.

Nowell Sherson Swanston.

Henry Frederick Tucker Macartney.

Piers Richard Legh.

William Anson Thompson.

Charles Irwin Fry.

Frank Herbert Hancock.

Henry Francis Edwards Hodges.

Brevet Major Frederick Charles Wood Rideout.

Llewellyn James Howell.

Ralph Woodchurch Sherard.

James Andrews Brown.



*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Aeneas Charles Perkins, from the East Kent Regiment. Dated 17th May 1897, but to rank from 1st January 1895.

Second-Lieutenant Henry Sullivan Becker. Dated 22nd April 1898.

Lieutenant William Clerke Burton, from the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers. Dated 27th October 1898, but to rank from 15th July 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Percy Henry Mitchell Taylor. Dated 5th December 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Young. Dated 3rd January 1899.

*To be Second-Lieutenants.*

Second-Lieutenant Percy Langdon Beddy, from the Unattached List. Dated 28th March 1898, but to rank from 20th January 1897.

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List. Dated as below, but to rank from 4th August 1897:

Charles John Bruce Hay. Dated 24th November 1898.

Cyril Norman Macmullen. Dated 29th November 1898.

Alan Moir Graham. Dated 25th November 1898.

Charles Gilbert Crosthwaite. Dated 5th December 1898.

Arthur Henry Eyre Mosse. Dated 20th November 1898.

## INDIAN ARMY RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

The undermentioned gentlemen to be Second-Lieutenants:

## CAVALRY.

Hugh Crawford Vivers MacAdam. Dated 13th January 1899.

## INFANTRY.

Stephen Babington. Dated 2nd December 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, C.M.G. Dated 27th February 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis James Miler. Dated 6th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Morris Jenkins. Dated 13th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley John Garrett. Dated 15th March 1899.

Major Alexander Dingwall Fordyce. Dated 23rd January 1899.

## BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major-General Charles Lewis Prendergast. Dated 11th February 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Charles Farwell, Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 27th February 1899.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel William Pleace Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., Bengal Establishment. Dated 17th January 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Frederick Nicholson, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 25th February 1899.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Major, Henry Charles Hodgkins, Bengal Establishment. Dated 28th December 1898.

## INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Deputy-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain, Charles Lightening, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 11th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service by the undermentioned officer:

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Hugh Newcome Waymouth. Dated 9th February 1899.

• • • • •

## ERRATA.

The name of the Second-Lieutenant of the Indian Staff Corps, whose promotion to the rank of Lieutenant, with effect from the 6th December 1898, was notified in the *London Gazette* of the 21st February 1899, is "*Shuttleworth*," and not as given in that *Gazette*.

The initials of Major Grover, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant-General, are "*M. H. S.*," and not as given in the *London Gazette* of the 21st February 1899.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 376.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

Frederic Philip Pierrepont Rouse,—22nd April 1898.

Herbert Joseph Cotton,—6th February 1899.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

## BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 27th July, 1898.

Mathew Denis Moriarty, M.D., F.R.C.S.I., vice F. A. Smyth, retired.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 377.—The undermentioned Military pupils, having passed their final examination, are admitted into the service as third class Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 22nd February 1899:

Herbert John Joseph Gabriel.

Francis Gerald Horst.

Cyril Willfred Rebeiro.  
 Sydney John Vere Fox.  
 Edward Francis Hottinger.  
 Charles George Crow.  
 James Charlemagne Chalke.  
 Cecil Guy de Gruyther.  
 Lofty Elgin Chambers.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 378.—*1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—*

Havildar Pahal Sing Thakur to be Jemadar, *vice* Kaman Sing Rana, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1899.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 379.—*1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry—*

Jemadar Bahadur Ali Khan to be Subadar, supernumerary to the establishment and remaining seconded while employed under the British East African Protectorate, with effect from the 27th November 1895. The above promotion will be absorbed on the occurrence of the first vacancy in the Regiment.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 380.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Colonel Alexander Thomas Seton Abercromby Rind, C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps,—27th February 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Annesley John Garrett, Indian Staff Corps,—15th March 1899.

Major Hudson Henry Ozzard, Indian Staff Corps,—4th April 1899.

No. 381.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Thornhill, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras,—8th April 1899.

Major Henry Francis Edwards Hodges, Indian Staff Corps, 3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry,—31st May 1899.

## REWARDS.

## GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 382.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer and man of the Unattached List and Native Infantry, Madras Command, are awarded silver medals for long service and good

conduct, with gratuity, of £5 each for the quarter ending 31st December 1898: .

Sergeant-Major and Drill-Instructor Walter Cox, Nayar Brigade.

Drummer Paul Theodore, 28th Madras Infantry.

No. 383.—In continuation of G. G. O. Nos. 465 and 965 of 1898, the undermentioned sepoy of the Native Army of the Bombay Command are granted medals for long service and good conduct, with gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1899, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, volume I, part II:

No. 224, Private Tinnaji Newge, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

No. 1904, Private Ganu Maskar, 3rd Bombay Light Infantry.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

No. 384.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers—*

John James Bowman, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Whyte, resigned.

No. 385.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Lieutenant Walter Arthur Fairweather, V.D., to be Captain, *vice* Browne, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Lieutenant Theodore Alexander Cummins to be Captain, *vice* Wright, resigned.

Lieutenant Alexander Whyte to be Captain, *vice* Fraser, resigned.

No. 386.—*Burma Railway Volunteer Rifles—*

Captain Arthur Trethowan Goodfellow (supernumerary list, Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles) to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Innes, deceased.

No. 387.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles—*

William Davidson, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* David, resigned.

## MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 388.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same, under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101): .

*Rangoon Volunteer Artillery.*

Surgeon-Major Thomas Franklin Padley.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 389.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, in consequence of the retirement of Colonel N. Arnott, Chief Engineer, 1st class, with effect from the 9th March 1899:

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.
Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Chief Engineer, 1st class	Permanent.
Colonel J. E. Broadbent, C.B., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Chief Engineer, 2nd class	Permanent.
Colonel J. F. Garwood, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	Permanent.
Lieutenant-Col. R. O. Lloyd, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class.	Permanent.
Lieutenant-Col. H. W. Duperier, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class.	Permanent.
Lieutenant-Col. J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class.	Permanent.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## LEAVE.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Commander A. J. G. Piffard, R.I.M. (p. a.), for four days.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 7th April, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 25th March and the 7th April 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. LeMarchant.	23rd March 1899	Peshawar	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 6th April, 1899.*

No. 140.—The services of the undermentioned State Railway Officers, are, on their return from leave, temporarily lent to the Pekin Syndicate:

Mr. H. A. F. Currie, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant E. Barnardiston, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

*The 7th April, 1899.*

No. 142.—Mr. C. F. Sykes, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, is, on return to Government service, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam.

*The 6th April, 1899.*

No. 141.—The following is published for general information:

No. 581 R.E., dated Simla, the 5th April, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*State Railway Provident Fund.**Modification of Rules.*

## Read—

Public Works Department Resolution No. 99 R. E., dated 24th January 1899, publishing new rules for the State Railway Provident Fund.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that the option offered to certain subscribers under rules I and II (a) of the rules referred to in the preamble, of having their Provident Fund accounts kept in sterling or in rupees, is applicable only to European and Eurasian subscribers who may reasonably expect, on retirement, to live in Europe, America or the Colonies.

2. This intention was expressed in the first clause of the Resolution quoted in the preamble, but was not made clear in the rules which followed.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch; the Chief Commissioner of Assam; the Resident at Hyderabad; the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam, and the Managers, North Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, East Coast and Eastern Bengal State Railways for information and guidance.

ORDERED also, that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 1st April, 1899.*

No. 136.—The services of Major H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

*The 4th April, 1899.*

No. 137.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification, No. 107, dated the 15th March 1899, Mr. F. C. Murray, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with effect from the afternoon of 11th March 1899, during the absence on deputation of Brevet Colonel J. W. Thurburn, R.E., or until further orders.

No. 138.—Colonel R. R. Pulford, C.I.E., R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is temporarily transferred to Assam and appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. W. H. Nightingale, on furlough, or until further orders.

While so officiating Colonel Pulford will hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

No. 139.—Mr. G. K. Watts, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Assam, is temporarily transferred to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, *vice* Colonel R. R. Pulford, C.I.E., R.E., or until further orders.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 15.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 15.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Simla, the 8th April, 1899.*

No. 255.—Mr. D. B. Allen has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 24th January 1899.

*The 11th April, 1899.*

No. 262.—The services of Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

*The 13th April, 1899.*

No. 267.—The services of Mr. F. W. Strong, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

*The 14th April, 1899.*

No. 273.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vict., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, K.C.S.I., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 23rd instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

## MEDICAL.

*The 8th April, 1899.*

No. 571.—The services of Lieutenant F. A. L. Hammond, I.M.S. (Madras), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

*The 14th April, 1899.*

No. 601.—The services of Major Hem Chandra Banerji, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 604.—The services of Lieutenant J. M. M. Collard, 30th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 607.—The services of Captain F. H. Johnstone, 11th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 610.—The services of Lieutenant L. B. H. Haworth, 9th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty.

No. 612.—The services of Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

## SANITARY.

## PLAGUE.

*The 11th April, 1899.*

No. 1386.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Aiyangar-Kolam in the Conjeeveram taluk of the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Nadabhavi festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 20th to the 25th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Nadabhavi festival at Aiyangar-Kolam.

No. 1391.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease in the town of Conjeeveram in the Chingleput District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces and the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Brahmotsvam festival of Sri Devarajaswami :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Arkonam Junction, Palur, Conjeeveram, Walajabad, Villiyampakkam and Chingleput on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 16th May to the 4th June 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, and the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Brahmotsvam festival of Sri Devarajaswami at the town of Conjeeveram.

*The 12th April, 1899.*

No. 1406.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Ajodhia in the Fyzabad District of Oudh, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Ramnaumi fair :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (111 of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Lakarmandi Ghat on the Bengal and North-Western Railway and Ajodhia and Fyzabad on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway shall be sold from the 15th to the 20th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, the Punjab at any railway station between Beas and Ludhiana (both inclusive) or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Ramnaumi fair.

**No. 1414.**—The following notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information :

(F. and H. 3815.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 3, 1899.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Lourenço Marques, intimating that the entrance into any of the ports of the Province is forbidden to sailing vessels or dhows bringing cargo or proceeding from any country either infected with, or even suspected of, plague, and that vessels without sickness on board, or those whose voyages had lasted for more than the maximum time of incubation of plague, are liable to thorough fumigation before admission. The following articles are liable to be denied admission, *vis.* :—Rags and paper, old newspapers, all secondhand clothing, sacking, wrapping cloth, carpets and mats that have been used, hides, hoofs, horns, bones, claws, and all refuse of animals, skins, silk in bulk and wool, and hair to be used by hair dressers or for other commercial purposes.

(F. and H. 3816.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 3, 1899.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Washington, enclosing the following Quarantine Notice issued by the United States Government, *vis.* :

Circular No. 8.

Division of Customs and Insular Affairs.

War Department, Washington,

February 1, 1899.

The following order of the President, relative to quarantine regulations for ports in Cuba and Porto Rico, is hereby published for the information and guidance of all concerned :

Executive Mansion, Washington,

January 17, 1899.

To prevent the introduction of epidemic disease, it is ordered that the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved February 15, 1893, entitled "An Act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine Hospital Service," and all rules and regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury under that Act, are to be given full force and effect in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, and the following additional rules and regulations are hereby promulgated :

The examination in ports of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico of incoming and outgoing vessels and the necessary surveillance over their sanitary condition as well as of cargo, passengers, crew, and of all personal effects, is vested in and will be conducted by the Marine Hospital Service, and medical officers will be detailed by the Secretary of the Treasury as quarantine officers at the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos and Santiago immediately, and other ports in the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as practicable or necessary. Quarantine officers shall have authority over vessels, their wharfage and anchorage in infected seaports, in so far as is necessary to prevent the infection of vessels or their personnel, and all vessels, including vessels of the Army Transport Service and merchant and coastwise vessels, leaving ports in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico for the United States or for other ports in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico, vessels of the United States Navy excepted. Quarantine officers will enforce necessary measures on incoming vessels through collectors of customs at ports of entry, who will not permit entry without quarantine certificates, and bill of health shall not be given to an outgoing vessel unless all quarantine regulations have been complied with. All officers of the Army Transport Service and medical officers of the Army and Marine Hospital Service on duty on Army transports will use every precaution to prevent danger of exposure to infection of crews while in ports in the islands of Cuba or Porto Rico.

Since the quarantine service herein provided is for the protection of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico as well as the protection of the United States against both, the expenses arising therefrom will be charged at present both against the revenues of these islands and the epidemic fund; said expenses will be divided equally against both; payments, however, to be made out of the epidemic fund and reimbursement made thereto from the revenues of the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

This order to be duly proclaimed and enforced at ports in Cuba and Porto Rico.

G. D. MEIKLEJOHN,

*Assistant Secretary of War.*

*The 14th April, 1899.*

**No. 1423.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chitrakot in the Central India Agency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, certain portions of the Jullundur District in the Punjab, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces, are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the fair which will be held there on the 29th April 1899:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to any station between Naini and Katni (both inclusive) on the East Indian Railway and Manikpur and Jhansi (both inclusive) on the Indian Midland Railway shall be sold from the 15th to the 30th April 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind with the exception of Karachi, the Province of Bengal, the Punjab at any railway station between Beas and Ludhiana (both inclusive), or other stations at which special punch-marked tickets are now being issued, and the Nagpur Division of the Central Provinces to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the fair at Chitrakot.

**No. 1432.**—It is notified for general information that the Government of India have received intimation that pilgrims returning to India from the Hedjaz will not in future be permitted by the Government of His Highness the Sultan of Muskat to break their journey, or to land, at Muskat.

**No. 1444.**—The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 21st March 1899, is published for general information:

My telegram\* of 12th March 1897. Greece withdraws prohibition against postal articles from places other than Bombay.

\* Published in Home Department Notification No. 1020 (Sanitary), dated the 19th March 1897 (*Gazette of India*, dated the 20th March 1897, Part I, page 218).

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 11th April, 1899.*

**No. 545.**—Mr. H. Adamson, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Thirkell White, C.I.E., or until further orders.

*The 12th April, 1899.*

**No. 562.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 24, sub-section (1), of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 187, dated the 1st February 1887, that drafts of rules which it may be proposed to make under the said Act shall be published—

- (a) when the authority making the rules is a Local Government, in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct; and,

- (b) when the authority making the rules is the Governor General in Council, in three consecutive issues of the Gazette of India in English, and in three consecutive issues of the local official Gazette (if any) of every Local Government in British India in English and in such other language or languages as the Local Government may direct.

## EDUCATION.

*The 13th April, 1899.*

No. 175.—The services of Lieutenant W. H. Bunbury, R.E., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Officiating Military Assistant Principal of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Rurki.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## GENERAL.

*Simla, the 13th April, 1899.*

No. 1137—42-12.—Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Department of Revenue and Agriculture by Notification No. 262, dated 12th April 1899, in the Home Department, is appointed to officiate as Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the 2,th March 1899, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. E. Maconochie.

## FORESTS.

*The 14th April, 1899.*

No. 348-F.—Furlough for eight months, under Article 340 (b), of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. S. Eardley-Wilmot, Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Oudh Forest Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1899.

The following arrangements are made during Mr. Wilmot's absence, or until further orders:

- (i) Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator, 1st grade, to hold charge of the Oudh Forest Circle, with effect from the afternoon of the 4th April 1899.
- (ii) Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to hold charge of the Assam Forest Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st April 1899, when he relieved Mr. Home of the charge of that Circle.
- (iii) Mr. A. Smythies, Conservator, 3rd grade, Burma, to officiate in the 2nd grade, with effect from the 5th April 1899.

No. 353-F.—Furlough for one year, under Articles 339 (a) and 340 (b), of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. J. A. McKee, Conservator, 2nd grade, in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th April 1899.

From the same date and until further orders Mr. N. Hearle, Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to be in charge of the Southern Forest Circle in the Central Provinces.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 10th April, 1899.*

No. 513-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class, is posted on return from leave, as Resident in the Western States of Rajputana, vice Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E.

*The 11th April, 1899.*

No. 524-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur A. Vizzavona, as acting Consul for France at Bombay.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 14th April, 1899.*

No. 538-G.—Sir W. J. Cunningham, K.C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Secretary to the



Government of India in the Foreign Department, is granted furlough on medical certificate for twelve months, under article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 22nd April 1899.

No. 540-G.—Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 1st class and Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on furlough of Sir W. J. Cunningham, K.C.S.I., or until further orders.

H. DALY, *Captain,*  
*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 14th April, 1899.*

No. 542-G.—Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., Bengal Infantry, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, is appointed to officiate as a

Resident of the 1st class and Governor General's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. H. S. Barnes, C.S.I., and until further orders.

No. 544-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Colonel H. Wylie, C.S.I., and until further orders.

No. 546-G.—Subject to the provisions of article 842 of the Civil Service Regulations, Lieutenant E. O'Brien, Indian Staff Corps, is confirmed in the appointment of Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals, *vice* Lieutenant F. de B. Hancock, Indian Staff Corps, who has been transferred to the service of the Nawanagar State.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 1524-Gl.

*Simla, the 10th April, 1899.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

#### READ again—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 6023, dated the 31st December 1890.

#### Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2157, dated the 20th May 1891.

Despatch to the Secretary of State for India, No. 324 (Financial), dated the 4th November 1896.

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, No. 104 (Financial), dated the 17th June 1897.

RESOLUTION.—In partial supersession of the orders contained in the Resolution of 20th May 1891 read above, the Government of India have, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, decided that of the vacancies in the Enrolled List of the Account Department, which under the terms of the above Resolution are filled otherwise than by the appointment of members of the Indian Civil Service or of Chief Superintendents and others already in the service of the Government, two-thirds will be filled by the Secretary of State in London and one-third by competitive examination of nominated candidates in India. The recruitment in India will be restricted to Natives of India within the meaning of the Statute 33 Vict., Chapter 3, Section 6. The definition in the Statute is :

"The words 'Native of India' shall include any person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

2. The following revised rules are now prescribed for the recruitment of candidates in India :

I.—A register of candidates will be kept from which not less than three candidates for each vacancy will be nominated from time to time as vacancies are expected. Only candidates so nominated will be entitled to compete.

II.—Applications by persons desirous of having their names entered in the above register should be made by them in their own hand-writing to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, and should be accompanied by proof that the applicant is a Native of India within the meaning of the Statute

NOTE.—Copies of all certificates should be sent for record, along with the originals which will be returned.

above quoted, by certificates of character and of educational qualifications, by a statement of age, and by information regarding any services that may have been rendered to the State by his parents and family.

The names of persons not possessed of high educational qualifications will not be registered. Clear and distinct hand-writing and a business familiarity with the English language are in any case indispensable.

III.—The Government of India reserve an absolute discretion not only in regard to the selection of persons to be entered on the register of candidates, but also as to the nomination of candidates to compete at the examination. It must be clearly understood that registration of a candidate's name does not in any way imply that he will be nominated for admission to examination.

The name of a registered candidate will be struck off the register when he has reached the age of 25, or has failed in two examinations.

A candidate nominated for admission to one examination will not be admitted to a later examination unless again nominated.

IV.—The age of a candidate, when examined, must not exceed twenty-five years. A nominated candidate before appearing at the examination must produce a certificate in the annexed form by a Commissioned Medical Officer or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station.

#### *Certificate.*

I do hereby certify that I have examined *A.B.*, a candidate for employment in the Financial Department of the Government of India, and that I cannot discover that he has any disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service in any part of India.

He must also before appearing produce a certificate of age from the Officer in charge of the District in which his family reside, or, if they reside in a Presidency Town or a Native State, from the Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent respectively. To obtain this certificate the date and place of the candidate's birth must be proved before the District Officer, Presidency Magistrate or Political Agent, as the case may be, by documentary evidence, supplemented, where this is not conclusive proof, by statements of relatives and others on oath or solemn affirmation.

V.—The nominated candidates will be examined in the subjects described in the Schedule attached to this Resolution. No candidate will be admitted to the Department who fails to show a competent knowledge of the compulsory subjects, and the Government reserves the right of declining to make any appointment when no candidate reaches a high standard of proficiency.

VI.—The examination will be mainly by written questions and answers. There will be a *viva voce* test in the last two groups of the compulsory subjects mentioned in the schedule attached to this Resolution. The questions will be prepared, and the examination conducted, in such manner as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

VII.—The examination will be held at such place as the Governor General in Council from time to time directs.

**ORDER.**—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, to the several Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that it may be communicated to all heads of colleges and schools in their respective Provinces, to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers, for information.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

By order, etc.,

H. H. RISLEY,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## SCHEDULE.

### SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

#### *Compulsory Subjects.*

	Marks.
Writing and Composition. Impromptu Essay upon some given subject ...	300
Political Economy and Logic ...	300
English History and Literature and Indian History ...	200

In the last two subjects the standard required will be that of the B. A. Honour Course of the Calcutta University.

#### *Optional Subjects.*

Mathematics	...	<p>Group A.—Pure Mathematics as principal subject with Mixed Mathematics as subsidiary subject.</p> <p>Group B.—Mixed Mathematics as principal subject with Pure Mathematics as subsidiary subject.</p>
Physical Science...	...	<p>Group C.—Chemistry.</p> <p>Group D.—Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as principal subjects with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.</p> <p>Group E.—Light and Sound as principal subjects with Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.</p>

Each group will carry 500 marks.

In each group the standard required will be that of the M. A. Course of the Calcutta University, as defined in the Calendar for the year in which the examination is to be held.

There will be a practical examination in each of the groups C, D and E. No candidate will be allowed to take up more than one group.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 14th April, 1899.*

No. 1615-Gl.—Mr. H. J. Brereton, Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

Mr. M. N. Bhattacharya is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bengal, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Brereton, or until further orders.

No. 1616-Gl.—Mr. W. Ross, Superintendent of Government Printing, India, is granted furlough for twelve months, with effect from the 28th March 1899.

Mr. C. Sanderson is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of Government Printing, India, during the absence on furlough of Mr. Ross, or until further orders.

No. 1618-Gl.—Mr. A. Newmarch, Inspector of Local Fund Accounts, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months and eleven days, with effect from the 11th May 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 14th April, 1899.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

No. 390.—Major T. N. Bagnall, East Yorkshire Regiment, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-Quarters, Madras Command, *vice* Major H. S. Mayhew, whose tenure has expired. Dated 31st March 1899.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 391.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

## Second-Lieutenants—

Godfrey Marchant. Dated 22nd March 1899.

David Campbell Crombie. Dated 22nd March 1899.

Sydney Boyce Combe. Dated 23rd March 1899.

Richard John Charles Burke. Dated 23rd March 1899.

James Francis Woodham. Dated 27th March 1899.

Hugh Norman Lyle. Dated 28th March 1899.

Robert James Malet. Dated 28th March 1899.

## COMMANDS.

## DISTRICT.

No. 392.—Colonel A. G. Creagh, C.B., Royal Artillery, to officiate in command of a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General J. H. Barnard, C.B., C.M.G., Commanding Mandalay District, on leave. Dated 30th March 1899.

## STATION.

No. 393.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) G. Henry, late Royal Engineers, at present officiating in command of the Allahabad District, to be a colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Colonel A. G. Hammond, vacated. Dated 28th February 1899.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 394.—Captain F. G. Cardew, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave (p. a.), for seven days.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 395.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 21st March 1899, page 1905.

## WAR OFFICE;

*Pall Mall, 21st March, 1899.*

• • • • •

*Indian Army.*—The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals. Dated 11th February 1899:

Herbert M. Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.

Louis H. E. Tucker, C.I.E., Bengal Infantry.

Donald J. S. McLeod, Madras Cavalry.

The undermentioned Major-Generals are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 11th February 1899:

Herbert M. Ramsay, Bengal Infantry.

Louis H. E. Tucker, C.I.E., Bengal Infantry.

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## PROMOTIONS.

## COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 396.—General Edward Francis Chapman, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th February 1899, *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Edward Nairne, K.C.B., deceased.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 397.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as regimental commandant or second-in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Henry Bathurst Vaughan,—6th March 1899.

No. 398.—The name of the undermentioned officer whose promotion to the rank of Captain was notified in G. G. O. No. 179 of 1899, is as follows and not as therein stated:

Arthur Pemberton How.

No. 399.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant Cecil Herbert Peterson,—16th November 1898.

## BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

*Madras.*

No. 400.—The promotions of Conductor George Henry Walden to the grades of Sub-Conductor and Conductor, are antedated to the 4th December 1893 and 6th February 1898, respectively.

## MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

*Madras Command.*

No. 401.—Sub-Conductor Robert McMahon to be Conductor, with effect from the 24th February 1899.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

## Bengal.

No. 402.—Store-Sergeant Albert Calvert to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 18th March 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor W. Weldon, retired.

## Madras Command.

No. 403.—Sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Conductor Martin Sinnott to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 17th March 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. R. Hunter, appointed Assistant Overseer in the Harness and Saddlery Workshops, Madras, and seconded.

## NATIVE ARMY.

## Governor-General's Body-Guard.

No. 404.—In accordance with G. G. O. No. 282 of 1899, the following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st April 1899:

Risaldar Wali Muhammad, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Risaldar-Major, but to remain on the seconded list, Jemadar Abdul Karim Khan, *Bahadur*, to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Kehar Singh to be Jemadar.

No. 405.—1st Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)—

Jemadar Kandasami to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Muhammad Yûsuf to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Jafar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

No. 406.—4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers)—

Subadar Abdur Rahim, *Sardar Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Varadarajulu to be Subadar, and Havildar-Major Shaikh Amin to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Muhammad Salar, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 26th January 1899.

No. 407.—6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)—

Jemadar Dalel Khan to be Ressaidar, *vice* Dost Muhammad Khan, deceased, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

No. 408.—Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners—

Jemadar Sadhu-Ram Tiwari to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Shahabuddin to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahmed Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th March 1899.

No. 409.—4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Jemadar Tirka Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kesri Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Daji Moray, deceased, with effect from the 8th May 1898.

Jemadar Pat Ram Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Hasan Muhammad to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1899.

Havildar-Major Pála Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Radha Singh, killed in action, with effect from the 23rd June 1898.

No. 410.—19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Jemadar Shaikh Ismail to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Usman Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Tanu Sawant, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 411.—22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Color-Havildar Shahbáz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Babaji Darekar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 3rd March 1899.

No. 412.—23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Jemadar Ghisa Ram to be Subadar and Havildar Habdu Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Ahibaran Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 413.—28th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Pioneers)—

Subadar Shaikh Muhammad, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Sewnarrain, *Bahadur*, to be Subadar, and Havildar Dharm Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th February 1899.

No. 414.—Merwara Battalion—

Subadar Gaina to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Panna to be Subadar and Havildar Dula to be Jemadar, *vice* Gopa, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th December 1898.

Jemadar Azima to be Subadar and Havildar Rama to be Jemadar, *vice* Hamira, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th December 1898.

## REWARDS.

## ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 415.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 392 of 1858 and to Foreign Department Resolution No. 250, dated the 27th December 1860, paragraph 26, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to restore Subadar Unjore Tiwari, formerly of the late 1st Bengal Native Infantry, and afterwards of the Oudh Military Police, to the 1st class of the Order of British India, with the title of *Sardar Bahadur*.

## GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 416.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Punjab Command are granted meritorious service medals, with annuities, with arrears of annuities from the dates specified, and long service and good-conduct medals, with or without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the



provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

*Medals inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.*

- No. 800, Dafadar Phallu, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* Kot-Dafadar Khushál Singh, pensioned, from 16th May 1898.
- No. 25, Dafadar Bágh Ali Khan, 17th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Dín Muhammad, pensioned, from 1st January 1899.
- No. 806, Dafadar Bora Khan (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry, *vice* Dafadar Tota Singh, pensioned, from 1st May 1898.
- No. 1893, Havildar Búr Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* Havildar Karm Singh, pensioned, from 15th March 1898.
- No. 1778, Fife-Major Darsan, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Mohar Singh, pensioned, from 31st December 1898.
- No. 147, Havildar Sant Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Havildar Teja Singh, pensioned, from 1st April 1898.
- No. 69, Havildar Gyán Singh, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Color-Havildar Shibdyál, pensioned, from 1st June 1898.
- No. 2240, Havildar Biáz (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry, *vice* Havildar Devi Singh, pensioned, from 1st June 1898.
- No. 3241, Havildar Alif Khan, 2nd (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry, *vice* Havildar Kesar Singh, pensioned, from 1st February 1898.
- No. 4308, Havildar Laturia, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, *vice* Havildar Híra Singh, deceased, from 22nd December 1898.
- No. 1714, Havildar Rattu Lohár, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* Havildar Jitman Gurúng, deceased, from 23rd May 1898.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," with gratuity.*

- No. 1270, Sowar (Farrier) Kadir Bakhsh, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1895, Sowar Unkar Singh, 9th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1364, Sowar Aflatun Singh, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1197, Sowar Suchet Singh, 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1509, Lance-Dafadar Zamán Khan, 11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1575, Sowar Dewa Singh, 11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1607, Sowar Mhanda Khan, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

- No. 1257, Sowar Suháwa Singh, 12th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.
- No. 286, Sowar Wazír Beg, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 307, Sowar Har-bhaj, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 498, Camel-Sowar Kurbán Ali Sháh, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 528, Sowar Fateh Khan, 15th (Cureton's Multani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 521, Lance-Dafadar Búta Khan, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 879, Sowar Kahan Singh, 18th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 2209, Sowar Sant Singh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1285, Sowar Nabi-bakhsh, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers.
- No. 1719, Sowar Samand Khan, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1720, Sowar Maula-bakhsh Khan, 1st (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 2012, Sowar Zuhúrullah, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 2041, Sowar Mirza Khan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 341, Lance-Dafadar Ganpat Rác, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 127, Sowar Mazhar Ali, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1826, Sowar Ihsan Ali, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 1824, Sowar Firoz Khan, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.
- No. 837, Sowar Fateh Sher (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.
- No. 883, Sowar Hákim Singh (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Cavalry.
- No. 454, Sepoy Híra Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 465, Sepoy Kála Singh, 14th (The Ferozepore Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1832, Sepoy Kán Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1834, Sepoy Jiwan Singh, 15th (The Ludhiana Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2350, Sepoy Rúr Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2375, Sepoy Jawáhir Singh, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2841, Sepoy Banka, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 2935, Sepoy Ghibber, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.
- No. 1915, Sepoy Kále Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2612, Sepoy Mahtáb Khan, 21st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2296, Naick Amar Singh, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2324, Sepoy Kripál Singh, 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2057, Sepoy Bhamma Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2061, Sepoy Bír Singh, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2133, Sepoy Jhanda, 24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 4341, Naick Mshán Singh, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1293, Sepoy Alah-bakhsh, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2093, Naick Mal Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2146, Sepoy Bhagat Rám, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1800, Naick Ratan Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1770, Drummer Sundar Singh, 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1883, Sepoy Chúhar Khan, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1903, Sepoy Bhagwán Singh, 29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1941, Naick Púran, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1889, Sepoy Ali Mardán, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 865, Sepoy Múnshi, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 963, Sepoy Ratan Singh, 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1693, Lance-Naick Mana Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 1668, Sepoy Naráyan Singh, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 120, Sepoy Karima, 33rd (Punjabi Mahomedan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 137, Naick Atar Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 124, Sepoy Búta Singh, 34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 133, Sepoy Gyán Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 136, Sepoy Gajjan Singh, 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 116, Sepoy Changa Singh, 37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 278, Sepoy (Musician) Budhu, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 52, Sepoy Hazári, 38th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1707, Naick Nizám Dín, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2615, Sepoy Nihál Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2846, Assistant Bugle-Major Daniel Francis, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2150, Rifleman Ranbír Gharti, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 2186, Rifleman Kulbír Thápa, 1st Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment.

No. 1998, Sepoy Dúrjan (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 2267, Sepoy Rám Singh (The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry.

No. 4081, Naick Bhág Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3463, Lance-Naick Búr Singh, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3252, Lance-Naick Kalyán Singh, and (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3239, Sepoy Nawáb Khan, and (or Hill) Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 835, Lance-Naick Pála Singh, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 860, Sepoy Rahím-dád, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3708, Sepoy Bog Singh, 4th Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3946, Naick Kadir Baksh, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 3909, Sepoy Fazl, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 3667, Naick Darsan, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 334, Naick Mihr Singh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 74, Bugler Híra Singh, 4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 185, Sepoy Isar Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 221, Sepoy Bhága, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 1346, Sepoy Kanhaiya, 6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good Conduct," without gratuity.*

No. 625, Sowar Yúsuf Khan, 3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1829, Sowar Ghafúrullah, 5th Regiment of Punjab Cavalry.

No. 2273, Naick Núr Khan, 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 2443, Naick Hari Singh, 45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

No. 1363, Naick Sharíf Khan, 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry.

No. 3939, Naick Wáris Khan, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 218, Sepoy Teja Singh, 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry.

No. 417.—The undermentioned Native non-commissioned officer of the Madras Command is granted the meritorious service medal with annuity for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

*Medal inscribed "For Meritorious Service," with annuity.*

No. 1133, Color-Havildar Muhammad Nizám-ud-din, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, *vice* Pensioned Color-Havildar Manuel, deceased,—6th October 1898.

No. 418.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Native Army of the Bombay Command are granted medals for long service and good-conduct, with and without gratuity, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 115, India Army Circulars, 1888, and article 334, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II :

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.*

No. 601, Sowar Shaikh Nasir-ud-din, 4th Bombay Cavalry.

No. 225, Sowar Rám Singh, Aden Troop.

No. 665, Sapper Lingu Gangarám, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 693, Sapper Krishná Wálké, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 1134, Private Shaikh Ali Bakhsh, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 1153, Private Bábli Sáwant, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2605, Private Bháu Kinklé, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2607, Private Sambhu Sakpál, 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 270, Bugler Shaikh Amin, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 642, Private Jagannáth Singh, 3rd Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2241, Private Prem Bachchu, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2254, Private Itnákh Mhádnák, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2382, Private Malhárij Bedar, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2641, Private Bába Agré, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 949, Fifer Joaquim Antone De Say, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 958, Fifer Enkernacio Peris, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1785, Drum-Major Esnák Mynák, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1877, Private Lakshman-ráo Vicharé, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2495, Private Siunák Gunnák, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2595, Private Miguel Francis, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1898, Private Francis Antone, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 2444, Private Kushnaji Kadam, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 289, Private Sonnák Bhágnák, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2357, Private Amichand, 12th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1012, Naick Jaichand Purushotam, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1043, Private Sakháram Khedekar, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2633, Private Alis Mápsekar, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2912, Private Bhikmehtar, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1572, Private Ratná Mengá, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1573, Private Bábjí Sáwant, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1084, Lance-Havildar Dádá Sáwant, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 943, Lance-Naick Raghoji Kadam, 17th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1000, Private Gondnák Bhágnák, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1086, Fife-Major Benjamin Paulo, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1348, Drummer Duming Lobo, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1420, Private Jairám Parab, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1954, Naick Sayyad Wazir, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1932, Fifer Domingo J. Mendoza, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 1026, Lance-Naick Satwá Bedar, 22nd Bombay Infantry.

No. 420, Private Gulzár Khan, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 448, Private Rahím Bakhsh, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2478, Private Mangal Pási, 25th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 706, Private Lakhnák Gondnák, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 735, Private Rám Charan, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

No. 2999, Naick Karamdín, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2991, Private Hayát Khan, 29th Bombay Infantry.

No. 310, Lance-Naick Háji Khán, 30th Bombay Infantry.

*Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," without gratuity.*

No. 692, Sapper Ráoji Ghág, Bombay Sappers and Miners.

No. 2148, Private Jijába Sáwant, 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers).

No. 2907, Private Pándú Guru, 4th Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 2198, Private Bábjí Chavhán, 5th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 971, Private Shiu-datt Singh, 7th Bombay Infantry.

No. 533, Naick Kálu Khan, 8th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2604, Naick Kesu Chavhán, 9th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1015, Private Pándu Kumbhár, 10th Bombay (Light) Infantry.

No. 1328, Private Sakhárám Bágwé, 13th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2660, Private Murárráo Sinde, 14th Bombay Infantry.

No. 2235, Private Tuknák Bhornák, 16th Bombay Infantry.

No. 980, Private Dháku Naik, 19th Bombay Infantry.

No. 1492, Private Itnák Bhágnák, 20th Bombay Infantry.

No. 554, Lance-Naick Anná Gujar, 21st Bombay Infantry.

No. 861, Private Jagannáth Awasthi, 23rd Bombay Infantry (Rifles).

No. 783, Private Ganpati Bhudania, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers).

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 419.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain John Fitzgerald Regan to be Major, *vice* Villa, transferred to the supernumerary list.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### APPOINTMENTS.

No. 420.—Lieutenants G. F. F. Osborne, R.E., and W. E. Barron, R.E., are appointed Assistant Engineers, 2nd grade, supernumerary, Military Works Department, with effect from the 17th March.

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 421.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant P. G. Grant, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	2nd February 1899.
Lieutenant E. G. Henderson, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	16th February 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 14th April, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 8th and the 14th April 1899:

Corps.	Rank and names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
No. 8 Mountain Battery, Royal Artillery.	Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Shares.	31st March 1899.	In Rungeet near Singla.	...	...
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots.	Lieutenant C. C. Gordon	31st March 1899.	Poona	...	...

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 25th March and the 14th April 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claim will be received.
Archibald John Scriven Taylor.	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 4th Punjab Cavalry.	6th October 1896.	No will found	Rs. a. p. 41 2 0	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 8th April, 1899.*

No. 143.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has entered into a Contract with the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company for the construction and working of a narrow gauge railway from Kalka to Simla.

No. 144.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, during the absence of Mr. W. E. Curry, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 145.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 9 Railway, dated the 9th February 1899, confirmed the sanction accorded to the construction by, and at cost of, the Bikaner Durbar of the third section of the Bikaner-Bhatinda Railway, from Lunkaransar to Suratgarh, a distance of 63 miles.

No. 146.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated the 19th June 1897, it is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has, in Despatch No. 7 Railway, dated the 2nd February 1899, accorded sanction to the project for the construction of an independent broad gauge line of Railway from Hyderabad to Rahuki, in connection with the conversion of the whole of the existing Hyderabad-Shadipalli Railway to the metre gauge, and its extension on the metre gauge to the Jodhpur frontier. Also to the estimates of the cost of constructing and converting the British portion of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway as noted below :

- (i) Estimate for new broad gauge line from Hyderabad to Rahuki, 6.25 miles in length, amounting to Rs. 4,52,247.
- (ii) Revised estimate for the conversion of the existing 5' 6" line between Hyderabad and Shadipalli to metre gauge, 55.08 miles in length, amounting to Rs. 6,33,236.
- (iii) Revised estimate for the British Section from Shadipalli to the Jodhpur frontier, a distance of about 71 miles, amounting to Rs. 27,03,956.

*The 10th April, 1899.*

No. 147.—Mr. S. C. Hill, Officiating Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department, will have charge of that portion of the Public Works Department which is in Calcutta, during the absence of the Government of India at Simla.

No. 148.—Mr. L. C. D. Bean, District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. C. E. Vining, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 149.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 506, dated the 9th November 1898, Mr. C. J. Keene, Officiating Deputy Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is temporarily promoted to Class I, Grade 3, of that Establishment, until further orders.

*The 12th April, 1899.*

No. 150.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased, under Clause (1) of that section, to declare that the Oudh and Rohilkhand (State) Railway shall be liable to pay in aid of the funds of the Lucknow Municipality—

- (a) a water rate under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Water Works Act (I of 1891), in respect of the houses, buildings and lands occupied by the railway, and
  - (b) a wheel tax under the provisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipalities Act (XV of 1883), in respect of the *thelas*, or hand carts, plying for hire ;
- within the limits of the said Municipality.

The liability imposed by this Notification in respect to (a) shall be deemed to have arisen from the 1st January 1897.



*The 13th April, 1899.*

No. 151.—Major E. A. Waller, R.E., Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General and Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department during the absence of Mr. R. N. Burn, on privilege leave.

No. 153.—Mr. W. J. Chamberlain, in Class I, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 485 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 7th February 1899.

*The 14th April, 1899.*

No. 154.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in Despatch No. 17 Railway, dated the 2nd March 1899, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 2,38,723 of the cost of constructing an extension of the South Indian Railway from the seaport terminus at Nagapatam along the coast northward to the seaport of Nagore, a distance of 4.67 miles.

No. 155.—Mr. C. T. R. Scovell, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

No. 156.—Captain P. Ashworth, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on relief of his duties on the Bezwada-Madras Railway, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, until further orders.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 13th April, 1899.*

No. 152.—Mr. R. E. Sherard, Sub-Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Burma.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 16.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART II.—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

PART III.—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

PART IV.—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

PART VI.—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 16.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 20th April, 1899.*

No. 10.—Mr. J. G. Morison, Barrister-at-Law, substantive *pro tempore* Personal Assistant to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st April, 1898.

J. M. MACPHERSON,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Simla, the 17th April, 1899.*

No. 279.—The services of Mr. L. T. Harris, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

*The 18th April, 1899.*

No. 291.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, a Divisional Commissioner in Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 17th March 1899.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 17th April, 1899.*

No. 638.—The services of Major R. J. Windle, M.B., R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

*The 18th April, 1899.*

No. 646.—Captain J. C. Lamont, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India for eight months under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 647.—Captain H. G. Melville, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Anatomy, Lahore Medical College, during the absence on furlough of Captain J. C. Lamont, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

*The 20th April, 1899.*

No. 664.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment on plague duty:

Captain H. A. Merewether, 7th Bengal Cavalry.

Captain A. Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkhas.

Captain H. L. Stanton, 3rd Bengal Infantry.

Captain H. G. Maxwell, 16th Bengal Cavalry.

Lieutenant F. B. Hill, 34th Pioneers.

Lieutenant J. C. M. Wheeler, 28th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant J. McK. T. Hogg, 9th Gurkha Rifles.

Lieutenant G. A. Preston, 40th Pathans.

Lieutenant H. H. Spronle, 1st Bengal Lancers.

Lieutenant W. T. Barry, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

*The 21st April, 1899.*

No. 672.—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel A. Deane, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

#### SANITARY.

*The 18th April, 1899.*

No. 1481.—The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 14th April 1899, is published for general information:

Netherlands declare Calcutta infected plague. Vessels leaving ten days or less before 11th April last will be considered suspected.

#### SANITARY.

##### Plague.

*The 21st April, 1899.*

No. 1494.—The following notices of the Board of Trade are published for general information:

(F. and H. 5003.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 27, 1899.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Alexandria, intimating that the plague regulations against arrivals from Tamatave have been removed.

(F. and H. 5104.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, March 27, 1899.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, a copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Representative at Paris, intimating that the epidemic of plague at Tamatave has disappeared and that clean bills of health are now issued to departures from that port.

No. 1495.—The following telegram from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, dated the 17th April 1899, is published for general information:

Telegram, dated London, the 17th April 1899.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,

To—His Excellency the Viceroy.

My telegram\* of 2nd March last. Lorenzo Marques withdraws prohibition against dhows and sailing vessels from India.

\* Published in Home Department Notification No. 852, dated the 3rd March 1899 (*Gazette of India*, dated the 4th March 1899, Part I).

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 17th April, 1899.*

No. 589.—The Hon'ble the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has, in supersession of the arrangement announced in the Notification of this Department, No. 446, dated the 24th March 1899, appointed Mr. E. P. Chapman, Indian Civil Service, to be Registrar on the Appellate

Side of the Court, with effect from the 9th March 1899, the date of the appointment of Mr. T. W. Richardson, Indian Civil Service, to be a District and Sessions Judge.

*The 21st April, 1899.*

No. 609.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Officiating Cantonment Magistrates:

Captain M. Stevens, 13th Bengal Infantry.

Captain N. T. Parker, 6th Bengal Infantry,  
Lieutenant F. S. Walker, 22nd Bombay  
Infantry.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 20th April, 1899.*

No. 140.—The Reverend Cecil George Stokoe has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### LAND-SURVEYS.

*Simla, the 19th April, 1899.*

No. 835.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified

period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Brevet-Major W. J. Bythell, R.E., Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, for seven months. Pension service,—17th year commenced 25th July 1898.

#### METEOROLOGY.

*The 20th April, 1899.*

No. 1236—17-4.—Mr. R. L. Jones, Professor of Physics, Presidency College, Madras, is appointed Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras and Deputy Director of the Madras Observatory, with effect from the forenoon of 1st April 1899.

#### FORESTS.

*The 20th April, 1899.*

No. 378-F.—Privilege leave for two months and seventeen days is granted, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, to Mr. A. F. Graddon, Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th April 1899.

T. W. HOLDERNESS,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 1st April, 1899.*

No. 841 (a)-I.-B.—Whereas the Governor-General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Cantonment of Sutna within the limits of the Central India Agency:

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in modification of the notification of the Government of India in

No. 4370-I., dated the 28th November 1892.

the Foreign Department cited in the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the said local area the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898):

Provided that all references to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 in the said notification shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), and that the latter Code, as now applied, shall be subject to the provisions of the said notification so construed.

No. 841 (b)-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Indore and Gwahar Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Sehore, Sirdar, Sutna and Agar, and that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road between Manpur and Jasini Chowki which passes through the Bhopawar Agency, the following portions of the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), in the modified form set forth in the first schedule annexed hereto.

2. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department specified in the second schedule, annexed hereto, are hereby superseded to the extent set forth in the third column thereof.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*The Police Act, 1861, as modified and applied.*

Whereas it is expedient to re-organize the police and to make it a more efficient instrument for the prevention and detection of crime; It is enacted as follows:

1. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the meaning assigned to them unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, that is to say:

Interpretation-clause.

The words "general police-district" shall embrace the local areas comprising the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and that portion of the Agra and Bombay Road between Manpur and Bijasini Chowki which passes through the Bhopawar Agency.

The words "Magistrate of the district" shall mean, as regards the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch and Nowgong, the Cantonment Magistrates, and, as regards the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and the Agra and Bombay Road, the officer or respective officers exercising within the said local areas respectively the powers of a District Magistrate as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898:

The word "Magistrate" shall include all persons within the general police-district exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate:

The word "police" shall include all persons appointed under this Act:

The words "District Superintendent" and "District Superintendent of Police" shall include any Assistant District Superintendent or other person appointed by the general or special order of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India to perform all or any of the duties of a District Superintendent of Police under this Act:

The word "property" shall include any moveable property, money or valuable security:

Words importing the singular number shall include the plural number, and words importing the plural number shall include the singular number:

Words importing the masculine gender shall include females:

The word "person" shall include a company or corporation:

The word "month" shall mean a calendar month:

The provisions of this Act relating to cattle shall apply also to elephants, camels, horses, asses, mules, sheep, goats and swine.

3. The superintendence of the police throughout the general police-district shall vest in, and, subject to the general control of the Governor-General in Council, be exercised by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, and, except as authorized under the provisions of this Act, no person, officer or Court shall be empowered by the Agent to the Governor-General to appoint, supersede or control any police functionary.

4. The administration of the police throughout the general police-district shall be vested in the person for the time being holding the office of Inspector-General of Police, etc. Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, to be styled the Inspector-General of Police, and, under the general control and direction of the Magistrate of the district, in a District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police.

7. The appointment of all police-officers other than those mentioned in section 4 of this Act shall, under such rules as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India shall from time to time sanction, rest with the Inspector-General and the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police—

who may, under such rules as aforesaid, at any time dismiss, suspend or reduce any police-officer whom they shall think remiss or negligent in the discharge of his duty, or unfit for the same,

or may award any one or more of the following punishments to any police-officer who shall discharge his duty in a careless or negligent manner, or who by any act of his own shall render himself unfit for the discharge thereof, namely:

- (a) fine to any amount not exceeding one month's pay;
- (b) confinement to quarters for a term not exceeding fifteen days, with or without punishment drill, extra guard, fatigue or other duty;
- (c) deprivation of good-conduct pay;
- (d) removal from any office of distinction or special emolument.



8. Every police-officer so appointed shall receive on his appointment a certificate in the form annexed to this Act, under the signature of the Inspector-General or such other officer as the Inspector-General may appoint, by virtue of which the person holding such certificate shall be vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a police-officer.

Such certificate shall cease to have effect whenever the person named in it ceases for any reason to be a police-officer, and, on his ceasing to be such an officer, shall be forthwith surrendered by him to any officer empowered to receive the same.

A police-officer shall not, by reason of being suspended from office, cease to be a police-officer. During the term of such suspension the powers, functions and privileges vested in him as a police-officer shall be in abeyance, but he shall continue, subject to the same responsibilities, discipline and penalties and to the same authorities, as if he had not been suspended.

9. No police-officer shall be at liberty to withdraw himself from the duties of his office unless expressly allowed to do so by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent or, without the leave of the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, to resign his office, unless he shall have given to his superior officer notice, in writing, for a period of not less than two months of his intention to resign.

10. No police-officer shall engage in any employment or office whatever other than his duties under his Act, unless permitted to do so by the Inspector-General.

\* \* \* \* \*

12. The Inspector-General of Police may, from time to time, subject to the approval of the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, frame such orders and rules as he shall deem expedient relative to the organization, classification and distribution of the police force, the places at which the members of the force shall reside and the particular services to be performed by them; their inspection, the description of arms, accoutrements and other necessities to be furnished to them; the collecting and communicating by them of intelligence and information; and all such other orders and rules relative to the police force as the Inspector-General shall, from time to time, deem expedient for preventing abuse or neglect of duty, and for rendering such force efficient in the discharge of its duties.

13. It shall be lawful for the Inspector-General of Police or for the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, subject to the general direction of the Magistrate of the district, on the application of any person showing the necessity thereof to depute any additional number of police-officers to keep the peace at any place within the general police-district and for such time as shall be deemed proper. Such force shall be exclusively under the orders of the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, and shall be at the charge of the person making the application:

Provided that it shall be lawful for the person on whose application such deputation shall have been made, on giving one month's notice in writing to the Inspector-General or to the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent, to require that the police-officers so deputed shall be withdrawn; and such person shall be relieved from the charge of such additional force from the expiration of such notice.

\* \* \* \* \*

16. (1) All moneys payable under section 13 shall be recoverable by the Magistrate of the district in the manner provided by sections 386 and 387 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, for the recovery of fines, or by suit in any competent Court.

(2) All moneys paid or recovered under section 13 shall be credited to a fund to be called "The General Police Fund" and shall be applied to the maintenance of the police force under such orders as the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India shall pass.

17. When it shall appear that any unlawful assembly or riot or disturbance of the peace has taken place, or may be reasonably apprehended, and that the police force ordinarily employed for preserving the peace is not sufficient for its preservation and for the protection of the inhabitants and the security of property in any part of the general police-district, it shall be lawful for any police-officer, not below the rank of Inspector, to apply to the nearest Magistrate to appoint so many of the residents therein as such police-officer may require to act as special police-officers for such time and within such limits as he shall deem necessary; and the Magistrate, to whom such application is made, shall, unless he sees cause to the contrary, comply with the application.

18. Every special police-officer so appointed shall have the same powers, privileges and protection, and shall be liable to perform the same duties, and shall be amenable to the same penalties, and be subordinate to the same authorities, as the ordinary officers of police.

19. If any person being appointed a special police-officer as aforesaid shall, without sufficient excuse, neglect or refuse to serve as such, or to obey such lawful order or direction as may be given to him for the performance of his duties, he shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees for every such neglect, refusal or disobedience.

Refusal to serve as special police-officers.

22. Every police-officer shall, for all purposes in this Act contained, be considered to be always on duty, and may at any time be employed as a police-officer in any part of the general police-district, as the Inspector-General of Police may direct.

Police-officers always on duty and may be employed in any part of certain areas.

23. It shall be the duty of every police-officer promptly to obey and execute all orders and warrants lawfully issued to him by any competent authority; to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace; to prevent the commission of offences and public nuisances; to detect and bring offenders to justice; and to apprehend all persons whom he is legally authorized to apprehend, and for whose apprehension sufficient ground exists; and it shall be lawful for every police-officer for any of the purposes mentioned in this section without a warrant, to enter and inspect any drinking-shop, gaming-house or other place of resort of loose and disorderly characters.

Duties of police-officers.

24. It shall be lawful for any police-officer to lay any information before a Magistrate, and to apply for a summons, warrant, search-warrant or such other legal process as may by law issue against any person committing an offence.

Police-officers may lay information, etc.

25. It shall be the duty of every police-officer to take charge of all unclaimed property, and to furnish an inventory thereof to the Magistrate of the district.

Police-officer to take charge of unclaimed property, and be subject to Magistrate's orders as to disposal.

Police-officers shall be guided, as to the disposal of such property, by such orders as they shall receive from the Magistrate of the district.

26. (1) The Magistrate of the district may detain the property and issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which it consists, and requiring any person who has any claim thereto to appear and establish his right to the same within six months from the date of such proclamation.

Magistrate may detain property and issue proclamation.

(2) The provisions of section 523 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, shall be applicable to property referred to in this section

27. (1) If no person shall within the period allowed claim such property, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, it may, if not already sold under sub-section (2) of the last preceding section, be sold under the orders of the Magistrate of the district.

Confiscation of property if no claimant appears.

(2) The sale proceeds of property sold under the preceding sub-section and the proceeds of property sold under section 26, to which no claim has been established, shall be at the disposal of Government.

28. Every person having ceased to be a police-officer under this Act, who shall not forthwith deliver up his certificate and the clothing, accoutrements, appointments and other necessities which shall have been supplied to him for the execution of his duty, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding two hundred rupees or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding six months or to both.

Persons refusing to deliver up certificate, etc., on ceasing to be police-officers.

29. Every police-officer who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority,

Penalties for neglect of duty, etc.

or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice for the period of two months, or who, being absent on leave, shall fail, without reasonable cause, to report himself for duty on the expiration of such leave,

or who shall engage without authority in any employment other than his police duty,

or who shall be guilty of cowardice,

or who shall offer any unwarrantable personal violence to any person in his custody,

shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding three months' pay, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labour, for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

30. (1) The District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police may, as occasion requires, direct the conduct of all assemblies and processions on the public roads, or in the public streets or thoroughfares, and prescribe the routes by which, and the times at which, such processions may pass.

Regulation of public assemblies and processions, and of music in the streets.

(2) He may also, on being satisfied that it is intended by any person or class of persons to convene or collect an assembly in any such road, street or thoroughfare, or to form a procession which would, in the judgment of the Magistrate of the district or of the sub-division of a district, if uncontrolled, be likely to cause a breach of the peace, require by general or special notice that the persons convening or collecting such assembly or directing or promoting such procession shall apply for a license.

(3) On such application being made, he may issue a license specifying the names of the licensees and defining the conditions on which alone such assembly or such procession is to be permitted to take place, and otherwise giving effect to this section, provided that no fee shall be charged on the application for, or grant of, any such license.

(4) He may also regulate the extent to which music may be used in the streets on the occasion of festivals and ceremonies.

30-A. (1) Any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Assistant District Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Police or any police-officer in charge of a station may stop any procession which violates the conditions of a license granted under the last foregoing section, and may order it or any assembly which violates any such conditions as aforesaid to disperse.

(2) Any procession or assembly, which neglects or refuses to obey any order given under the last preceding sub-section, shall be deemed to be an unlawful assembly.

31. It shall be the duty of the police to keep order on the public roads, and in the public streets, thoroughfares, ghâts and landing-places, and at all other places of public resort, and to prevent obstructions on the occasions of assemblies and processions on the public roads and in the public streets, or in the neighbourhood of places of worship during the time of public worship, and in any case when any road, street, thoroughfare, ghât or landing-place may be thronged or may be liable to be obstructed.

32. Every person opposing or not obeying the orders issued under the last three preceding sections, or violating the conditions of any license granted by the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police for the use of music, or for the conduct of assemblies and processions, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees.

33. Nothing in the last four preceding sections shall be deemed to interfere with the general control of the Magistrate of the district over the matters referred to therein.

34. Any person who, on any road or in any open place or street or thoroughfare within the general police-district, commits any of the following offences to the obstruction, inconvenience, annoyance, risk, danger or damage of the residents or passengers, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty rupees or to imprisonment not exceeding eight days; and it shall be lawful for any police-officer to take into custody, without a warrant, any person who within his view commits any of such offences, namely:

1st.—Any person who slaughters any cattle or cleans any carcass; any person who rides or drives any cattle recklessly or furiously, or trains or breaks any horse or other cattle.

Cruelty to animals.

2nd.—Any person who wantonly or cruelly beats, abuses or tortures any animal.

3rd.—Any person who keeps any cattle or conveyance of any kind standing longer than is required for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers, or who leaves any conveyance in such a manner as to cause inconvenience or danger to the public.

Exposing goods for sale.

4th.—Any person who exposes any goods for sale.

5th.—Any person who throws or lays down any dirt, filth, rubbish or any stones or building materials; or who constructs any cow-shed, stable or the like; or causes any offensive matter to run from any house, factory, dung-heap or the like.

Being found drunk or riotous.

6th.—Any person who is found drunk or riotous or who is incapable of taking care of himself.

7th.—Any person who wilfully and indecently exposes his person, or any offensive deformity or disease, or commits nuisance by easing himself, or by bathing or washing in any tank or reservoir not being a place set apart for that purpose.

Indecent exposure of person.

Neglect to protect dangerous places.

8th.—Any person who neglects to fence in or duly to protect any well, tank or other dangerous place or structure.

35. Every charge against a police-officer above the rank of a constable under this Act shall be enquired into and determined only by a Magistrate of the first class.

Jurisdiction.

36. Nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to prevent any person from being prosecuted under any other Regulation or Act for any offence made punishable by this Act or from being liable, under any other Regulation or Act, to any other or higher penalty or punishment than is provided for such offence by this Act:

Power to prosecute under other law not affected.

Provided that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

37. The provisions of sections 64 to 70, both inclusive, of the Indian Penal Code, and of sections 386 to 389, both inclusive, of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with respect to fines, shall apply to penalties and fines imposed under this Act on conviction before a Magistrate:

Recovery of penalties and fines imposed by Magistrates.

Provided that, notwithstanding anything contained in section 65 of the first-mentioned Code, any person sentenced to fine under section 34 of this Act may be imprisoned in default of payment of such fine for any period not exceeding eight days.

\* \* \* \* \*

41. All sums paid for the service of process by police-officers, and all rewards, forfeitures and penalties, or shares of rewards, forfeitures and penalties, which by law are payable to informers, shall, when the information is laid by a police-officer, be paid into the General Police Fund.

Rewards to police and informers payable to General Police Fund.

42. Notice in writing of all actions and prosecutions against any person, which may be lawfully brought for anything done or intended to be done under the provisions of this Act or under the general police powers hereby given, and of the cause thereof, shall be given to the defendant, or to the District Superintendent or Assistant District Superintendent of Police, one month at least before the commencement of the action.

Notice of actions and prosecutions and tender of amends.

No plaintiff shall recover in any such action if tender of sufficient amends shall have been made before such action brought, or if a sufficient sum of money shall have been paid into Court after such action brought, by or on behalf of the defendant, and, though a decree shall be given for the plaintiff in any such action, such plaintiff shall not have costs against the defendant, unless the Judge before whom the trial is held shall certify his approbation of the action:

Provided always that no action shall in any case lie where such officers shall have been prosecuted criminally for the same act.

43. When any action or prosecution shall be brought or any proceedings held against any police-officer for any act done by him in such capacity, it shall be lawful for him to plead that such act was done by him under the authority of a warrant issued by a Magistrate.

Plea that act was done under warrant.

Such plea shall be proved by the production of the warrant directing the act, and purporting to be signed by such Magistrate, and the defendant shall thereupon be entitled to a decree in his favour, notwithstanding any defect of jurisdiction in such Magistrate. No proof of the signature of such Magistrate shall be necessary, unless the Court shall see reason to doubt its being genuine:

Provided always that any remedy, which the party may have against the authority issuing such warrant, shall not be affected by anything contained in this section.

44. It shall be the duty of every officer in charge of a police-station to keep a general diary in such form as shall, from time to time, be prescribed by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India,

Certain police-officers to keep diaries.

and to record therein all complaints and charges preferred, the names of all persons arrested, the names of the complainants, the offences charged against them, the weapons or property that shall have been taken from their possession or otherwise, and the names of the witnesses who shall have been examined.

The Magistrate of the district shall be at liberty to call for and inspect such diary.

45. The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may direct the submission of such returns by the Inspector-General and other police-officers, as to him shall seem proper and may prescribe the form in which such returns shall be made.

Agent to the Governor-General may prescribe form of returns.



46. (2) The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India may, from time to time, by notification in the Central India Agency Orders, make rules consistent with this Act—  
Powers of Agent to the Governor-General to make rules.

(a) to regulate the procedure to be followed by Magistrates and police-officers in the discharge of any duty imposed upon them by or under this Act, and,

(b) generally, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this Act may, from time to time, be amended, added to or cancelled by the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.

### FORM.

(See section 8.)

A. B. has been appointed a member of the police force under the Police Act, 1861, as applied to the Indore and Gwalior Residencies, the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, the Cantonments of Mhow, Neemuch, Sehore, Sirdarpur, Sutna and Agar, and part of the Agra and Bombay Road, for the purposes of the said Act, and is vested with the powers, functions and privileges of a police-officer.

### THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

Number and date.	Part superseded.	REMARKS.
No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April 1890.	Paragraph 1, clause (5)	Makes certain modifications in section 12 of Act XIII of 1889 as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow.
No. 1376-I., dated the 25th April 1890.	Paragraph 1, clause (5)	Ditto as regards the Cantonment of Neemuch.
No. 5022-I., dated the 24th December 1891.	So much of Part I as refers to Act XX of 1856 or Act V of 1861 and the whole of Part IV.	Part I applies Act XX of 1856 to the Cantonment and Civil Lines of Nowgong, and section 34 of Act V of 1861 to the Cantonments of Nowgong, Mhow and Neemuch and the Civil Lines of Nowgong. Part IV vests the administration of the police in the Cantonment Magistrate controlled by the Officer Commanding the Cantonment.
No. 5024-I., dated the 24th December 1891.	Paragraph 1, clause (7)	Makes certain modifications in section 12 of Act XIII of 1889 as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong.

W. J. CUNNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 18th April, 1899.*

No. 560-G.—Mr. A. Warden, Adjutant of the Okhamandal Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Okhamandal District, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Harrison, or until further orders.

*The 19th April, 1899.*

No. 573-G.—Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th April, 1899.

*The 20th April, 1899.*

No. 578-G.—Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal of the Government College at Ajmere and Inspector of Schools in Ajmere-Merwara, is granted furlough for two years, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

*The 21st April, 1899.*

No. 587-G.—With reference to notification No. 499-G., dated the 3rd April, 1899, and consequent on the death of Mr. C. E. Biddulph, a Special Assistant Commissioner, the following changes are ordered in the constitution of the Berar Commission, with effect from the 7th March, 1899:

The appointment of Special Assistant Commissioner is abolished; the number of



Deputy Commissioners of the 1st class is increased to two; the number of Deputy Commissioners of the 2nd class is decreased to two; and the number of Assistant Commissioners of the 2nd class is increased to five.

The following substantive promotions are made from the above date:

Major W. Hastings, Indian Staff Corps, a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class.

Munshi Aziz-ud-din, an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd class.

**No. 589-G.**—Mr. L. T. Harris of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, is appointed to officiate as District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 5th April, 1899, *vice* Mr. A. M. Slight, and until further orders.

**No. 1017-I.-A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that—

- (a) when in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, is less than Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by adhesive stamps only, and
- (b) when in any case the fee chargeable under the said Act, as so applied, amounts to or exceeds Rs. 10, such fee shall be denoted by impressed stamps, adhesive stamps being employed only in respect of fractions (if any) of less than Rs. 10.

**No. 1018-I.-A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-I., dated the 7th August, 1883, and in supersession of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2370-I., dated the 24th June, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct as follows:

I.—So much of the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 4650, dated the 10th September, 1889, issued under section 35 of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (VII of 1870), and amended by the Notification of the same Department, No. 4276-S.-R., dated the 23rd September, 1897, as is specified below, shall apply to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, namely,—

- (a) The preamble;
- (b) Clauses (1) to (11), both inclusive:

Provided that—

- (i) the refund authorized by clause (3) shall not be made unless the stamp in question has been purchased from the Resident's Treasury, or from a person duly authorized to sell Court-fee stamps in the said station; and

(ii) in clause (6) "clause (c)" shall be inserted after "section 244;"

(c) Clauses (13) to (19A), both inclusive:

Provided that in clause (15) for the figures "1882" the words and figures "1898 (Act V of 1898)," shall be substituted; and

(d) Clause (35), except the words "in the Presidency of Bombay or by the Sadar Court in Sind."

II.—No Court-fee shall be charged on an application for the repayment of a fine, or of any portion of a fine, the refund of which has been ordered by competent authority.

**No. 1019-I.-A.**—Lala Banarsi Das, an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 7th grade in the Punjab, is appointed temporarily to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Simla, the 18th April, 1899.*

**No. 1679-GI.**—The services of the Hon'ble Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 12th April 1899.

**No. 1685-GI.**—Mr. W. C. S. Hawthorne, Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, with effect from the 1st March 1899, or until further orders.

*The 19th April, 1899.*

**No. 1707-GI.**—Mr. H. C. King, Chief Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 8th May 1899.

Mr. R. Barton, a Superintendent in the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent in that office during the absence on leave of Mr. King, or until further orders.

*The 20th April, 1899.*

**No. 1735-GI.**—Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 15th April 1899.

Mr. R. H. Granger, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General and to hold charge of the Central Provinces and Berar Circle during the absence of Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka on leave, or until further orders.

*The 21st April, 1899.*

No. 1757-Gl.—Mr. C. Goodburn, Deputy Post Master General, Bihar, is granted furlough out of India for one year, with effect from the 5th April 1899, and the following arrangements are made during his absence on leave, or until further orders:

Mr. F. B. O'Shea, Officiating Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, to be placed in charge of the Bihar Circle.

Babu Prafulla Chandra Banerji to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General and to be placed in charge of the Eastern Bengal Circle, with effect from the 28th March 1899.

No. 1760-Gl.—Mr. M. A. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 10th April 1899.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 21st April, 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 422.—The undermentioned Lieutenant of the Indian Medical Service, appointed to the establishment noted below in G. G. O. No. 1024 of 1898, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified:

William Glen Liston (Madras),—15th October 1898.

### CANTONMENTS.

#### TAXATION.

No. 423.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 20, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the tax on buildings imposed in the Murree Cantonment, by the notification of the Punjab Government, No. 1899, dated the 10th October 1896, shall not be levied in respect of the building used as a "Soldiers' Home" at Upper Topa in that cantonment.

### COMMANDS.

#### DISTRICT.

No. 424.—Colonel (Brigadier-General) C. C. Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., Corps of Guides, Commanding Khyber Brigade, to command a first class district in the Punjab Command, with the local rank of Major-General, *vice* Lieutenant-General G. C. Bird, K.C.I.E., C.B., who has vacated. Dated 1st April 1899.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 425.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette*," dated the 28th March 1899, page 2082.

### WAR OFFICE;

*Pall Mall, 28th March, 1899.*

• • • • •  
Staff,— \* \* \* \* \*

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel W. J. Vousden, V.C., Indian Staff Corps, to be a Colonel on the Staff in India, and to have the substantive rank of colonel in the army, *vice* Colonel A. McC. Bruce, Indian Army, who has vacated that appointment. Dated 5th January 1899.

• • • • •

### BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:

H. R. D. Thomas, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 10th February 1899.

• • • • •

### PROMOTIONS.

No. 426.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

##### BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Dated the 19th August 1898.

Edward Bovill, M.D., F.R.C.S., *vice* J. O'Brien, M.D., retired.

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 427.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:

Major Thomas Hutchinson Haughton,—14th March 1899.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### Bengal.

No. 428.—Store-Sergeant Frederick Donlan to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th March 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. T. Davis, retired.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

#### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 429.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Captain FitzWarren Lloyd to be Major, with effect from the 11th September 1898, *vice* Showers, promoted.

**No. 430.—Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—**

Lieutenant Arthur Pascoe Grenfell, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 10th February 1899.

**No. 431.—1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles—**

William Mitchell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, on augmentation.

Lieutenant George Meredyth Young resigns his commission.

**No. 432.—Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant-Colonel and temporary Colonel the Hon'ble Lawrence Hugh Jenkins resigns his commission.

**No. 433.—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—**

Captain George Alfred Tweedy, Lieutenant Ernest Lumley Kelly and Second-Lieutenant Arthur Oliver Johnstone resign their commissions, with effect from the 14th April 1899.

**No. 434.—Bombay Volunteer Rifles—**

Graham Thomas Walters Olver, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Parrott, promoted.

**No. 435.—Sind Volunteer Rifles—**

Second-Lieutenant John Arthur Williams to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sladen, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Behramji Hormusji Jamsetji Rustomji to be Lieutenant, *vice* Wright, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Charles Stephen Anderson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cumming, promoted.

**No. 436.—East Coast Rifle Volunteers—**

Captain Arthur George Romilly to be Major, *vice* Pope, transferred to the Oudh Volunteer Rifles.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.****LEAVE.**

No 12.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Commander H. B. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, till 16th September 1899, pending retirement.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.****NOTIFICATIONS.**

*Simla, the 15th April, 1899.*

No. 157.—The services of Captain W. A. S. Kincaid, R.E., in Class II, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, which were lent to the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Company in Public Works Department Notification No. 324, dated the 20th July 1898, have been lent to the Egyptian Government.

No. 158.—The services of Lieutenant A. Adams, R.E., in Class II, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, which were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, have been lent to the Egyptian Delta Light Railway Company.

No. 159.—Mr. G. V. Martyn, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

No. 160.—Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer for Railways, Burma, with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, until further orders.

No. 162.—Mr. C. Thomson, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Southern Section of the North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of that railway during the absence of Mr. G. H. List on leave, or until further orders.

No. 163.—Mr. G. Humfress, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Section of the North-Western Railway, is transferred in the same capacity to the Southern Section of that railway.

No. 164.—Mr. F. G. Brook-Fox, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Section of the North-Western Railway with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

*The 18th April, 1899.*

No. 167.—The following temporary promotions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch:

Name.	From	To	With effect from
P. C. Mole . . . .	Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification).	Examiner, Class IV (new classification).	4th February 1899.
W. Ogden . . . .	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 3rd Class .	22nd February 1899.
K. Balarama Iyer . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	23rd February 1899.
G. W. V. deRhe Philipe .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	11th March 1899.

No. 168.—The twelve months' leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. E. J. Moore, Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, State Railways, in Public Works Department Notification No. 555, dated the 8th December 1898, has been commuted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to furlough on private affairs for the same period..

*The 19th April, 1899.*

No. 169.—Mr. E. Rose, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways (Provincial Establishment), officiated as Executive Engineer from 1st October 1898 to the afternoon of the 19th January 1899.

No. 170.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 408, dated 8th September 1898, Mr. C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, Railway Branch.

No. 171.—Lieutenant H. A. L. Hepper, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is appointed to officiate as Executive Engineer during the absence of Mr. C. D. D. Wilson on three months' privilege leave.

*The 21st April, 1899.*

No. 172.—The following is published for general information:

No. 349 R. T., dated Simla, the 15th April, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India.*

*Modified rule 110 of Part I.*

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules therewith promulgated for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 345, dated the 14th August 1896, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 15th August 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 640 R. T., dated the 12th August 1896, sanctioning the application of the General Rules read above to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, publishing—in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898—the Government of India resolution No. 84 R. T., dated the

25th January 1898, sanctioning the adoption on the railways worked by the Bengal and North Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand railway administrations of an amended rule No. 110 of the General Rules referred to.

Government of India memorandum No. 411 R. T., dated the 21st April 1898, promulgating the amended rule No. 110 above referred to.

Letter from the Government of Bengal No. 450 R., dated the 18th March 1899.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The Managing Director of the Bengal Provincial Railway Company has applied that the amended rule No. 110 of Part I of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India which was published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 29th January 1898, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 32, dated the 28th January 1898, and promulgated with the Government of India memorandum No. 411 R. T., dated the 21st April 1898, may be made applicable to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway in supersession of the corresponding rule No. 110 which was promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896.

**RESOLUTION.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, under section 47, sub sections (3) and (1), of the Indian Railways Act, (IX) of 1890, the application to the Tarakeshwar-Magra Steam Tramway of the amended rule No. 110 of the open line General Rules of 1895 referred to in the foregoing observations.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules as amended—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, for information and guidance.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 15th April, 1899.*

No. 161.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 33, dated the 25th January 1899, expunge the word "Ditto" in column 4, opposite Mr. A. F. Higgins' name.

*The 17th April, 1899.*

No. 165.—Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, Punjab, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1899, under Article 712 (c), Civil Service Regulations.

No. 166.—Mr. W. P. Brodie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with *temporary rank* in the 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 6th April 1899, *vice* Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, retired.

*The 21st April, 1899.*

No. 173.—Public Works Department Notification No. 136, dated 1st April 1899, replacing the services of Major H. G. C. Swayne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 17. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, APRIL 29, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

**PART VI.**—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations:—

*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 17.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 27th April, 1899.*

**No. 488-M.**—Notice is hereby given that HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL will hold a Levée at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 P.M. on Wednesday, the 24th May 1899.

All Civil and Military Officers and the Native Officers of the Infantry Escort are invited to attend.

The following regulations are to be observed at His Excellency's Levée:

I.—Gentlemen who propose to attend His Excellency's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names *clearly written* thereon—, one to be left with the Aide-de-Camp in waiting in the Corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Military Secretary, who will announce the name to His Excellency.

II.—Gentlemen who have not already been presented at the Court of St. James or at the Viceregal Court should send in their names and addresses through the Gentlemen who propose to present them to the Military Secretary's

Office not later than Monday, the 15th May 1899, in order that the names may be submitted to His Excellency, when, if they are approved, Presentation cards will be forwarded.

III.—Gentlemen presenting others must themselves attend the Levée.

IV.—Gentlemen wearing Uniform will appear in Levée Dress. Gentlemen not entitled to wear Uniform will appear in Evening Dress.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Col.,*

*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*

#### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 27th April, 1899.*

No. 11.—With reference to Notifications No. 2, dated the 5th January last, and No. 3, dated the 11th idem, Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, I.C.S., and Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., held the office of Secretary and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department,

respectively, substantively *pro tempore*, from the 22nd March to the 3rd April, 1899, both days inclusive.

No. 12.—The services of Mr. A. Williams, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the 5th instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

*Secretary to the Government of India*

#### HOME DEPARTMENT.

##### • NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 28th April, 1899.*

No. 821.—In accordance with the provisions of section 18, sub-section (1), of the Indian Explosives Act, 1884 (IV of 1884), and with the directions contained in the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1964, dated the 2nd September, 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to publish, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, the following draft of certain rules which it is proposed to substitute for Rules 10 and 11 of the rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 1393, dated the 8th July 1897.

The draft will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st July, 1899.

##### *Draft Rules.*

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at one of the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden and (in the case of crackers only) Negapatam. But a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the Port of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyook-Phyoo, Tavoy or Mergui, as the case may be, may be granted by the Magistrate of the district in which such port is situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in Form A in the schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (fire-work) class, the license to import the same may be granted, at the Port of Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, by the Commissioner of Police, and at the Port of Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, Aden or Negapalam, by the District Magistrate.

No. 836.—The Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, will be celebrated in India on Wednesday, the 24th May 1899.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 24th April, 1899.*

No. 301.—The services of Mr. J. B. Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

*The 25th April, 1899.*

No. 304.—The services of the Honourable Mr. H. H. Risley, C.I.E., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 12th April 1899.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 305.—The services of Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 26th April, 1899.*

No. 692.—Home Department Notification No. 612, dated the 14th April 1899, replacing the services of Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry, at the disposal of the Military Department, is hereby cancelled.

No. 695.—The services of Lieutenant H. R. Hopwood, 1st Bombay Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 698.—The services of Captain C. E. Wood, 17th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 704.—The services of Lieutenant K. E. Nangle, 3rd Regiment of Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 705.—The services of Captain W. H. Wooldridge, 24th Bombay Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

No. 708.—Lieutenant H. S. Strong, 8th Bombay Infantry, was employed under the Government of Bombay on plague duty from the 15th May 1898 to the 6th March 1899. His services were replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th March 1899.

#### SANITARY.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 1555.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895 (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following rule shall be substituted for Rule 6 (1) of the rules pub-

lished with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 262, dated the 5th October 1896:

6. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats (to be placed under davits), at least two of which shall be lifeboats, according to the following scale:

1						2	3
Gross tonnage of ship.						Minimum number of boats to be placed under davits.	Total minimum cubic contents of boats to be placed under davits $L \times B \times D \times 6$ .
500 and under	600	...	...	...	...	3	600
600	700	...	...	...	...	3	700
700	800	...	...	...	...	4	800
800	900	...	...	...	...	4	900
900	1,000	...	...	...	...	4	1,000
1,000	1,250	...	...	...	...	4	1,200
1,250	1,500	...	...	...	...	6	1,500
1,500	1,750	...	...	...	...	6	1,700
1,750	2,000	...	...	...	...	6	1,800
2,000	2,250	...	...	...	...	6	1,900
2,250	2,500	...	...	...	...	6	2,000
2,500	2,750	...	...	...	...	6	2,050
2,750	3,000	...	...	...	...	6	2,100
3,000	3,250	...	...	...	...	8	2,400
3,250	3,500	...	...	...	...	8	2,500
3,500	3,750	...	...	...	...	8	2,600
3,750	4,000	...	...	...	...	8	2,700
4,000	4,250	...	...	...	...	8	2,800
4,250	4,500	...	...	...	...	8	2,900
4,500	4,750	...	...	...	...	8	2,900
4,750	5,000	...	...	...	...	10	3,300
5,000	5,250	...	...	...	...	10	3,400
5,250	5,500	...	...	...	...	10	3,500
5,500	5,750	...	...	...	...	10	3,600
5,750	6,000	...	...	...	...	10	3,700

**PROVISO.**— Provided that, where in ships already fitted the minimum cubic contents of boats placed under davits are provided, as required by column 3 of the said scale, this rule shall be deemed to have been sufficiently complied with although the actual number of boats so carried falls below the minimum prescribed in column 2 of the said scale.

#### SANITARY.

##### Plague.

*The 25th April, 1899.*

**No. 1524.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Puspagiri, in the hamlet of Kottur, in the Cuddapah taluk of the Cuddapah District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Hyderabad and Mysore States are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Sri Chennakeswaraswami, Santana Malleswaraswami and Sri Vaidyanatheswaraswami festivals:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Cuddapah, Krishnapuram, Gangayapalle and Kamalapuram on the Madras Railway shall be sold from the 1st to the 15th May 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Hyderabad and Mysore States to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the aforesaid festivals.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

**No. 1550.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the

following regulation to be observed by all persons embarking on board vessels at any port in British India, namely :

" 1. No person, without the written or printed permission in this behalf of the Local Government in whose territories the port is situated, under the signature of a Secretary to Government, first obtained, shall take either on his own person, or in any baggage or parcel, or as cargo or otherwise howsoever, or shall send or permit to be taken or sent on his account either on the person of another, or in any baggage or parcel, or as cargo or otherwise howsoever, any plague microbes or cultures on board any vessel in any port in British India.

2. No person, whether he has or has not obtained permission as hereinbefore required, shall take, send or permit to be taken or sent as aforesaid any such microbes or cultures, on any such vessel at any such port unless and until he has—

- (1) given 14 clear days' notice in writing of his intention so to do to the Health Officer of such port, and,
- (2) by a certificate in the form hereinafter contained and signed by such person, and in such other manner as may be required by such officer, satisfied such officer that all such microbes or cultures—
  - (a) are addressed to, and intended for scientific purposes at, some recognized constituted Laboratory or Laboratories specified by such person in his own handwriting, and
  - (b) are secured in a tin or tins—
    - (i) of adequate strength,
    - (ii) hermetically sealed, and
    - (iii) labelled with such distinguishing inscription as will suffice to make immediately manifest the nature of the contents thereof."

#### FORM OF CERTIFICATE REFERRED TO IN RULE 2 (2).

CERTIFIED that the plague microbes (or cultures) which I wish to send to \_\_\_\_\_ by the vessel \_\_\_\_\_ which is timed to sail from the port of \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_ are addressed to the Scientific Laboratory at \_\_\_\_\_ and are intended for scientific purposes at that Laboratory or other recognized scientific Laboratories. Certified also that the microbes (or cultures) are secured in \_\_\_\_\_ tin(s) of adequate strength, hermetically sealed, and labelled.

(Signed)

DATED \_\_\_\_\_,

The \_\_\_\_\_ 1899.

#### JAILS.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 179.—The services of Captain E. E. Waters, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, for employment in the Jail Department.

No. 182.—The services of Captain W. B. Lane, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 656.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to



appoint Mr. J. K. Datten, I.C.S., to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

## POLICE.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 199.—The services of Mr. L. B. Goad, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of Assistant in Rajputana to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 166.—The Reverend T. Scott, an Assistant Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal Establishment, to be a Chaplain of that Church, with effect from the 10th April 1899.

No. 169.—The following extract from a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India is published for general information :

No. 42 (Public-Ecclesiastical),  
dated the 23rd March 1899.

I have to inform Your Excellency in Council that Her Majesty has been pleased to approve the appointment of the Reverend Henry Whitehead, M.A., to be Bishop of the See and Diocese of Madras in succession to the Right Reverend Frederick Gell D.D., who has vacated that See.

2. Her Majesty has also been pleased to approve the appointment of the Reverend George Lefroy to be Bishop of the See and Diocese of Lahore in succession to the Right Reverend Henry James Matthew, D.D., deceased.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 24th April, 1899.*

No. 612-G.—Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan, is granted special leave for six months, with effect from the 9th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

*The 26th April, 1899.*

No. 622-G.—Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, a probationer for the Political Department, is appointed to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, with effect from the 15th April, 1899.

Lieutenant Trevor is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 625-G.—Major G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is posted as Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

No. 626-G.—Mr. A. F. deLaessle, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is

posted as Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 629-G.—The services of Mr. L. B. Goad, Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he was relieved of his duties of Assistant in Rajputana to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.

No. 632-G.—Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 636-G.—Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted special leave for six months, under article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th April, 1899.

*The 27th April, 1899.*

No. 638-G.—Mr. J. B. Wood, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, is appointed to officiate as Under-Secretary to the

Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 24th April, 1899.

No. 648-G.—Captain R. A. E. Bena, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted on return from privilege leave and foreign service as Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 654-G.—Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

No. 656-G.—Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted furlough for eighteen months, under article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 6th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 658-G.—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, with effect from the 4th April, 1899.

[Notification No. 435-G., dated the 21st March, 1899, which granted special leave for six months to Captain Showers, is hereby cancelled.]

No. 659-G.—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted temporarily as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the 3rd April, 1899.

No. 660-G.—Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Southern Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 661-G.—Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

No. 1095-I-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 and section 24, sub-section (2), of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Deputy Commissioner of the Umballa District, in the Punjab, to be a Registrar of Births and Deaths

in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section (2), clause (b), of the said Act for all places situate within the territory of His Highness the Raja of Nahan (Sirmur), and to appoint the Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Punjab, to be the Registrar-General to whom the said Registrar shall send certified copies of entries of births and deaths in the register book kept by him.

No. 1096-I-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 438-L-A., dated the 17th February, 1899:

(1) To Part I the following shall be added, namely:

“Provided that all references to the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1882 in any notifications of the Government of India for the time being in force in the said cantonment shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, (Act V of 1898), and that the latter Code, as now applied, shall be subject to the provisions of such notifications.”

(2) For clause (7) of Part II the following shall be substituted, namely:

“(7) The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1163-L., dated the 23rd March, 1888, and the like Notification No. 2690-L-A., dated the 7th October, 1898, so far as it relates to the Cantonment of Baroda, are hereby cancelled.”

No. 1097-I-A.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1290-L-A., dated the 13th May, 1898, and in exercise of the powers cited therein, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the rule made for all cantonments in British India and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 229 (Judicial), dated the 3rd March, 1899, to the cantonments of Secunderabad, Mhow, Neemuch, Deesa, Nowgong, Baroda and Bhuj, respectively.

No. 1098-I-A.—In continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1291-L-A., dated the 13th May, 1898, and in exercise of the powers cited therein, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply the rule made for all cantonments in British India and published with the notification of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 229 (Judicial), dated the 3rd March, 1899, to the cantonments of Quetta and Loralai, respectively.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 28th April, 1899.

No. 1939-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

(Lakhs of Rupees)

March 1899.

	IN MARCH.		TO END OF MARCH.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1898-99.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1897-98.	Revised, 1898-99.	Final Actual, 1897-98.
[ For the explanation of these heads, see Gazette of India, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497. ]						
<b>Civil Revenue.</b>						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	6.40	6.52	28.45	26.66	28.67	26.45
Opium.	50	35	5.71	5.18	5.08	5.15
Salt	86	86	9.19	8.59	9.05	8.59
Stamps	43	47	4.80	4.81	4.84	4.74
Excise	71	66	5.75	5.48	5.73	5.41
Provincial Rates	58	61	3.96	3.76	3.95	3.74
Customs	48	57	4.77	4.04	4.90	4.74
Assessed Taxes	13	14	1.77	1.75	1.80	1.73
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	9	5	45	44	47	44
Registration	5	5	45	49	45	44
Tributes from Native States	27	24	91	87	94	87
Other Civil Revenue	52	45	3.89	3.77	4.08	4.08
<b>TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS</b>	<b>11.02</b>	<b>10.97</b>	<b>70.00</b>	<b>66.47</b>	<b>70.56</b>	<b>66.47</b>
<b>Civil Expenditure.</b>						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 8	— 8	— 3.81	— 3.76	— 3.80	— 3.76
Opium	— 6	— 5	— 2.37	— 2.39	— 2.35	— 2.35
Famine Relief	—	+ 11	+ 3	— 2.00	— 44	—
Other Civil Expenditure	— 3.78	— 3.61	— 26.13	— 26.22	— 26.75	— 26.75
<b>TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS</b>	<b>— 3.92</b>	<b>— 3.63</b>	<b>— 32.28</b>	<b>— 34.37</b>	<b>— 33.34</b>	<b>— 33.34</b>
<b>Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:</b>						
[ The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions. ]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	— 5	— 1	— 3	— 58	+ 22	—
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 4	+ 53	+ 59	+ 52	+ 52
Military Receipts	+ 4	+ 10	+ 73	+ 78	+ 81	+ 81
Military Issues	— 1.50	— 2.00	— 16.84	— 19.37	— 16.92	— 16.92
Public Works Department—						
<b>Receipts.</b>						
Ordinary Branches	+ 35	+ 37	+ 2.97	+ 3.29	} + 25.50	+ 24.50
State Railways	+ 1.24	+ 1.44	+ 15.10	+ 14.61		
East Indian Railway	+ 47	+ 48	+ 5.50	+ 5.49	+ 3.07	+ 3.07
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 33	+ 22	+ 3.08	+ 2.69	+ 86	+ 86
Telegraph	+ 6	+ 8	+ 72	+ 83		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+ 2.45</b>	<b>+ 2.59</b>	<b>+ 28.27</b>	<b>+ 26.91</b>	<b>+ 30.33</b>	<b>+ 28.44</b>
<b>Issues.</b>						
Ordinary Branches	— 1.15	— 1.16	— 7.39	— 10.47	} — 23.60	— 23.60
State Railways	— 1.30	— 1.44	— 12.60	— 12.08		
East Indian Railway	— 36	— 40	— 2.72	— 2.78	— 39	— 39
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	— 5	—	— 36	— 11	— 82	— 82
Telegraph	— 8	— 8	— 71	— 69		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>— 2.94</b>	<b>— 3.14</b>	<b>— 23.78</b>	<b>— 26.13</b>	<b>— 24.81</b>	<b>— 24.81</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>— 2.04</b>	<b>— 2.42</b>	<b>— 11.12</b>	<b>— 18.00</b>	<b>— 9.85</b>	<b>— 9.85</b>
<b>Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.</b>						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	— 1	— 1	+ 95	+ 2.58	+ 95	+ 95
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 69	— 20	+ 11	— 42	+ 11	—
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 1.05	— 83	— 8.92	— 4.20	— 9.34	—
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 2.30	— 1.55	— 19.00	— 9.49	— 18.57	—
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 15	— 20	+ 1.04	— 46	+ 57	—
<b>TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>— 2.52</b>	<b>— 3.09</b>	<b>— 25.82</b>	<b>— 11.99</b>	<b>— 26.28</b>	<b>— 26.28</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES</b>	<b>+ 2.54</b>	<b>+ 1.83</b>	<b>+ 78</b>	<b>+ 2.11</b>	<b>+ 1.09</b>	<b>+ 1.09</b>
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14.22	14.15	15.98	13.87	15.98	15.98
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16.76	15.98	16.76	15.98	17.07	17.07

## STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

*Customs.**The 22nd April, 1899.*

**No. 1771-S.R.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt goods, the produce of Native States in India, which, after being exhibited at the Paris Exhibition of 1900 are returned to India, and which, if produced or manufactured in British India, might, under the proviso to section 25 of the said Act, be admitted without payment of duty, from the whole of the customs duty, if any, leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894, as amended by III of 1896).

*The 28th April, 1899.*

**No. 1947-S. R.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that hoop steel, galvanised, shall be assessed to duty on importation at one per cent. *ad valorem*.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 24th April, 1899.*

**No. 1813-Gl.**—Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in this Department, is granted an extension of furlough for the period 1st to 7th April 1899.

W. S. MEYER,

*Deputy Secretary to the Government of India.*

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 27th April, 1899.*

**No. 1901-Gl.**—Mr. J. W. Pringle, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 20th April 1899, and the following arrangements are made during the absence on leave of Mr. Pringle, or until further orders:

Mr. J. Bridgnell to officiate as Chief Superintendent, and Mr. W. B. Rostan to officiate as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

**No. 1926-Gl.**—Mr. J. C. E. Branson, Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 8th May 1899.

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Branson, or until further orders.

Mr. M. A. Hydari, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay.

**No. 1930-Gl.**—Mr. R. C. Chapman, Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

Mr. H. G. Tomkins, Assistant Accountant General, Madras, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay.

Mr. W. D. Woollam, Assistant Comptroller General, is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Madras.

**No. 1935-Gl.**—In modification of this Department Notification No. 710-Gl., dated 10th February 1899, Mr. J. C. E. Branson is appointed substantively to Class II of Accountants General, with effect from the 12th December 1898.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 28th April, 1899.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

**No. 437.**—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Woolcombe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Colonel J. M. Babington, vacated. Dated 14th April 1899.

**No. 438.**—Major A. J. W. Allen, East Kent Regiment, Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Ferozepore, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major C. H. I. Hopkins, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16th April 1899.

**No. 439.**—Captain E. H. F. Finch, East Lancashire Regiment, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, 4th Circle, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Head-Quarters, Punjab Command, *vice* Major W. E. Sturges, who has vacated. Dated 20th April 1899.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

**No. 440.**—Colonel J. M. Beamish, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command. Dated 6th February 1899.

## STAFF CORPS.

**No. 441.**—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to



the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

#### Second-Lieutenants—

William Thomas Fetherstonhaugh Thompson.  
Dated 27th March 1899.

Herbert Trevor Raban. Dated 27th March 1899.

Richard Clifford. Dated 28th March 1899.

Athol Bulkley Merriman. Dated 28th March 1899.

James Lushington Morant. Dated 30th March 1899.

**No. 442.**—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenant Seymour Bazett, Royal Sussex Regiment, officiating wing officer, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—28th March 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Bazett will rank as a Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 28th March 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

##### **No. 443.**—6th Regiment of Bengal (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Shib Lal, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 206 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 2nd March 1897.

#### COMMAND.

##### STATIONS.

**No. 444.**—Brevet-Colonel C. R. Macgregor, C.B., D.S.O., 42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be a Colonel on the Staff in the Punjab Command, *vice* Colonel Rennick. Dated 16th April 1899.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 445.**—The following extracts are published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 4th April 1899, pages 2229 and 2230.

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#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list :

Colonel James Hay. Dated 16th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawford Boyd Cooke. Dated 17th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Browne. Dated 19th March 1899.

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#### MEMORANDA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel F. C. Burton, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 11th August 1897.

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#### PROMOTIONS.

**No. 446.**—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

##### *Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

Arthur Lewis Douglas Shewell,—3rd January 1899.

James Arthur Prendergast Manson,—28th January 1899.

Cyril Charlton Alfred Ashburner Hughes,—9th March 1899.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

##### **No. 447.**—1st Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Kot-Dafadar Amir Ali Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Sipahdar Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from 1st March 1899.

##### **No. 448.**—14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Ressaidar Nirmal Singh to be Risaldar, Jemadar Dhara Singh to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Surat Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Hukam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

##### **No. 449.**—10th (Yat) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Ram Lal to be Subadar and Havildar Shiu-chand to be Jemadar, *vice* Mahtab Singh, deceased, with effect from the 28th February 1899.

#### PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

##### **No. 450.**—(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides, Infantry—

Jemadar Sundar to be Subadar and Havildar Bela to be Jemadar, *vice* Hathu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th March 1899.

##### **No. 451.**—4th Regiment of Punjab Infantry—

Jemadar Guranditta to be Subadar and Havildar Kishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sobha Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1899.



## RETIREMENTS.

No. 452.—Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Central Provinces. In charge No. 37, Native Field Hospital, Malakand Force, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 453.—Lieutenant-Colonel Clement Malins, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Madras, 1st Regiment of Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 454.—Major L. T. Young, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, Civil Surgeon, Umballa, has been transferred by the Secretary of State for India to temporary half-pay list, with effect from the 29th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 455.—Lieutenant Piercy Greig, Indian Staff Corps, wing officer, 27th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 15th May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 456.—The undermentioned commissioned officers of the Army and Subordinate Medical Department are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Honorary Major Robert Johnson, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department,—12th March 1899.

Honorary-Lieutenant William Christopher Parfitt, Deputy Assistant Commissary, Ordnance Department,—7th March 1899.

## REWARDS.

## GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 457.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended on 31st March 1899:

Sergeant William Freer,	} Commissariat Transport Department.
Sergeant Richard Chadwick,	
Farrier Quarter Master Sergeant Alfred Beedham,	} Subordinate Veterinary Department.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 458.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Captain Herbert Charles Spry, V.D., is granted the honorary rank of Major.

No. 459.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Ernest Edward Sharpe, supernumerary list, Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles, to be Captain, on augmentation.

No. 460.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Captain Harry William Elphick, Indian Medical Service, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Emerson, resigned.

No. 461.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Major William Robert Bright, 3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 462.—*Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 437 of the 22nd April 1898, sanctioning the combination of the Presidency Volunteer Rifles with the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles into one Corps of three battalions, His Excellency the Governor-General of India is pleased to sanction the appointment of a second-in-command of the Corps thus constituted.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Robert Bright, Commandant, 1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, is appointed to be second-in-command of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles.

No. 463.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Bernard Heaton to be Lieutenant, *vice* Fairweather, promoted.

No. 464.—*Moulmein Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Stuart Pennell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Pritchard, resigned.

No. 465.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifles*—

Arthur Tilton Steele, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Girard, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 466.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Lieutenant George Raymond Pearse to be Captain, *vice* Sprott, resigned.

No. 467.—*3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Alfred Stewart Judge, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 4th April 1899.

## MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 468.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles.*

Lieutenant Percy Albert Raynor.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 28th April, 1899.*

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 15th and the 29th April 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					<i>Rs. a. p.</i>		
Radeliffe Herbert Raymond. (a)	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps (4th Bombay Cavalry).	8th December 1898.	Intestate	1,789 9 7	...	28th June 1899.

(a) Next of kin—

Father.—Colonel Elliot Arthur Raymond.

Address.—Torteval, Shanklin, Isle of Wight.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 24th April, 1899.*

**No. 174.**—Mr. H. C. Sparke, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 8th January 1899.

**No. 175.**—Mr. P. V. McInerney, Traffic Candidate, is promoted to Class III, Grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 9th January 1899.

*The 25th April, 1899.*

**No. 176.**—Major C. A. R. Browne, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, lent to the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, is permitted to revert to Government service on expiry of the privilege leave granted him, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

*The 26th April, 1899.*

**No. 177.**—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd June 1899, under Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

**No. 178.**—The three months' privilege leave granted to Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. White, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, has been commuted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, into furlough on private affairs for eight months and twenty days.

*The 27th April, 1899.*

**No. 180.**—Lieutenant A. T. Chamier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is, on return from Field Service, posted to the Establishment under the Director of Railway Construction, for employment on the North Western Railway.

**No. 181.**—Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

**No. 182.**—Mr. C. Muirhead, Officiating Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

**No. 183.**—Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class I, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, was permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th April 1899.

**No. 184.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 183, dated 28th April 1899, Mr. A. W. U. Pope, District Traffic Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway with temporary rank, in Class I, Grade 3 of that Establishment, until further orders.

**No. 185.**—The services of Mr. H. S. Harington, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, are lent to the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Railway Company, with effect from the date on which he landed in India on return from furlough.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 26th April, 1899.*

No. 179.—Mr. C. P. Walsh, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank. Assam, is reverted to the substantive rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

*The 28th April, 1899.*

No. 186.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further alterations be made with effect from the 1st May 1899 in the rules under the said Act published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department (Telegraphs), No. 245, dated the 25th June 1897, and amended by the like Notifications Nos. 63, 273, 344 and 552, dated, respectively, the 10th February, the 16th June, the 27th July and the 5th December 1898 :

(1) For Rule 116 in Section II (Inland Telegrams) the following shall be substituted, namely :

"116. Postage.—No charge is made for postage on a telegram addressed to a place in India where there is no telegraph office, or to a place out of India to which Indian Inland Postal rates apply, *e. g.*, Aden and Ceylon, but on telegrams to be posted to a place beyond the limits of the Indian Inland Postal Tariff, the following additional charges must be paid to cover postage and registration :

(i) On a telegram to be posted to the United Kingdom or any British Possession which has joined the Penny Postal Union—

one anna, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and  
three annas, if it is to be posted registered.

(ii) On a telegram to be posted to a country which has not joined the Penny Postal Union—

three annas, if the message is to be posted unregistered, and  
five annas, if it is to be posted registered."

(2) For Rule 117 in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :

"117. Inland telegrams posted from India to Ceylon.—Inland telegrams to be posted to Ceylon should be addressed to Tuticorin, from which place a daily mail boat leaves for Colombo.

#### Example.

Address—To Colombo,

From Calcutta.

J. Young,

W. Collins.

Oriental Hotel, Colombo,

Post Tuticorin.

Text.—Start by first steamer.

The charge for such a telegram is the usual inland rate according to class, and, as stated in Rule 116, there is no charge for postage."

(3) For Rule 118 in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :

"118. Inland telegrams posted from Indian ports.—An inland telegram telegraphed to an Indian port to be posted under Rule 116 to a place beyond

Indian limits must have the name of the port preceded by the words *Post* or *Post Registered*, according as the Sender wishes the message to be sent unregistered or registered, added to the address—

Example.

Class—(Deferred, Ordinary, or Urgent).

Address—To Bombay

Mrs. Johnson,

20, Cambridge Terrace,

Hyde Park, London,

Post Bombay.

From Calcutta,

W. Johnson.

Text.—*Afraid my letter missed mail. Am quite well.*

The charge for such a telegram would be the usual inland rate according to the class (urgent, ordinary or deferred, at Sender's choice), plus one anna for postage under Rule 116. If the Sender desired the message to be registered before being posted, he would write "*Post registered Bombay*" in place of "*Post Bombay*" at the end of the address, and the charge for postage and registration would then be three annas under Rule 116.

NOTE.—Telegrams to be forwarded by post registered are received at the General Post Office, Bombay, up to within three hours of the time of sailing of the Homeward Mail. If not to be registered, they will be posted if received within 14 hours of the time of sailing.

(4) For Rule 119 in the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :

" 119. Telegrams as in the preceding Rule may also be multiple (see Rule 109), but in such case the Sender must pay the copying fee for each additional Address, and also an additional fee for each for postage, or for postage and registration, as the case may be, according to the charges laid down in Rule 116. But such telegrams cannot be addressed partly to persons beyond the sea, and partly to persons at the port itself. If the Sender wants the telegram also delivered to a person at the port itself, he must send it as a separate telegram."

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 18. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

**PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 18.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 5th May, 1899.*

**No. 877.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian

No. 1472, dated the 18th September 1896

No. 2173, dated the 15th October 1897

No. 896, dated the 30th May 1898.

Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), and in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department cited on the margin, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for clauses (c) and (d) of Part III of the like Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as subsequently and from time to time amended, the following be substituted, namely:

"(c) all scheduled districts in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, except the following tracts, namely—

- (1) the Hazara District, excluding (a) the jagir of the Nawab of Amb, commonly known as Feudal Tanawal (including the Phulera jagir), and (b) certain tracts and villages on the Hazara frontier specially notified by the Local Government;



(2) the cis-Indus tahsils of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts; and

(3) the Cantonments and Municipalities in the Bannu, Dera Ismail Khan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Peshawar, Hazara and Kohat Districts;

from all prohibitions and directions contained in section 13:

Provided that, with respect to the trans-Indus tahsils of the Bannu and Dera Ismail Khan Districts and to the Dera Ghazi Khan, Peshawar, Hazara and Kohat Districts, the said prohibitions and directions are not hereby suspended as to—

(i) arms known as pistols or daggers; or

(ii) arms of any kind as regards the class of persons known as Trans-Border Pathans:

(d) all scheduled districts in the territories administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, except the following tracts, namely, the Hazara District excluding (a) the jagir of the Nawab of Amb, commonly known as Feudal Tanawal (including the Phulera jagir), and (b) certain tracts and villages on the Hazara frontier specially notified by the Local Government, from all prohibitions and directions contained in section 14:

Provided that the said prohibitions and directions are not hereby suspended in any portion of the Hazara, Kohat and Peshawar Districts as to

(i) arms known as pistols and daggers; or

(ii) arms of any kind, ammunition and Military stores as regards the class of persons known as Trans-Border Pathans."

**No. 378.**—The following Despatch from the Secretary of State and enclosed memorandum of the Board of Agriculture of Great Britain relating to the importation of dogs into that country are published for general information:

India Office,  
London, 23rd March, 1899.

Revenue,

No. 59.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,

I forward, for the information of Your Excellency and with a view to its provisions being made widely known in India, 300 copies of a memorandum of the Board of Agriculture relating to the importation of dogs into this country.

2. A copy of the covering letter is also enclosed.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

GEORGE HAMILTON.

#### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

#### IMPORTATION OF DOGS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

*Memorandum as to the conditions which have been prescribed in order to prevent the introduction of Rabies.*

1. The disease of rabies in dogs and of hydrophobia in man, which remains prevalent in almost all other parts of the world, has become practically extinct in this country, but as it may remain latent in a dog for a very long period, it has become necessary, in the interests of owners of dogs in this country, to adopt precautions against the reintroduction of the disease by means of dogs which may, unknown to their owners, have become infected whilst in a foreign country.

2. The Importation of Dogs Orders, therefore, prohibit the introduction of dogs into Great Britain from any foreign country or British Possession, other than the Channel Islands, without the sanction of the Board of Agriculture; and the landing of a dog from abroad (whether originally exported from Great Britain or not) will, unless a license has previously been obtained, render the owner liable to a penalty of £20 and the possible seizure of the dog.

3. Every person wishing to introduce a dog into Great Britain must, before the dog is embarked, obtain a license permitting the landing of the dog on arrival; and the attention of owners, charterers, and masters of vessels carrying dogs is drawn to the fact that, by permitting the landing of such dogs from their vessels without the requisite licenses, they render themselves liable to legal proceedings.

4. Every application for a license for landing a dog should be made in writing, on a form which will be supplied to *bond fide* applicants. It must be signed by the owner of the dog, or by his agent specially authorized in writing for the purpose, and should be sent to *The Secretary, Board of Agriculture, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S. W.*, in sufficient time to enable the Board to make full inquiries into the circumstances of the application, and the suitability of the proposed premises for the isolation of the dog, and to communicate to the owner their decision before the embarkation of the dog is to take place.

5. In order that the Board may have it on record that the conditions on which alone a license can be issued are fully known by the owner of the dog (or the person if other than the owner, in whose charge it is to be detained), the signature of the owner or of the proposed custodian of the dog is to be subscribed to the undertaking printed on the back of the form of application. The signature of an agent cannot, in any case, be accepted as sufficient, unless he is prepared personally to undertake the charge of the dog during the whole period of detention.

6. In very exceptional cases, the Board are prepared to entertain applications made by telegram, on the following conditions:

- (a) The telegram must set forth the description of the dog, stating as far as possible for purposes of identification the particulars of its breed, sex, age and colour, and the place where it is proposed that the animal should be detained.
- (b) The place of detention must be the residence of a householder, or other responsible resident of long standing, in Great Britain, who is prepared to detain the dog on the premises for not less than ninety days in accordance with the conditions of the license; and the full name and address of the person must be given so as to enable the Board, before the license is issued, to place themselves in communication with him to ascertain whether he is in a position to fulfil the requisite conditions.
- (c) An address must also be named in the telegram to which the Board can send the license if issued, or otherwise communicate their decision to the applicant. This should be some place in the country of embarkation, as shipowners cannot properly permit the embarkation of any dog on board their vessels for importation into this country unless the dog is accompanied by the requisite license.
- (d) The telegram should contain the undertaking of the owner to carry out the conditions imposed.

7. The conditions imposed in the license require the detention of the dog for a period of six months on some suitable private premises to be specified by the owner, and approved by the Board, where the dog will be under the supervision of the officers of the Board and of the Local Authority, for whose inspection it should be produced, if required. But if the general conditions imposed are properly carried out, the Board are prepared, on the production of a certificate of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon that the dog is not affected with, or suspected of, rabies, to consider applications for the release of the dog after a period of detention of ninety days. Dogs which have been recently purchased from foreign dealers or of which the antecedents are unknown, will be subjected to special restrictions and a longer period of detention.

8. The owner's private place of residence is regarded in most instances as a suitable place of detention.

9. Hotels, barracks, or other similar premises where the dog cannot be conveniently isolated, are not regarded by the Board as suitable places of detention.

10. On arrival at a port in Great Britain and before the dog can be landed, the holder of the license is required to produce it for the inspection of the officer of Her Majesty's Customs, who is empowered and directed to mark it with the name of the port, the date of landing, and his initials, as a verification of the legality of the landing.

11. The dog must be taken as soon as it is landed, by the nearest available route, and without unnecessary delay, to the premises specified in the license.

12. In the case, however, of dogs landed late in the day, and where the place of detention is several hours' journey from the port, the Board do not object to the journey of the dog from one place to the other being broken by its detention at some suitable place for one night only, provided that it is kept absolutely apart from all other dogs, and that the journey is resumed the next day and completed with all reasonable despatch.

13. In every case the license should accompany the dog on its journey, and be retained by the person in charge until it is required to be returned to the Board.

14. It should be clearly understood that the dog cannot in any case be moved from the place of detention, either to other premises or to a vessel for exportation out of the United Kingdom, without a further license from the Board; but should exceptional circumstances arise which render such removal necessary or expedient, the Board are prepared to consider an application for a license, provided that they are satisfied by the production of a certificate of a duly qualified veterinary surgeon that the dog is not affected with, or suspected of, rabies. When the proposed removal is to some other place in the United Kingdom, a suitable place must be specified where the dog can be kept for the remainder of the period of detention.

15. During the period of detention the dog, when temporarily moved for exercise or other like purpose from the place of detention, must be in charge of a competent person, and be properly muzzled with a wire cage muzzle, and this latter condition is also applicable when the dog is likely at any time to be brought into contact with other dogs.

16. Should the dog die, or be lost, the fact should be at once reported to the Board, together with full information as to the symptoms preceding death, or the circumstances under which the loss took place; and, in the event of the dog sickening with any of the symptoms of rabies, it should be at once isolated, and the advice of a veterinary surgeon obtained.

17. Licenses to which special conditions are attached are issued by the Board to land *bond fide* performing dogs, if it can be shown that the dogs have been trained to take part in performances for the entertainment of the public, and that they are to be imported for that purpose only. In such cases satisfactory evidence must be offered that the animals are habitually kept absolutely apart from all other dogs, whether in this country, or abroad, and a place must be specified where the dogs can be examined, if thought necessary, after being landed.

18. For the convenience of persons passing through Great Britain the Board are also prepared, in special cases, to authorize the landing of dogs which are proposed to be exported within a few days. In making an application for such a license, the ports, the names of the vessels, and the dates of arrival and departure, must be specified, and the address of some suitable place where the dog can be detained during the period that it remains in Great Britain, which must not exceed ten days. The license in this case should be endorsed by an officer of the vessel of departure, and returned to the Board by the owner, and the dog must not be again landed in Great Britain without a further license.

T. H. ELLIOTT,

*Secretary.*

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE,  
4, WHITEHALL PLACE,  
LONDON, S. W.,  
*February, 1899.*

*Copies of this memorandum may be obtained on application to the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture at the above address.*

#### MEDICAL.

*The 4th May, 1899.*

No. 761.—The services of Captain C. W. Somerset, 12th Bengal Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st May 1899.

No. 764.—The services of Lieutenant C. A. Vivian, 15th Sikhs are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 765.—The services of Captain H. McA. Johnston, 15th Bengal Lancers, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

*The 5th May, 1899.*

No. 770.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Stewart, 7th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 771.—The services of Lieutenant G. Thomas, 2nd Bengal Lancers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department from the date on which he made over charge of his plague duties under the Government of Bombay.

No. 774.—The services of Captain F. H. Watling, M.B., C.M., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 776.—The services of Captain E. A. R. Newman, M.B., B.S., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 5th May, 1899.*

No. 687.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884 (XVIII of 1884), as amended by Act XIX of 1895, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-Law, one of the Judges of the Chief Court, Punjab, to

perform the duties of Chief Judge of that Court during the absence on furlough of Mr. W. O. Clark, or until further orders.

The Governor General in Council is also pleased, under the provisions of the same section, to make the following appointments, with effect from the date of the departure on furlough of Mr. W. O. Clark :

Mr. J. A. Anderson, I.C.S., first temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as a Judge of that Court.

Mr. F. A. Robertson, I.C.S., second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, to officiate as first temporary Additional Judge of that Court.

Mr. H. Maude, I.C.S., Divisional Judge of Delhi, to officiate as second temporary Additional Judge of the Chief Court.

#### POLICE.

*The 1st May, 1899.*

No. 203.—Mr. F. T. Coode, a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class, and Mr. A. D. Szczepanski, District Superintendent of the 5th class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, officiated as District Superintendents of Police of the 3rd and the 4th class, respectively, with effect from the 29th July 1898, till the 19th February 1899 (inclusive).

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### GENERAL.

*Simla, the 2nd May, 1899.*

No. 1369—42-14.—Mr. T. W. Holderness, I.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is granted three months' privilege leave, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd May 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Finucane, I.C.S., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the General, Revenue and Statistical Departments, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture during the absence of Mr. Holderness.

#### GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

*The 5th May, 1899.*

No. 1404—50-2.—Mr. R. D. Oldham, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted furlough for one year and six months, under

article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st July 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

W. M. HAILEY,

*Offg. Under-Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

*The 6th May, 1899.*

No. 1407.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 (b) of the Indian Museum Act IV of 1887, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Alexander Tocher, of the Firm of Messrs. Duncan Brothers and Company, Calcutta, to be a Trustee of the Indian Museum, vice Mr. R. E. S. Thomas, resigned.

M. FINUCANE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 18th April, 1899.*

No. 556-G.—It is hereby notified that the appointment of Governor General's Agent at Baroda will in future be designated :

Resident at Baroda.

*The 1st May, 1899.*

No. 673-G.—The following promotion is made in the Resident's Escort (Nepal), with effect from the 1st April, 1899 :

Havildar Brahmdeo Singh to be Jemadar, vice Raghubar Dayal Misir, transferred to the pension establishment.

*The 2nd May, 1899.*

No. 681-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Chevalier O. Ghilardi, as Honorary Vice-Consul for Italy at Calcutta.

No. 685-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. V. G. Lynn, as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras, during the absence of Mr. R. J. Black.

*The 3rd May, 1899.*

No. 697-G.—Captain H. Burden, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, and is posted as Assistant Agency Surgeon in Gilgit, with effect from the 3rd November, 1898.

No. 1134-I.A.—Captain H. E. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to be an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.



*The 4th May, 1899.*

**No. 701-G.**—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Deane, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and Residency Surgeon in Kashmir (m. c.), for one year, under rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 704-G.**—Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, is posted as Political Agent in Zhab.

**No. 705-G.**—Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District.

**No. 708-G.**—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 486-G., dated the 28th March, 1899, the Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial and Municipal Departments is appointed, during the absence from Calcutta of the Under-Secretary in the Judicial, Political and Appointment Departments, to hold charge of that portion of the Foreign Department which is left in Calcutta.

**No. 711-G.**—Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancharam, Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Attaché to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Maharaj Balbhadra Singh, and until further orders.

**No. 712-G.**—Mr. Pranjivan Parbhudas, Superintendent of the office of the Resident at Baroda, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Native Assistant to the Resident at Baroda, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Rao Bahadur Balabhai Mancharam, and until further orders.

**No. 714-G.**—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India :

Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior (m. c.), for four months and twenty days, under clause 2, rule XIV of the Regulations of 1868.

**No. 716-G.**—Mr. H. R. C. Dobbs, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class, and is posted as First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

*The 5th May, 1899.*

**No. 725-G.**—The appointment of Lieutenant A. P. Trevor, Indian Staff Corps, to be a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, has effect from the 9th April 1899, and not from the 15th April 1899, as notified in Foreign Department notification No. 622-G., dated the 26th April, 1899.

**No. 1159-1.A.**—Whereas the Governor General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :

In exercise of this jurisdiction and of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, and in supersession of so much of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252-1., dated the 7th August, 1883, as applied the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), to the said Civil and Military Station, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to the said Civil and Military Station, with effect from the 1st July, 1899, the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, (II of 1899), with the exception of sections 57, 58 and 59 :

Provided, *first*, that for section 60 of the said Act, as so applied, the following shall be substituted, namely :

" If any Court feels doubt as to the amount of duty to be paid in respect of any instrument under proviso (a) to section 35, the Judge may draw up a statement of the case and refer it, with his own opinion thereon, for the decision of the Court of the Resident in Mysore. The latter Court shall consider the case and send a copy of its decision to the Judge making the reference, who shall, on receiving such copy, dispose of the case conformably to such decision. References under this section, when made by a Court subordinate to a District Court, shall be made through the District Court, and, when made by any subordinate Revenue Court, shall be made through the Court immediately superior."

Provided, *secondly*, that references in the said Act, as so applied, to a Local Government, to a High Court, or to the Chief Controlling Revenue-authority shall be read as referring to the Resident in Mysore, references to a Collector as referring to the Collector of the said Civil and Military Station and references to British India as referring to the said Civil and Military Station :

Provided, *thirdly*, that all references to the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 (I of 1879), in any notifications or rules for the time being in force in the said Civil and Military Station shall be construed as referring to the corresponding provisions of the Indian Stamp Act, 1899, as now applied, and that the latter Act, as so applied, shall be subject to the provisions of any such notifications or rules so construed :

Provided, *fourthly*, that, for the purpose of facilitating the application as aforesaid of the said Indian Stamp Act, 1899, any Court in the said Civil and Military Station may construe the provisions thereof with such further alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*



## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Simla, the 1st May, 1899.*

No. 1988-Gl.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Deputy Comptroller General, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd June 1899.

Mr. R. N. Ray, Officiating Deputy Auditor General, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller General, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Dobbie, or until further orders.

No. 1989-Gl.—Mr. J. S. Milne, Probationer, is promoted substantively to Class VI of the Enrolled List, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

## STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

*Customs.*

*The 1st May, 1899.*

No. 1959-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt anti-plague serum from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 11 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 5th May, 1899.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 469.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab :

*To be Aide-de-Camp.*

Captain J. M. Stewart, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment. Dated 15th April 1899.

No. 470.—The following appointment has been made on the personal staff of Major-General C. J. Moorsom, Commanding Rawalpindi District :

Lieutenant B. H. H. Mathew-Lannowe, 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain C. E. Haynes, retired. Dated 3rd January 1899.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 471.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India

Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

## Second-Lieutenants—

Meredith Ashton Hamer. Dated 20th March 1899.

William Henry Irvine Shakespear. Dated 21st March 1899.

John Duncan Grant. Dated 23rd March 1899.

George Oliver Turnbull. Dated 26th March 1899.

George Whitehill Ross. Dated 27th March 1899.

William Arthur Bayley. Dated 28th March 1899.

William Louis Aberkirch Twiss. Dated 28th March 1899.

Ivan Maxwell Conway Poole. Dated 29th March 1899.

Frederick Skipwith. Dated 1st April 1899.

Leonard Douglas Watling. Dated 2nd April 1899.

Frederick Charles Waterfield. Dated 7th April 1899.

Hugh Probyn Malet Lord. Dated 7th April 1899.

No. 472.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Second-Lieutenant Herbert Hingston Syer, South Wales Borderers, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—11th April 1899.

## COMMANDS.

## STATION.

No. 473.—Colonel N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Delhi, to be Colonel on the Staff, Khyber Force. Dated 1st April 1899.

## PENSIONS.

## WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 474.—Sub-Conductor J. T. Davis, Ordnance Department, Punjab, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

## PROMOTIONS.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 475.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

*Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

5th November 1898.

John Bruce.

20th April 1899.

Charles Walter Robinson.

John Elliot Moir.

George Cecil Hodgson.  
Terence Humphrey Keyes.  
Harold Erskine Fendall Currie.  
Leslie Cardew Thuillier.  
Harry Beauchamp Douglas Baird.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

*Bombay.*

No. 476.—Sergeant W. T. C. Inward, Supervisor, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 2nd October 1898.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 477.—11th (The Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Ressaidar Tilok Singh, *Bahadur*, to be Risaldar, Jemadar Suran Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Gur-ditt Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Teja Singh, *Rao Sahib*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 478.—14th Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Jemadar Suraj Mal to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major and Kot-Dafadar Ranjit Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Umrao Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th March 1899.

No. 479.—1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Color-Havildar Sattidin Sukul to be Jemadar, *vice* Ramesar Tiwari, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th January 1899.

Jemadar Bisesar Tiwari to be Subadar and Havildar Sarab-jit Pande to be Jemadar, *vice* Gokul Dube, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th January 1899.

No. 480.—27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Asa Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shihan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

No. 481.—37th (Dogra) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Subadar Dalip Singh to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Debi Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Gusaun to be Jemadar, *vice* Sohanu, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1898.

No. 482.—2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Color-Havildar Harak Sing Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Kabiram Pun, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th January 1899.

No. 483.—2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment—

Jemadar Tularam Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Bansraj Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangbir Gurung, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 484.—1st Regiment, Central India Horse—

Jemadar Bhagwan Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Ganda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Harnam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th January 1899.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 485.—Captain Walter Andrew Fraser, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 7th March 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

No. 486.—Behar Light Horse—

Lieutenant Arthur Sinclair Vernon Hume to be Captain, *vice* Halliday, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Frederick William Needham, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hume, promoted.

No. 487.—Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—

Captain James Thomas resigns his commission.

No. 488.—Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—

H. C. Hill, Esquire, to be Commandant, with the rank of Major.

No. 489.—Chota Nagpore Mounted Rifles—

Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Robert Swaine, M.B., I.M.S., resigns his commission.

No. 490.—Madras Volunteer Guards—

Captain Charles Herbert Higginbotham resigns his commission.

No. 491.—Nagpore Volunteer Rifles—

Colin Harington Browning, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Dillon, promoted.

No. 492.—East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Chetwode Hardy to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cummins, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Graham Peddie to be Lieutenant, *vice* Gahan, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Hervey Alan Wood to be Lieutenant, *vice* Whyte, promoted.

No. 493.—Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant-Colonel James Henry Apperley Tremenhoe is permitted to resign his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

**No. 494.—4th Administrative Battalion,  
North-Western Provinces Volunteers—**

Lieutenant-Colonel David Thomas Roberts, the Commandant, and Commandant, Ghazipur Volunteer Rifles, resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

**No. 495.—Madras Railway Volunteers—**

Lieutenant John Roach resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of

Captain, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

**No. 496.—East Coast Rifle Volunteers—**

Lieutenant-Colonel William Ogilvie Horne, I.C.S., resigns his commission.

Matthew Denny Bell, Esquire, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Horne, resigned.

**MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.****PROMOTIONS.**

**No. 497.**—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Major H. Mullaly, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Supernumerary	9th March 1899.
Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Kelly, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	9th March 1899.
Captain L. P. Chapman, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, permanent, and 2nd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	9th March 1899.
Captain G. B. Hington, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	9th March 1899.
Lieutenant L. H. Close, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	9th March 1899.
Captain A. J. H. Swiney, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	9th March 1899.
Captain F. H. Thuillier, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, and 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	17th March 1899.
Lieutenant F. W. Saunders, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	17th March 1899.
Captain F. W. Walling, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	17th March 1899.
Lieutenant C. B. Farwell, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	17th March 1899.
Lieutenant O. G. Brandon, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	18th March 1899.
Captain H. C. Nanton, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	20th March 1899.
Captain J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, permanent, and 3rd grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	20th March 1899.
Lieutenant G. T. Scott, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	20th March 1899.
Lieutenant A. H. D. Riach, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	20th March 1899.
Lieutenant A. E. Panet, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, and Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	20th March 1899.

**ESTABLISHMENTS.**

**No. 498.**—Mr. E. Archer, late a clerk in the Ferozepore Division of the Military Works Department, is dismissed the service and is debarred from further employment under Government.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 6th May, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 15th April and the 6th May 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots	Captain John Ralli	21st April 1899	Poona	...	...

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 30th April and 6th May 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Stuart Gordon Guthrie Bedford. (a)	2nd-Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 20th Madras Infantry.	10th November 1898	Intestate	4,487 0 0	...	5th July 1899.
William Edward Sparrow. (b)	Sub-Conductor	Commissariat-Transport Department.	25th December 1898.	Intestate	185 14 7	...	5th July 1899.
William Smith (c)	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Royal Artillery	3rd September 1898.	Will left	2,715 0 4	...	5th July 1899.

(a) *Next-of-kin*.—Father—Major Bedford, R A. M.C., Bank of New South Wales, 64, Old Bond Street, London.

(b) *Wife*.—Alice Maud Sparrow.

Son—William John Sparrow, Lal Bagh, Lucknow.

(c) *Next-of-kin*—Child—William John Smith, born 16th April 1896.

*Executors*—Mr. William Plover (stepfather), 13, Alexandra Road, Sheerness, England.

Mr. Joseph William Colgate (address not known).

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 1st May, 1899.*

No. 189.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from	
List, G. H.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent	15th December 1898.	Superannu- merary.
Monk, H. L.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	15th December 1898	
Way, R. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Temporary	15th December 1898	
Martyn, G. V.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	5th December 1898	
Gilchrist, W. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	5th December 1898.	
Monk, H. L.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent	21st January 1899.	
Heldfert, F. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Temporary	11th February 1899.	
Bagley, F. R.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Temporary	11th March 1899.	
Harrington, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	11th March 1899.	
Meares, W. E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	11th March 1899.	
Harrington, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i>	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	15th March 1899.	

*The 3rd May, 1899.*

**No. 192.**—Mr. T. W. Bartlett, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade; with the rank of Superintendent of Works, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

**No. 193.**—Mr. J. P. Williams, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent on probation, is confirmed in his appointment in Class III, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 11th September 1896.

*The 4th May, 1899.*

**No. 194.**—Mr. H. K. Walton, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, officiated as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, from the afternoon of the 24th February to the afternoon of the 24th April 1899. Public Works Department Notification No. 71, dated 20th February 1899, is hereby cancelled.

Mr. Walton's services are replaced at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

**No. 195.**—Lieutenant G. Lubbock, R.E., Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, officiated as Under Secretary from the afternoon of the 3rd April to the forenoon of the 24th April 1899, *vice* Captain W. J. McElhinny, R.E., on privilege leave.

**No. 196.**—Mr. F. Wolley-Dod, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for four months in extension of that published in Public Works Department Notification No. 351, dated the 2nd September 1897.

*The 5th May, 1899.*

**No. 198.**—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Public Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, and posted to State Railways:

2nd-Lieutenant Walter Follett Mathews, R.E.

2nd-Lieutenant Oscar Gilbert Brandon, R.E.

Their services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

**No. 197.**—The following is published for general information:

Circular No. I Railway, dated Simla, the 26th April, 1899.

**RESOLUTION**—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.*

*Substitution of a new rule in place of Rule 6—XIX of appendix B—Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.*

**Read—**

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895, the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

**Read also—**

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 1393 (Public), dated the 8th July 1897, publishing, in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 10th July 1897, revised rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.

Government of India, Home Department, notification No. 499 (Public), dated the 3rd March 1899, publishing in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 4th March 1899, the revised rule regarding the working of brakes attached to wagons employed in the transport of explosives or to vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, to be substituted for Rule 6—XIX of the revised rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884.



**OBSERVATIONS.**—Under notification No. 1395 (Public), dated the 8th July 1897, by the Government of India in the Home Department read above, revised rules were published to regulate the transport and importation of explosives under the Indian Explosives Act, 1884, and under notification No. 499 (Public), dated the 3rd March 1899, by the same department of the Government of India also read above, a revised rule regarding the working of brakes attached to wagons employed in the transport of explosives or to vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, has been substituted for Rule 6—XIX of the said revised rules.

**RESOLUTION.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 47 (4) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the adoption, on the railways to which the General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India apply, of the accompanying corrigendum to Appendix B to the said General Rules which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6-Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.

**ORDER.**—Ordered that this circular, with the accompanying revised rule, be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India* as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, and that a copy thereof be kept open for inspection as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this circular, and of its enclosure, be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin, for information and guidance, and to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, the Agents to the Governor General in Central India and Baluchistan, the Resident in Mysore, and to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Burma.  
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.  
The Resident at Hyderabad.  
The Agent to the Governor General for Rajputana.  
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.  
The Managers of the North-Western, Oudh and Rohilkhand, Eastern Bengal, and East Coast (State) Railways.

[Enclosure to Government of India circular No. 1 Railway, dated the 26th April, 1899.]

**Corrigendum to Appendix B to Part II of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India, which were promulgated with the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895.**

(To be cut out and pasted on the original circular.)

**For rule 6, XIX.—**

**Substitute—**

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes other than iron brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 29th April, 1899.*

No. 187.—Mr. M. P. Coode, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, with *temporary rank* in the 3rd Class, with effect from the afternoon of the 14th April 1899, during the absence on furlough of Mr. H. Groves, or until further orders.

*The 1st May, 1899.*

No. 188.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *permanent* promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the 1st October 1898:

Names.	From	To
Jeffery, T. J. P. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.
Dempster, J. I. R. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.
Coles, G. E.* . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

\* Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 9th March 1899, is cancelled.

No. 190.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Horn, D. B. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	5th December 1898.
Stephen, K. H. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	...	5th December 1898.
McArthur, Colonel A. D., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Chief Engineer, 1st Class	Permanent	15th December 1898.
Campion, J. M. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	15th December 1898.
Horn, D. B. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	15th December 1898.
Jocelyne, D. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	21st January 1899.
Horn, D. B. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	21st January 1899.
Perrin, C. A. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	21st January 1899.
Toogood, J. H. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	11th February 1899.
Thurburn, Brevet-Colonel J. W., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Temporary	12th February 1899.
Groves, H. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	6th March 1899.
Perrin, C. A. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	6th March 1899.
Legis, W. A. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	6th March 1899.
Mullaly, J. J. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	6th March 1899.
Perrin, G. J. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, <i>temporary rank</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	11th March 1899.

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Inglis, W. A.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent	11th March 1899.
Gatherland, A. R.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Permanent	11th March 1899.
Palmer, C. G., C.I.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	Permanent	13th March 1899.
Phelan, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Sub. <i>pro tem</i>	13th March 1899.
Roße, J. T.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class. Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Permanent Temporary	13th March 1899. 13th March 1899.

• Public Works Department Notification No. 99, dated 9th March 1899, is cancelled.

No. 191.—Captain John Prestwich Blakeway, R.E., Military Works Department, is reappointed to the Public Works Department as an Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to the Central Provinces.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Gazette of India.

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No. 19.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 13, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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SUPPLEMENT No. 19.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*Simla, the 11th May, 1899.*

No. 326.—The services of Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 6th instant.

##### MEDICAL.

*The 6th May, 1899.*

No. 784.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, is granted furlough out of India for six months, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 785.—Major W. R. Clark, M.B., C.M. I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Professor of Surgery in the Lahore Medical College, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel F. F. Perry, F.R.C.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

*The 11th May, 1899.*

No. 802.—The services of Captain R. W. A. Denne, 19th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Madras.

No. 805.—The services of Captain W. A. Cuppage, 5th Bengal Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 807.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of

the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty :

Captain H. E. Pritchard, 22nd Madras Infantry.

Captain H. J. E. Purvis, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry.

Captain A. P. D. C. Stuart, 25th Bombay Infantry.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 812.—Captain J. W. Wolfe, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal), was employed under the Government of the Punjab on plague duty from the 21st March to the 4th May 1899, and his services were replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

No. 815.—Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), was placed on special duty from the 6th January to the 24th January 1899, to accompany the Right Honourable the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., on the return of His Lordship to Europe. On the 25th of January 1899 he was appointed to be Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and was granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the same date. On the 2nd April he was appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab and he joined that appointment on the 25th April, on the expiry of his leave.

No. 818.—Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

No. 821.—Colonel C. W. Carr-Calthrop, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 2nd April 1899, but will continue to officiate as Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, until further orders.

No. 824.—Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted furlough out of India for eighteen months, on

medical certificate, under Article 340 (a), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th April 1899.

No. 825.—Major W. G. Thorold, I.M.S. (Bengal), Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel S. J. Thomson, C.I.E., I.M.S. (Bengal), or until further orders.

No. 827.—The services of Captain W. Selby, D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 830.—Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date on which he avails himself of the leave.

No. 831.—Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, C.B., M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, is appointed to officiate as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-General R. Harvey, C.B., D.S.O., M.D., F.R.C.P., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), or until further orders.

SANITARY.  
*Plague.*

*The 9th May, 1899.*

No. 1636.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when used as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the Province of Bengal and the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur Districts of the Punjab into any part of British India.



*The 11th May, 1899.*

No. 1657.—The following notice of the Board of Trade is published for general information :

(F. & H. 5436.)

*Board of Trade (Fisheries and Harbour Department), London, April 6, 1899.*

The Board of Trade have received, through the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the following copies of Notices issued by the Governor of Malta, *vis.* :—

No. 85.—Government Notice.

His Excellency the Governor, having heard the opinion of the Board of Health, has been pleased to modify Government Notice No. 2 of the 2nd January, 1899, and to direct that the following Regulations be observed, *vis.* :—

1. Vessels which are not allowed to enter the harbour, but are allowed to communicate in quarantine with the Islands of Comino and Cominotto under such restrictions as the Collector of Customs may direct.

(a) Vessels that have on board, or have had during the voyage, cases of cholera, yellow fever or plague, or cases of a disease with symptoms resembling those of cholera, yellow fever, or plague.

(b) Vessels with pilgrims from the East.

(c) Vessels arriving from Arabian ports in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf which have not been admitted to free pratique at Suez and Port Said.

2. Vessels which are allowed to enter the Quarantine Harbour to coal and take in provisions under quarantine restrictions.

(a) Vessels arriving from Indian ports without a clean bill of health, which have not been admitted to free pratique in a port in the Adriatic or Mediterranean Sea, or which have not, to the satisfaction of the Chief Government Medical Officer, been thoroughly disinfected before being admitted to free pratique at the said port.

(b) Vessels arriving from any port without a clean bill of health, which do not fall under any of the preceding regulations.

Vessels without a clean bill of health that carry a doctor may complete a period of ten days' quarantine, reckoned from date of departure, either at sea, or at the anchorage of Comino, before being admitted under the same conditions as arrivals from Bombay.

3. Medical Inspection.

All vessels arriving at Malta shall undergo strict medical inspection.

4. Passengers.

Passengers arriving from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Calcutta shall be landed in one of the quarantine establishments where they will be subjected to strict medical inspection until their clothing and all other articles of personal use, likely to retain infection, shall have been thoroughly disinfected.

5. Goods.

The importation of coffee—beans or ground—coloured with substances injurious to health is prohibited.

The importation of cotton seed from any port subject to quarantine is forbidden.

The importation of rags is prohibited.

The importation is forbidden before disinfection of the following articles, *vis.*, wearing apparel, soiled linen and clothing, bedding materials, feathers, bones, and jute goods.

The importation of hides from any port subject to quarantine, or from any place where cattle disease exists, is prohibited before disinfection.

The importation of vines, vine shoots, and fruit packed in vine leaves is prohibited. The importation of plants or roots from any port of the Mediterranean is prohibited, unless the same are accompanied by a satisfactory certificate that phylloxera is not known to exist at the place of origin.

By command,

G. STRICKLAND,

*Chief Secretary to Government.*

Palace, Valletta, March 29, 1899.

NOTE.—For previous rules of the Government of Malta see Home Department Notifications No. 326, dated the 5th February 1897, No. 1649, dated the 4th June 1897, No. 1775, dated the 2nd July 1897, No. 1906, dated the 6th August 1897, No. 2626, dated the 10th December 1897, and No. 2718, dated the 24th December 1897. (published in the *Gazette of India*, Part I, of 6th February 1897, 5th June 1897, 3rd July 1897, 7th August 1897, 11th December 1897, and 25th December 1897).

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 1664.—It is notified for general information that the Turkish Government has ratified the Venice Sanitary Convention of 1897, subject to the four reservations made by that Government in ratifying the Paris Sanitary Convention of 1894. These four reservations are:

- "1. Maintien des dispositions du Règlement de 1867, relatives à la durée quarantenaire jusqu'à ce qu'il soit modifié sur une proposition du Conseil Supérieur de Santé approuvée par le Gouvernement.
- "2. Le Comité pour la mise en pratique et la surveillance des mesures concernant le pèlerinage sera exclusivement dans le sein du Conseil Supérieur de Santé.
- "3. Le Gouvernement ne croit pas pouvoir adhérer à l'Article V. de la Convention de Paris à la création d'une Commission Consulaire au sujet des pénalités, attendu que le Conseil de Santé contient dans son sein des Représentants des différents Etats.
- "4. Le Gouvernement se considérerait libre de combler le déficit quarantenaire si le Gouvernement Anglais n'obligeaient les pèlerins de justifier de leurs ressources pécuniaires."

#### PORT BLAIR.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 277.—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, was granted privilege leave for one month and ten days, with effect from the 28th April 1899.

#### POLICE.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 231.—The services of Captain (temporary Major) A. W. Leonard, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment

as officiating Commandant of the Naga Hill Military Police Battalion.

No. 224.—The services of Captain E. F. Rainey, 12th Madras Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment in the Burma Military Police.

#### ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 200.—The Reverend Duncan Arnold Canney has been appointed to be a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND  
AGRICULTURE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## GENERAL.

*Simla, the 8th May, 1899.*

No. 1458—42-20.—The services of Mr. W. M. Hailey, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th May 1899.

## FAMINE.

*The 10th May, 1899.*

No. 930—92-19.—The services of Lieutenant E. N. Heale, 7th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, for Famine duty.

## GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 1533—56-2.—Mr. T. H. Holland, Deputy Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is appointed Curator of the Geological Museum, with effect from the 1st May 1899, in place of Mr. C. S. Middlemiss.

## METEOROLOGY.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 1540—17-6.—In consequence of the transfer of the Madras, Kodaikanal, and Colaba scientific observatories from provincial to imperial control, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st April 1899:

Mr. J. Eliot, F.R.S., C.I.E., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, to be Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India and Director General of Indian Observatories.

Mr. C. Michie-Smith, Government Astronomer, Madras, to be Director of the Kodaikanal and Madras Observatories.

Mr. N. A. Moos to be sub. *pro tem.* Director of the Colaba Observatory, Bombay.

M. FINUCANE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 8th May, 1899.*

No. 1202-1.A.—Mr. A. Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is placed on special duty under the Government of India in the Foreign Department, with effect from the 5th April, 1899.

*The 9th May, 1899.*

No. 742-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. W. T. Fee as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay.

*The 10th May, 1899.*

No. 747-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Fullerton, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 18th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 748-G.—Major W. R. Edwards, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), an Agency Surgeon of the 1st class and Civil Surgeon of Quetta, is appointed to officiate as Agency Surgeon and Administrative Medical Officer in Baluchistan, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Fullerton, or until further orders.

*The 11th May, 1899.*

No. 758-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident at Gwalior, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, and until further orders.

No. 761-G.—Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class and First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (b) (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May, 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

**No. 1245-I.B.**—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 18924-I.B., dated the 9th July, 1898, and in exercise of the powers referred to therein, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following further modifications shall be made in the like Notification No. 1811-I.B., dated the 1st July, 1898, namely :

For the words "and those referred to in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated 18th November, 1891," where they occur in the parentheses in paragraphs (1) and (7) of Articles XIII and XV, respectively, the words "and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897," shall be substituted.

**No. 1249-I.B.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Factories Act, 1881 (XV of 1881), to the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897) :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactment, any Court in the said railway lands may construe the provisions thereof with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided also that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India as referring to the said railway lands.

**No. 1253-I.B.**—In exercise of the power conferred on him by the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898) as applied to the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to confer on Mr. F. C. Crawford, Superintendent of Police and Magistrate of the first class within the said lands, excepting those in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following additional powers specified in the fourth schedule to the said Act so applied, namely :

- (2) power to require security for good behaviour, section 110 ;

- (3) power to make orders as to local nuisances, section 133 ;  
 (4) power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, section 143 ;  
 (5) power to make orders under section 144 ;  
 (6) power to hold inquests, section 174 ;  
 (7) power to issue process against a person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, section 186 ;  
 (8) power to take cognizance of offences upon complaint, section 190 ;  
 (9) power to take cognizance of offences upon police reports, section 190 ;  
 (10) power to take cognizance of offences without complaint, section 190 ;  
 (11) power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., section 524 ;  
 (14) power to order released convicts to notify residence, section 565.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*Simla, the 8th May, 1899.*

**No. 2089-Gl.**—The following reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of March 1899 are notified :

With effect from the 28th March 1899,—

- Mr. F. J. Atkinson to revert to class II,  
 Mr. J. A. Robertson to revert to class IV,  
 Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to revert to class V, and  
 Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to class VI, of the Enrolled List.

*The 11th May, 1899.*

**No. 2148-Gl.**—The services of Mr. C. W. Sandford, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bengal, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st May 1899.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

**No. 2170-Gl.**—Mr. F. A. C. Rebello, Superintendent in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is appointed Chief Superintendent in that office, with effect from the 30th April 1899, vice Mr. W. Bedford, retired.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

**No. 2224-S. R.**—The following papers connected with the recent legislation for the imposition of additional duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into British India is published for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,  
*Secretary to the Government of India.*

**No. 1.**

No. 129, dated the 5th May 1898.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

With reference to the correspondence noted on the margin, we have the

Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated the 6th March 1898.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 9th March 1898.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 1st April 1898.

Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated the 9th April 1898.

Telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 14th April 1898.

Telegram to the Secretary of State, dated the 2nd May 1898.

honour to forward copy of the papers entered in the annexed schedule regarding a proposal for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar bounty question which is to be held at Brussels on the 7th June 1898.

2. We approve the suggestions of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce that India should be represented at the Conference, if Her Majesty's Government have no objection, and that Mr. E. C. Ozanne, late a member of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, should be sent to the Conference to represent India, and we request that arrangements may be made accordingly. Instructions for Mr. Ozanne's guidance will follow.

3. An examination of the statements in the note on the effect on the sugar-cane industry of India of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar, which forms one of the enclosures of this despatch, leads us to the conclusion that while the competition of imported sugar (of which three-fifths are cane sugar) may have reduced the profits of the refining industry, it does not appear to have materially affected the producer. He relies mainly on the demand for unrefined sugar, which constitutes seven-eighths of the trade, and in respect of these seven-eighths, there seems to be no reason to apprehend that the producer's profits have been lowered by the increased importation of beet sugar.

4. While, therefore, we adhere to the position stated in the Financial Despatches No. 33 of 14th February 1888 and No. 145 of 14th May 1889, and are prepared to press for the abolition of the sugar-bounties, and to join in an International Convention for that purpose, we are not prepared to levy countervailing duties on sugar imported into India as suggested by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop and Co., Turner, Morrison and Co., and Lyall, Marshall and Co., in their letter dated the 23rd February 1898.

No. 303-'98, dated 1st March 1898.

From—W. PARSONS, Esq., Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to enclose copy of a letter, dated 23rd February, from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., and Messrs. Lyall, Marshall & Co., forwarding a note on the effect on the sugar-cane industry of India of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar which is interfering seriously with the interests of native cultivators, zemindars, and manufacturers in this country, besides causing a loss of revenue to the Government of India.



2. The Committee in passing on this letter desire me to say that they support the suggestion made in the third paragraph that the Government of India should be asked to arrange by telegraph with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar-bounty question which, it is understood, is to be held immediately at Brussels.

Dated 23rd February 1898.

From—MESSRS. BEGO, DUNLOP & Co., TURNER, MORRISON & Co., LYALL, MARSHALL, & Co.,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

We send you the enclosed note on the effects of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugar-cane industry of India, and would ask you to kindly lay the same before your Committee.

The accompanying note fully sets out how seriously the interests of the native cultivator and zemindar as well as those of the manufacturer are being affected, while the loss of revenue that must follow if the excessive importation of bounty-fed sugars continues, is of vital moment to Government. We trust your Committee will agree with us that the question is of sufficient importance to the country generally to enlist the Chamber's active support.

In the first instance we would request, if your Committee agrees with our views, that the Chamber should forward the note to the Government of India (Finance Department) urging them to arrange by telegraph with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar-bounty question, which we understand is to be held immediately at Brussels, and that the representative should be instructed to press for the abolition of the bounty system and to inform the Conference that failing this the Government of India might in self-protection be compelled to institute countervailing duties.

As the Conference takes place at once, we trust the Chamber can see their way to approach Government without delay.

*Note on the effects of the unrestricted importation of Bounty fed Sugar on the Sugar-cane Industry of India.*

PREAMBLE.

THE object of this Note is to present to the Government of India, for their consideration, facts and figures relating to the past and present position of the sugar industry in India, and to the effect upon it of European bounties for the protection of beet-sugar.

1. Broadly speaking, the sugar industry has passed through two phases and has entered upon a third. India was a sugar-exporting country at the beginning of the century. It became in the course of years a self-supplying country, more or less stripped of its exports. It is now fast taking the position of an importing country. The causes which led to the restriction of exports are explained in historical accounts already in the possession of the Government of India, and are summed up in State Blue Books and in the Imperial Dictionary of Economic Products. Imports, when this last was written, had already begun to take the place of exports. And "they were drawn," writes the editor, "from the very countries which were formerly the chief consumers of our exports." But at that period—about 1895—the effect on the price of sugar in India and on home consumption had not become alarming. "So far," Dr. Watt remarks, "it may be safely affirmed that the loss of the markets to which India formerly exported sugar and the creation of a foreign supply have not told injuriously upon the production of sugar in India, notwithstanding that already India imports 3 cwts. for every cwt. exported." But the prospects of the future were regarded with great apprehension. "If," continues the article, "the Colonial sugar manufacturers were to produce an article competing in price with even the more expensive qualities of *gur*, the import trade would at once become of graver moment than it has yet assumed." That this critical period has been reached is the main fact which the present note is intended to illustrate.

2. That the foreign bounty system benefits Great Britain is well understood. It assists materially in the provision of a cheap breakfast table, and the whole population gains. But in India, a sugar-producing country, its effects are more complicated and very different. Consumers (of refined sugar) as in Great Britain, are, of course, *pro tanto* equally benefited, but these do not as in Great Britain—and this is an important point—represent the whole community. On the other hand, the State, which does represent the whole community, must, as well as a very large section of the agricultural population, be very injuriously affected. For the importation of cheap sugar from abroad means the diminution of sugar production in India and that means, as will be shewn, the lessening of the ability of the

cultivator to pay rent, of the proprietor to pay land revenue, of the canal system to realise its rightful income, and of the manufacturer to compete against the foreigner. It means, in short, a future necessity to impose fresh taxes as a set-off against the curtailment of land and water revenue, and this seems to be the ultimate calamity which has to be averted.

3. There is no statistical information available to show what percentage of the population is represented by habitual sugar consumers. But it is a well-known fact, which could be easily confirmed by official enquiry, that sugar is not a necessity in the sense that salt is a necessity; that even in the crude form of Goor or Jaggery it is only enjoyed by the poorer classes as a luxury or as an occasional treat, and that it is habitually consumed only by the comparatively well-to-do classes. It is the latter, therefore, who are the chief gainers by the introduction of cheap sugar from abroad, and who, *per contra*, would be the chief losers by a tax upon the imported article. Whether at the expense of the whole community these classes should be benefited seems to be a main issue in this discussion.

4. The importance of cane cultivation in the agricultural scheme of almost every province in India is perhaps hardly appreciated, except by those officials whose duties have brought them into association with the settlement of land revenue. The remark may be found in many a settlement report that in such and such tracts the entire rent, and, therefore, the entire revenue is paid from the cane field. "The peasants say," writes the Settlement Officer of Bareilly, "that sugarcane is to other tillage as the elephant to other beasts." In almost every settlement report and district gazetteer of the Punjab, and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the extremely important position held by sugarcane in maintaining agricultural prosperity is prominently noticed, as the extracts quoted below sufficiently indicate.

#### PUNJAB.

*Delhi*—Sugar is the most important and profitable crop of the *kharif* harvest.

*Gujranwala*—Is the most valuable crop of all for its acreage.

*Ludhiana*—The value is almost ten times that of an ordinary dry crop.

#### NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

*Azamgarh*—Takes more of the time and labour of the Azamgarh cultivator than any other crop.

*Benares*—Is the principal agricultural product of the district.

*Faunpur*—To which the enterprising cultivator devotes his greatest time, labour and capital.

*Mirzapur*—The most prized and profitable of crops.

(This list of quotations could be greatly amplified.)

5. Supposing that the assumption could for an instant be made that in our East Indian possessions sugar cultivation were to become as impossible, owing to foreign bounties, as it has become in our West Indian possessions, it is not too much to say that a large portion of our cultivators would be embarrassed or ruined, that many of the land proprietors would suffer the same fate, and that the State Exchequer would be seriously affected by the diminution of land revenue. It seems equally clear that a gradual restriction of the cane area must lead either to a gradual loss of land revenue, or what is from a financial point of view much the same thing, a hindrance to the normal growth of the State income from its land.

6. Statistical evidence indicates that although in recent years the expansion of the cane area has, though material, not been surprisingly large, yet that in canal-irrigated tracts it has been extremely great. It is not improbable, indeed, that the comparative cheapness of canal water has enabled India, as a whole, to struggle as it has against the attack of cheap foreign sugars. But at what cost to the State? Capital raised from the tax-payers and expended on canals has been and is being deprived of the return due to it. It may be true that the cheapness of canal water compared with that of water lifted from wells, has allowed the cultivators to make such large profits that both they and their landlords have been greatly enriched, and that it will enable them even probably to continue to hold their own against the sugar importer. But it is none the less true that their profits will decline as also their ability to pay rent and canal dues on their cane lands, if the price of sugar is permanently lowered.

Dictionary of Economic Products, page 118—20 per cent. in the N.-W. P. in 40 years.

7. While the cultivator, the landlord, the land revenue and the canal revenue will thus be affected, the manufacturing interests of the country will also suffer. These, perhaps, are less important than those already dealt with—but they ought not to be ignored. The manufacture of better classes of sugar is a natural outlet for capital in a sugar-producing country, and is one, among many other investments, which tends to the employment of non-agricultural labour.

8. Nor must the fact be overlooked that the rise in the value of the rupee has been in recent years an important factor in the encouragement of foreign importations. As that rise has been mainly due to State action, so the remedy can only be found in action

by the State. The value of the rupee has, since the closing of the Mints, been enhanced by something like 30 per cent., and the advantage has been to the foreign importer immediate and positive. To the cultivator of cane the advantage has been—if he has gained anything at all—indirect, but, as has often been argued, many years will lapse before the loss involved in a lower rupee price, so far as that lower price is due to an enhanced value of the rupee, will be equalised by lower rupee prices for labour and for household necessities. In the meantime the foreign importer will have had the opportunity to establish a position against him.

## NOTE.

## CANE CULTIVATION—AREA.

9. The Agricultural Statistics of British India show the area under cane for the official year 1895-96 as	...	...	2,930,583	acres.
The average of the five preceding years was	...	...	2,863,803	"
Average for six years	...	...	2,897,193	"

## OUTTURN OF SUGAR.

10. Taking the outturn in "coarse sugar" to average 1 ton per acre,* an unduly low estimate according to Dr. Watt,† this represents an annual production of 2,897,193 tons or roughly	...	...	...	79,000,000	maunds.
And in addition there is a production from palm trees, given in the Resolution marginally noted above, as 150,000 tons or about	...	...	...	4,100,000	"
Total production of coarse sugar in British India, 3,047,193 tons, or say	...	...	...	83,100,000	"
Messrs. Thomson and Mylne,‡ in a Note to Government, dated 19th May 1883, stated that the total production might probably be estimated at 5,000,000 tons.					
Moreover, the Government Statistics exclude Central India and other important areas.					

## CONSUMPTION.

\* Ditto, page 119.

11. The consumption of sugar per head of the population,§ for all India, is put at 14 seers per annum by Dr. Watt, a moderate average, taking into consideration the fact that the Government standard per unit in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for octroi purposes, has for years past been 33 seers, and that the actuals as regards some of the Municipalities are in excess of this quantity. The smaller factor of 14 seers per head consumption corresponds approximately with the estimated outturn of 1 ton per acre.

12. On the assumption that not more than two-thirds of the outturn enters into consumption as raw sugar, and valuing it at Rs. 3 per maund (the rate current at the moment for standard grades, say, Fyzabad and Azamgarh), this works out about Rs. 20,00,00,000.

13. Taking the remainder to pass through Native refiners' hands and to yield 40 per cent. white crystallised sugar, worth say, Rs. 10 per maund, the value of the production of refined sugar may be reckoned as Rs. 13,00,00,000.

14. Thus it is reasonable to compute that the cultivation of cane and sugar-yielding palms, and the allied industries of the manufacture and refining of sugar in British India, represent an aggregate annual turn over of at least Rs. 33,00,00,000. This estimate exceeds the figures given by Dr. Watt|| in this connection, as a minimum, viz:—£20,000,000.

## EXPORTS OF SUGAR FROM INDIA.

15. Apart from the demand for internal consumption, India exports considerable quantities of raw sugar. The figures for the past ten years are given below:—

	VALUE.	
	Cwts.	Rs.
1887-88	1,008,565	41,95,899
1888-89	978,955	50,69,771
1889-90	1,309,321	76,80,470
1890-91	795,973	37,91,871
1891-92	949,574	46,13,034
1892-93	798,773	45,42,721
1893-94	1,150,635	69,82,398
1894-95	958,107	47,10,804
1895-96	1,021,832	51,99,939
1896-97	1,097,202	62,22,644
Nine months to 31st December 1897	507,361	21,69,786

Annual State-  
ments of the Trade  
and Navigation of  
British India.

16. These shipments are chiefly from Madras, and consist largely of date and other palm sugars. It will be seen that during the above term practically no ground has been gained.

17. Indian refined sugar constituted an export staple of some importance to the country up till 1877-78, the average for the five years ending with that period being 410,367 cwts., valued at Rs. 37,61,369. This trade, however, which might have been developed to high proportions, is now gone beyond recall, even if the sugar bounties in Europe were abolished. The average exports for the five years ending 1896-97 amounted to only 69,897 cwts., valued approximately at Rs. 8,97,364.

#### IMPORTS OF FOREIGN SUGAR.

18. A certain quantity of refined sugar, chiefly of high grade, has been imported for decades past, but it is only of comparatively recent date, and especially within the last two and the current years that the competition of the bounty-fed beet variety has become a matter calling for serious consideration. The imports for the decennial period ending 1896-97 are as follows:

				BEET.		CANE.		Annual State- ments of the Trade and Navigation of British India.
				Value.		Value.		
				Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.	
1887-88	...	...	...	12,606	1,49,577	1,702,396	2,06,53,783	
1888-89	...	...	...	2,355	40,125	1,448,126	1,73,72,518	
1889-90	...	...	...	51,297	6,68,927	1,572,324	2,10,22,120	
1890-91	...	...	...	774,969	92,23,609	1,959,522	2,40,44,887	
1891-92	...	...	...	280,620	34,03,573	1,788,365	2,17,64,461	
1892-93	...	...	...	285,910	41,30,445	1,562,006	2,17,87,715	
1893-94	...	...	...	201,408	29,48,116	1,829,846	2,50,32,514	
1894-95	...	...	...	282,213	35,54,691	2,013,980	2,48,04,909	
1895-96	...	...	...	724,649	88,38,442	1,800,325	2,18,10,913	
1896-97	...	...	...	880,375	1,01,47,134	1,802,088	2,09,72,047	
9 months to 31st December 1897				1,043,466	1,16,37,053	1,489,702	1,72,36,728	Ditto for nine months ending 31st December 1897.

19. The foregoing shows the enormous stride made by the State-protected commodity, and what makes the case still more striking is the fact that the expansion of beet imports has even in the earlier years been in the face of a steady fall in the gold value of the currency. These remarks are not to be taken as referring to the year 1890-91, which in this connection must be regarded as an exceptional year. It was then the first great rush of beet sugar into the Indian Markets took place; this, as Mr. O'Connor pointed out, being, "the immediate and direct result of the system of sugar bounties, aided by the development of direct steam communication between India and Germany and by the course of exchange." On the 9th April 1890, exchange at Calcutta stood at 1s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., it rose rapidly, and by the 20th August had touched 1s. 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>d.; at the end of that month the reaction set in, and at the close of the official year it had fallen to 1s. 5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. The mean for 1890 and 1891 was 1s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., while for 1896-97 it may be taken at 1s. 3d.

Thus Imports, 1890-91 ... 774,969 cwts. = Rs. 92,23,609 at 1s. 5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d.  
= £682,162-14-11<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cwt. = 17s. 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.  
Thus Imports, 1896-97 ... 880,375 cwts. = Rs. 1,01,47,134 at 1s. 3d.  
= £634,195-17-6 per cwt. = 14s. 5d.

facts that amply demonstrate the seriously adverse effect which the bounty system, *plus* any possible further rise in exchange, must have on Indian sugar-cane cultivation.

20. At the present time (January 1898) with exchange at, say, 1s. 4d., there are sellers of "Beet," forward delivery, Bombay or Calcutta, at Rs. 7-8-0 per maund free of all charges.

21. The following passage which occurs in the 1889 Resolution is significant of the effect of these increasing imports of cane and beet sugars and before these had attained anything like their present dimensions—as regards Bengal; and may be taken to apply equally to other parts of India:

"These decreasing exports and increasing imports do not seem to augur well for the sugar-refining industry in Bengal, and they apparently confirm the statement made about 18 months ago by one of the leading dealers of Bengal in sugar. He asserted that the sugar export trade of Calcutta was declining; that refinery after refinery in Bengal was being closed."

22. Official returns record the average value of imported refined sugar at the seaports for the past five years, as follows:

					Per cwt.	Per maund.	Annual Statements of the Trade and Navigation of British India.
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1892-93	...	...	...	...	14 0 5	10 4 3	
1893-94	...	...	...	...	13 12 5	10 1 4	
1894-95	...	...	...	...	12 5 8	9 0 9	
1895-96	...	...	...	...	11 9 7	8 7 10	
1896-97	...	...	...	...	11 9 7	8 7 10	
For 9 months ending 31st December 1897					...	11 6 4	8 5 6

On 4th January 1898, in Calcutta, beet sugar was quoted at Rs. 8-1-0 per maund.

23. The cost of laying down this sugar from either Bombay or Calcutta at a central point in Upper India, say, 700 miles inland, may be taken at between Re. 1 and Re. 1-2-0 per maund, including all charges.

24. Native refined sugar, in an ordinary year, varies in price according to quality from Rs. 7 to Rs. 16 per maund, and Rs. 10 per maund is a safe figure at which to assess the present average cost of its production.

25. The foregoing figures and remarks clearly confirm the conclusion as to the fate that must inevitably overtake the cane-growing industry of India, unless steps are promptly taken to avert it. It is an ascertained fact that at the present moment the season when native refineries, as a rule, are going full swing, but few are being worked, the invariable explanation of the cause of inaction being that there is no profit margin between the cost of raw material and the price that can be obtained for refined sugar.

26. The subsidies granted by the European beet-producing nations to those engaged in the industry range as high as in the case of France, 4s. 6d. per cwt. or taking the sterling value of the rupee at 1s. 4d. = Rs. 3-6-0 per cwt. The result being that the Indian cultivator and refiner are practically handicapped to the extent of the bounties paid.

27. It is understood that a Conference on Sugar Bounties instituted by Belgium is to assemble in February or March at Brussels. It would therefore appear to be desirable to urge upon Government the necessity of endeavouring to secure the appointment of a special representative to the Conference to lay before it the facts of the case as regards India, and as the time is now short, Government might be asked to endeavour to arrange this by telegraph with the Secretary of State for India. Should the Conference of the representatives of the powers result in the removal of the State subsidies now paid by the European Continental powers, the necessity for any further action on the part of the Government of India would cease.

But it is felt that the most that can be hoped for is some modification of the subsidies now paid and possibly the adoption of an uniform standard of bounty by Germany, France and the other powers.

28. It seems futile to look for the total repeal of the bounties. Beet-growing is now recognised on the Continent as an almost indispensable factor in agricultural operations—an economic necessity. It forms a regular rotation of crops and offers great advantages apart from the sugar it yields. It provides cheap fodder, the pulp is largely utilised, and the cultivation and manufacture have been so much extended that they give employment to a great portion of the population whom it would be difficult to employ otherwise. It has therefore become a question of national importance to maintain and foster the beet industry as far as may be feasible. Taken in this light it would appear to be practically as dangerous for any Continental nation to discontinue these subsidies as for those interested in India to ignore the pressing necessity of taking immediate steps to neutralise their calamitous effect on a great agrarian industry.

29. In the event of the subsidies not being abolished, it is but just and reasonable that the Indian import duty on beet sugar be raised to a figure that would put an end to such an unnatural state of affairs. Further that the amount of this duty should be determined on the basis of the higher rate paid in France, thus practically adopting "the most favoured nation" clause to meet the needs of the case.

30. In the speech recently made by Mr. Chamberlain at Liverpool, he is reported to have said that he had no objection to countervailing duties on the score that they infringed on freedom of trade:—

"It would be perfectly justifiable to adopt that weapon in order to secure free trade in sugar; but this case of sugar was peculiar because the West Indian trade which we desire to save is a trade of 260,000 tons per annum, while the importation of sugar into this country is 1,500,000 tons per annum, and it does seem rather an awkward and unscientific way of benefiting a trade of 260,000 tons by interfering with a trade of 1,500,000 tons."

This has a distinct bearing on the matter under discussion. In India the position is exactly reversed and therefore it would be logically both seemly and scientific in the interests of the majority, i.e., the cultivator and the consumer of raw sugar to tax the comparatively unimportant but well-to-do minority. Mr. Chamberlain proposes to give "a very large grant-in-aid of the West Indies;" it is not known whether he has like intentions in the case of the Mauritius, but it is in the power of the Home Government to give much more effective aid to that Dependency, by allowing India to tax alien sugar to the extent of the bounties granted by the European powers. All the sugar that Mauritius can produce (100,000 tons per annum) if sent to this country would not hurt, provided that the trade was worked on the basis of the cost of production and it cannot exist long on any lower or less sound footing.

31. Were Government to propose to increase the tariff rates in respect of cane sugar, this might be considered objectionable, as detrimental to the interests of English manufacturers, the Mauritius, and other imperial dependencies. But there is no desire to plead for more than a countervailing duty on beet in order that Indian cane sugar growers and refiners may be placed in a position to compete for the sugar supply required by the people



of this country, on the actual basis of the cost of production. Given that this principle be accepted, there is every reason to believe that the industry would not only revive but expand; and that under favourable circumstances the Native methods of treating the cane would steadily improve, there can be no question. The Behea Mill, now familiar in every sugar-producing tract, has accomplished much in this direction; more care and attention to the boiling, filtration, and straining of the juice, has of late become noticeable in many places, a circumstance probably to be accounted for by the felt necessity of economising; while in some districts the use of the hand-centrifugal machine introduced by Messrs. Thomson and Mylne for separating the syrup from the sugar, has already effected an appreciable improvement in the class of sugar produced. In brief, what with natural advantages of climate, the frugal habits of the ryotwari classes who subsist by the cultivation and manufacture of sugar, enhanced as these favourable conditions are by increased irrigation facilities and the continuous opening out of fresh tracts of country to railway communication, it is unquestionable that the capabilities of the country in the production of sugar are, if not unduly handicapped as at present, susceptible of immense expansion. And that the introduction of improved methods and appliances in industrial occupations is becoming generally much more popular, is well exemplified in the rapid development of cotton ginning and cotton pressing by steam power, in the Punjab, the proprietors in the majority of cases being Native produce dealers.

32. It has been admitted that a countervailing duty on beet sugar will increase the cost of the commodity to the consumer. But, apart from the fact that the Indian consumers of refined sugar of like class and quality are mainly the well-to-do classes, the imposition of a tax on a staple of consumption, in the manufacture of which is used an article that in theory is held, alike by the Hindu and Mussulman, to defile anything with which it comes into contact, would be welcomed rather than resented. To repeat our opening argument—in Great Britain, on the bounty question, the interest of the consumers as the great electorate overrides every other consideration—and the sugar-refining industry there is practically dead. In India the position is reversed: the interest of the classes and masses with a stake in or dependent on agriculture and its concomitant industries, is paramount; these not only forming the great majority of the population (61 per cent. are dependent on agriculture alone), but contributing more than one-fourth of the Imperial revenue. And some idea may be formed of the relative economic importance of the mere cultivation of sugar from the fact that there is about as much land under it as under the great crops of indigo, tobacco and tea taken together.

33. "The ruin of the West Indies"—graphically described by Lord Pirbright in an article under this title in the December number of the *National Review*—has, as demonstrated by the report of the West India Commission, already been accomplished, and it is impossible to foretell where the mischievous results of the bounty system may end. As already pointed out, the Native refining industry has this season, to all intents and purposes, ceased in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This could hardly be otherwise, seeing that refiners would require to get raw sugar at a price that would not pay the cultivator, in order to compete with the bounty-fed article, superior in appearance to their productions, selling at Rs. 8 a maund. From a certain point of view the sugar-producing Colonies are in a stronger position; their industry is backed by a very large amount of capital, and large sums have been invested in machinery of the most approved modern type, while in India, the average Native refiner works on a very small scale, and with plant, if it can be dignified by such a term, and appliances of the most primitive description.

The following is a quotation from the Resolution on "the Sugar Cultivation and Production of India," dated 20th March 1889:

34. "The Government considers that it may be said in general terms that the sugar industry of India is at the present day in a thriving condition, and that it has not been affected to any appreciable extent, like other sugar-producing countries, by the system of sugar bounties prevailing in Continental Europe. In the despatch of May 1882, the Government of India made the following remarks, which may be taken to apply equally to the present condition of the sugar industry of India:

35. "The increasing import and the decreasing export do not, we consider, indicate the decadence of the industry in India. The area under sugarcane has largely increased in Upper India through the development of canal irrigation and is reported to be extending from the same causes in Bombay. More sugar is produced in India than formerly; but the demand is much greater. Not only has the increasing prosperity of the people increased the average consumption, but sugar is now borne by rail into tracts where the cane is cultivated to a limited extent, and which were formerly very scantily supplied. The profitableness of the industry is seen in the high price which the Indian cultivator can obtain for his produce, and all the evidence before us leads to the belief that the capital invested in sugar cultivation in India is steadily increasing."

36. The rate of bounty has been largely increased by the Continental powers of Europe during the last two years, and on this and other grounds which have been indicated in the early paragraphs of this note, it is submitted that the conditions on which the foregoing Resolutions were based have entirely changed.

37. It cannot be denied that the sugar industry in India is in a state the reverse of thriving, and this as the direct result of the competition of imported bounty-fed sugar.

Foreign imports, which it was held in 1882 did not indicate any decadence of the industry in India, have, as the following statement shows, more than quadrupled since then. Besides the great extent to which Indian manufactured sugar has been thus displaced, the comparative rates at which the imports have been valued, indicate the enormous fall in prices (28½ per cent.) brought about by the bounty system, with which the Indian producer has had to contend :

		VALU.		VALU.	
	Cwts.	Rs.		Per cwt.	Per maund.
1882-83	669,348	1,08,56,003	—	Rs. 16 3 6	Rs. 11 4 0
1896-97	2,682,463	3,11,19,181	—	" 11 9 7	" 8 7 10

38. A point is made in the Resolution of the area under sugarcane having largely increased, but from the following figures it will be seen that the cultivation in recent years cannot be held to have extended on anything approaching the scale that might have been expected, in view of the growth of the general population, its more prosperous condition and greater purchasing power, the expansion of railway communication, and increased irrigation facilities :

				Acres.
1888-89	...	...	...	...
1889-90	...	...	...	...
1890-91	...	...	...	2,758,450
1891-92	...	...	...	3,100,232
1892-93	...	...	...	2,798,637
1893-94	...	...	...	2,897,042
1894-95	...	...	...	2,764,656
1895-96	...	...	...	2,930,583

Figures for Bengal not available.

39. A matter which deserves notice is the income which might be derived from the imposition of a Rs. 3 per maund duty on imported beet sugar. Calculating such duty on the basis of the imports for 1896-97,—and allowing the present 5 per cent. import duty to stand as a set-off against the cheaper freight by the subsidised shipping employed to carry sugar to India, and the preferential rates given by Continental railways on goods carried for export—this would represent about 36 lakhs. As a form of indirect taxation it would be little felt, particularly as in its incidence only the well-to-do classes who, as before stated, are the chief consumers of refined sugar, would be touched. On the other hand, if the impost had the desired effect of restricting imports the direct income thus estimated would be, it is hoped, considerably reduced. The real return to the State would be indirect, in the form of increased agricultural prosperity and enhanced returns from water and land revenues.

40. There is nothing radical or new in the proposals made in this note. The attached extracts from the Customs Tariffs now in force in Victoria and the Cape show that the necessity of countervailing duty on sugar manufactured from beet-root has been accepted by the Cape and Australian Colonies, while the satisfactory position of the home sugar-producing industry in these dependencies, in conjunction with the fact that, practically, the whole outturn of the Mauritius, 100,000 tons per annum, is divided between them and India, demonstrates clearly that the system adopted is a practicable, and in Imperial interests, a beneficial, means of counteracting the evil effects of the competition of bounty-fed sugar.

#### *Extract from New Customs Tariff of Victoria, 1897.*

The following is a statement of the duties now leviable on sugar imported into the Colony of Victoria :

No.	Articles.	Rate of duty.
...	Sugar not being produce of cane	12s. per cwt.
...	Sugar, produce of sugarcane	6s. "

#### *Extract from New Customs Tariff of Cape Colony, 1897.*

An act to amend the Customs Union Tariff Act of 1889, brought into force on the 1st July 1897. The following are the rates of duty to be levied on sugar imported :

#### SCHEDULE A.

##### *Class I.—Special Rates.*

No.	Articles.	Rate.	£.	s.	d.
30	Sugar: (a) The produce of the cane (not refined), golden syrup, molasses, saccharum, and treacle	Per 100 lbs.	0	3	6
	(b) Not cane, and all refined sugars	"	0	5	0

41. The customs duty of  $\frac{1}{4}$  anna per gallon on kerosine, imposed in 1888 and in 1894 increased to 1 anna per gallon, has not had the effect of crippling the trade. Imports have more than doubled since the former date, as shown in the following statement :

					Gallons.	Value. Rs.
1887-88	...	...	...	...	30,202,042	1,21,68,173
1888-89	...	...	...	...	38,285,559	1,76,79,373
1889-90	...	...	...	...	51,839,400	2,38,66,839
1890-91	...	...	...	...	52,561,296	2,26,25,291
1891-92	...	...	...	...	55,508,063	2,20,09,659
1892-93	...	...	...	...	64,409,305	2,51,58,735
1893-94	...	...	...	...	83,611,938	3,09,15,261
1894-95	...	...	...	...	50,364,624	1,94,19,659
1895-96	...	...	...	...	63,312,422	2,77,97,430
1896-97	...	...	...	...	64,471,307	2,85,93,562

42. In 1896-97 these yielded to Government a gross revenue of Rs. 40,20,343. In this connection it is not unreasonable to contend that, mineral oils having almost entirely taken the place of Indian vegetable oils for lighting and lubricating purposes, the trade has had a paralysing influence on oil-seed cultivation. In spite of the development of canal irrigation, the increasing prosperity of the people, improved railway facilities, low freights, etc., the area under oil-seeds has remained practically stationary for the past five years, as borne out by the following figures :

						Acres.
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	12,854,358
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	13,548,192
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	14,815,951
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	13,929,969
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	12,841,062

while no expansion in the export of oil-seeds (although favoured by a low rate of exchange) has taken place that can be put as a set-off against the loss of the internal demand for vegetable oils for lighting, which, previous to the introduction of kerosine oil was the sole luminant used by the people of the country ; the shipments to foreign countries for the past five years being :

						Cwts.
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	16,434,948
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	24,153,353
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	20,793,519
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	13,585,071
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	11,322,544

43. In conclusion, in the event of the Continental subsidies not being done away with, the measure proposed would free India from the injurious effects of a pernicious bounty system which has enabled beet sugar to dominate its markets, and threatens, in the interests of alien agricultural populations, not only to bring disaster and ruin on a large section of our own cultivating and industrial classes, but to add to the existing difficulties of the Government the most dangerous of all problems, an agrarian grievance, calculated to give rise to feelings of distrust and discontent, which once aroused might be difficult to allay.

No. 1490, dated 28th March 1898.

From—The Honourable Mr. G. S. FORBES, I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward the accompanying letter which has been forwarded to this Government for transmission to His Excellency the Governor General in Council by the Chairman, Madras Chamber of Commerce, regarding the representation of India at the Conference to be held at Brussels on the sugar bounties question.

Dated 19th March 1898.

From—The Honourable Mr. G. G. ARBUTHNOT, Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

This Chamber has had the opportunity of perusing a copy of the letter from Messrs. Begg, Dunlop & Co., and other firms in Calcutta on the sugar bounties question which was lately forwarded to the Government of India by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and it has the honour to state, in confirmation of its telegram of yesterday's date, that it gives hearty support to the suggestion made in the third paragraph of that letter, namely, that Government should arrange by telegram with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar bounty question which it is understood is to be held immediately at Brussels.

This Chamber, moreover, considers that the representative of India should, in the words of the petitioning firms, " be instructed to press for the abolition of the bounty

system and to inform the Conference that failing this the Government of India might in self-defence be compelled to institute countervailing duties."

In the opinion of this Chamber, such a declaration of policy is imperative under the circumstances. Countervailing duties are India's only weapon of defence, and if her representative at the Conference is not allowed to use it, he will appear there as a mere suppliant for favour or pity—a rôle which is, as it seems to this Chamber, neither dignified nor calculated to facilitate an attainment of the object in view.

No. 503-'98, dated 7th April 1898.

From—W. PARSONS, Esq., Secretary, Bengal Chamber of Commerce,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In continuation of my letter No. 303-'98 of 1st March 1898, suggesting that the Government of India should be asked to arrange with the Secretary of State for the representation of India at the Conference on the sugar bounty question which is to be held at Brussels, I am now directed by the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to suggest that the name of Mr. E. C. Ozanne, Bombay Civil Service (Retired), and at present residing in Guernsey, should be submitted to the Secretary of State for India for the post referred to. The Committee understand that Mr. Ozanne is a good French scholar which would be a distinct advantage at a Continental Conference, and that he was also deeply interested in the sugar question while in Bombay. As the Committee have been informed that the Conference has now been postponed until May, there will be ample time to communicate with Mr. Ozanne if the Government approve of the suggestion.

Telegram, dated 15th April 1898.

From—The Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

This Chamber approves nomination of Mr. Ozanne as India's representative at the Brussels Sugar Bounties Conference which it understands has also been approved by Bengal Chamber.

No. 669, dated 7th April 1898.

From—F. STOKER, Esq., Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to enclose copy of a letter, dated the 17th March 1898, from the Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has not otherwise had any reason to believe that the sugar-growing and manufacturing industries in these Provinces have yet been seriously threatened by the importation of bounty-fed foreign sugar. But, in view of the large and important industry connected with the sugar growing in many districts of these Provinces, the matter appears to the Lieutenant-Governor one of sufficient importance to receive the attention of Government, and it will accordingly be kept under observation. In the meantime it appears to His Honour advisable, in the interests of these Provinces, that the country, if possible, be represented at the Conference referred to in the last paragraph of the enclosed letter.

No. 727-B., dated 17th March 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary, Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Under instructions from the Committee of this Chamber I have the honour to submit, for the consideration of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh, a letter received from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, No. 372, dated 12th instant, with enclosures, dealing with the effect of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugarcane industry of India.

2. That bounty-fed sugar has, in many places in these Provinces, taken, to a serious extent, the place of native made refined sugar (*chini*) is undoubted; to quote alone the case of Cawnpore, which, indeed, is the only northern inland mart in which separate trade statistics are maintained, the sugar imports from Bombay and Calcutta for the past eight years are as follows:

						From	
						Calcutta.	Bombay.
						Maunds.	Maunds.
1890	...	...	...	...	...	51,400	2,244
1891	...	...	...	...	...	58,569	2,418
1892	...	...	...	...	...	24,655	203
1893	...	...	...	...	...	16,771	6,424
1894	...	...	...	...	...	11,027	18,427
1895	...	...	...	...	...	1,750	9,126
1896	...	...	...	...	...	14,621	16,496
1897	...	...	...	...	...	21,612	131,728

Practically all the sugar sent up from the seaports is of foreign production, the bulk being beetroot.

3. The influence of these large imports upon the local industry is evidenced by the fact that the stock of beetroot sugar now in the Cawnpore *basar* (some 50,000 maunds) is being offered at Rs. 8 per maund of 82 lb 2 oz., whereas previously to the recent augmentation by the European Continental Powers of the rates of bounty, the price of the better classes of native refined sugar ranged from Rs. 11 to Rs. 16 per maund.

4. While the Chamber are not prepared to offer an opinion as to the precise effect which the influx of subsidized foreign sugars is likely to have on the agricultural and revenue interests of these Provinces, feeling that this is a question of which the Local Government is more qualified to judge than are members of the commercial community, they nevertheless are convinced that any material diminution of the cane area would be a serious blow to the cultivating population. The issue is of so great importance that they venture to ask that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor would permit an opinion to be given to them as to whether it is likely that any equally lucrative crop could be found to take the place of cane in Upper India, so far as beet sugar may supplant cane in the markets for refined sugar.

5 My Committee agree with the Bengal Chamber as to the need for the representation of India at the Conference to be held at Brussels on the sugar bounties question, and trust that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Chief Commissioner of Oudh may see his way to address the Government of India in support of the representations made.

No. 2.

No. 149 (Revenue), dated 25th August 1898.

From—The Secretary of State for India (LORD GEORGE HAMILTON),

To—The Government of India.

Copies of the Parliamentary Papers regarding the Sugar Bounties Conference at Brussels were forwarded by the mails of the 29th July and the 5th August. From those papers Your Excellency's Government will have learnt that the Conference separated without achieving a definite result, that the Belgian Government will probably pursue the matter further, and that possibly the Conference may hereafter be convoked again. Meanwhile entire freedom of action is reserved for Her Majesty's Government in regard to any measures which the development of the sugar question might render necessary.

2. I forward, for the information of your Government, the papers noted in the margin.

Letter from Mr. Ozanne, the Indian Delegate, dated the 15th June 1898.

Reply to ditto, dated the 20th June 1898 (not printed).

Letter from ditto, dated the 18th June 1898.

Letter from ditto, dated the 29th July 1898.

Letter from Colonial Office, dated the 23rd July 1898.

Letter from Governor of Mauritius, dated the 27th May 1898.

Letter from Chamber of Agriculture, Mauritius, dated the 18th May 1898.

The letters from Mauritius urge that India should take steps to protect her own sugar and Mauritius cane sugar from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. At paragraph 4 of your letter No. 129 (Finance), dated the 5th May 1898, it was stated that you were not prepared to levy countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India. I should be glad to receive more fully your views on this proposal, as Her Majesty's Government, now that they are in possession of the views of Foreign Governments, must consider

during the next few months the course they should pursue.

Dated 15th June 1898.

Deut-official from—E. C. OZANNE, Esq., Indian Delegate, Brussels.

To—SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K.C.S.I., India Office.

It is clear that, except France, all the countries represented will be willing, if a Convention is arrived at, to abolish bounties. Belgium goes so far as to forego the retention of her system of calculating a legal yield, and to accept the plan of manufacture and refining in bond, a point she refused to concede at the Conference in 1888. The position is simply this, that all attention is directed towards England. We were pressed very hard yesterday to say whether England (and of course India) is really determined to accept a penal clause in the Convention to be arranged. In our declaration we made use of vague expressions stating that England will be obliged to take some definite step to put a stop to the disturbance of the free course of trade and to the injury done to our colonies and refiners by the artificial interference by foreign Powers, but we must go further, and instructions have been asked from Lord Salisbury.

We agree entirely with the view expressed by Lord Lytton in the Secretariat notes forwarded to me on 29th April 1898 that "it is idle to strain at the addition of an exclusive dealing clause. Without such a clause the parties to the combination would be in a worse predicament than ever, etc." We cannot in any way hope for a Convention unless at least



we say now that we are fully prepared to agree to a penal clause, such as Clause VII of the draft Convention of 1888, as an essential element in the Convention. This is, as I am sure you will readily admit, a very different thing from making any declaration in the form of a threat or otherwise that we intend to impose a countervailing duty or to prohibit the import into England or India of bounty-fed sugar. We do not want to make any threat at all, but all the delegates show very unmistakeably their opinion that it is perfectly useless to proceed further till an assurance is given by England that we will be parties to the essential sanction of the Convention. It is on this point that instructions have been solicited, for, by the orders of our deputation, we were not given a free hand. Under my special instructions, based on the Despatch of the Viceroy, No. 145, of the 2nd May 1889, it seems to me that I have a freer hand than the other British Delegates, though of course I am strictly bound by Lord Salisbury's orders in so far as they restrict the orders of the Government of India. India can prohibit bounty-fed sugar under her present Customs regulations, without having recourse to legislation, and though the Government of India is not prepared to impose countervailing duties, it has not forbidden me to assert that it is prepared to prohibit the importation of sugar if such a step is forced on India by the action of foreign Powers. I conceive that, if the British Government allows us to assent to a penal clause, I am free to say that India will follow suit. If I have in any way misinterpreted my instructions, I trust that you will be good enough to tell me so at as early a date as possible.

I may add that the indirect bounties given by France on production have the practical effect of a considerable bounty on exportation, though France has not admitted the fact. I may also add that the penal clause, if adopted, would undoubtedly leave the option of prohibition or countervailing duties, so that the instructions from India will be fully safeguarded.

Dated 18th June 1898.

Demi-official from—E. C. OZANNE, Esq., Indian Delegate, Brussels.

To—SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K.C.S.I., India Office.

It is certain that the Conference will break up at once, if at the next meeting, fixed for the 24th, the British Delegates are not empowered to consent to the insertion in an otherwise satisfactory Convention of a clause binding the States, joining in the Convention, either to prohibit the importation of bounty-fed sugar, or to neutralise the bounty by a countervailing duty.

On the other hand, we have just received an important assurance from the President of the Conference that if England agrees to the penal clause, he will guarantee the accession of Belgium, Germany, Austria, and Holland. It is certain that neither France nor Russia could afford to remain outside, and it is probable that they will readily join.

We have drawn up a paper in which we endeavour to show reasons why England can hardly decline to accept the solution thus offered. I have no copy.

We are satisfied that the price of sugar will not rise above the average price of the last decade, if such an international agreement were arrived at. Nothing is more clear than that the price of sugar has been brought down in recent years by increased production rather than by a continuance of the bounties; though, of course, it is true that the increased production was induced in the first instance by the bounties—but the work of bounties is over. Their continuation can only work mischief, and this appears to be the universal feeling.

The Convention would not tend to cause a fall in production, but, on the other hand, would favour fair competition between cane and beet sugar, so as to supply fully the world's demand at a low price.

I need not discuss the fallacies underlying the popular cry of "cheap sugar," but there are reasons why cheap sugar is not desirable in India, if it is obtained by artificial means. First, refined sugar is not a necessary in India, but, secondly, further cheapening, which must result from failure to secure the desired Convention, will necessarily greatly reduce the profits of cultivation, and the ability of the cultivator to meet canal charges, and ultimately injuriously affect the legitimate return to Government on the capital laid out on irrigation works:

- (1) India has lost its position as a sugar-exporting country;
- (2) its refining industry is at the point of extinction; and
- (3) its power to continue the cultivation of sugarcane is seriously threatened.

The first result was due to the successful cultivation of beet as a sugar-producer, thereby enabling Continental countries to supply their own markets. The second followed the large imports of Mauritius sugar, diverted by the bounty-fed beet from European markets; and the third result arises from the enormous imports of German and Austrian sugar into India.

If the Conference fails to secure a Convention, a war of bounties must follow, sugar will be abnormally lowered in price, and sugar-cane will be driven out of cultivation.

Germany is probably aware that India requires some five million tons of sugar, and, being shut out of the American market by the countervailing duty recently imposed by the United States, will naturally do its utmost to displace local sugar in India.

Beet holds a place in the system of crop rotation in Europe which is analogous to that held up to the present by sugarcane in India. Like beet, the sugarcane possesses great advantages apart from the sugar it yields. I cannot imagine how the irrigated areas in India, watered as they are so largely by the great irrigation works constructed by Government, and the wells dug with the help of taccavi loans from the Government Treasury, can substitute any crop which can profitably take the place of the sugar-cane.

There has been a struggle between Mauritius and German sugar. In 1895-96 the Mauritius seemed still able to hold its place, but more recent figures point to an immense advantage gained by Germany. In paragraph 18 of the note by Messrs. Begg, Dunlop, and other refiners, appended to the Despatch No. 129 of 1898, some figures are given. In *Capital* (19th May 1898) more recent ones appear:

Imports of sugar (value in rupees):

						Rs.
1896	...	...	...	...	...	26,72,000
1897	...	...	...	...	...	40,65,000
1898	...	...	...	...	...	58,16,000

In this paper the remark is made that "bounty-fed sugar continues to pour in in increasing volume," and the danger to local production is strongly forced on the attention of Government.

The cost of production of cane sugar in the form of native refined sugar in India is estimated at Rs. 10 per maund. In January 1898, in Calcutta, beet sugar was quoted at Rs. 8-1. It is not possible that the cost of production in India will diminish in proportion to the falling price of imported sugar, and the only result which is certain is that the profits of sugar-cane culture will continue to fall till displacement on a large scale will have to be faced.

The Government of India has power, by its Customs regulations, either to increase the duty on imported sugar or to prohibit it entirely. In both respects it has an advantage over the United Kingdom. There is no special duty on sugar, and it is not probable that the Government of India will consider the question of imposing such a duty. India has assented to the principle of a Convention stipulating only that it is not prepared to impose countervailing duties. If a Convention is arrived at by the Conference, the alternatives of prohibition and countervailing duties will be provided for, and it appears that the Secretary of State, by supporting the proposal of the British Delegates, which will be the subject of discussion at the Cabinet Council of Tuesday, to assent to a penal clause, will be able to secure a measure which will, not only revive the refining industry in India, but will protect Government and the raiyat from the very serious results of dislocation of the sugarcane crop.

Germany is specially anxious for the Convention, and, if it is arranged, Mauritius and German sugar will compete for the Indian market on equal terms. The desired result will be secured. India will receive from Germany and Mauritius all the sugar it requires at a price which will not be higher than the average price of recent years, and the sugar market will be safeguarded from violent fluctuations and uncertainty.

The British Government has committed itself to do its utmost to effect the abolition of bounties. It is obvious that a Convention can now be secured with all the European Powers, but an essential feature in the Convention, as a security to the contracting States, is the inclusion of a penal clause. Without such a clause no Convention can ever be arrived at for the suppression of bounties. In fact, any Convention without such a clause, as Lord Lytton said in 1889, would put the "parties to the combination in a worse predicament than ever. They would themselves be precluded from fostering their own industry by means of bounties, while they would at the same time be at the mercy of the countries which persevered in giving bounties."

In conclusion I would quote a passage from the refiners' note (paragraph 45), which seems to show well and truly the probable effect of failure of the present Conference:

"In the event of the continental subsidies not being done away with, the measure proposed would free India from the injurious effects of a pernicious bounty system which has enabled beet sugar to dominate its markets, and threatens, in the interests of alien agricultural populations, not only to bring disaster and ruin on a large section of our own cultivating and industrial classes, but to add to the existing difficulties of the Government the most dangerous of all problems, an agrarian grievance, calculated to give rise to feeling of distrust and discontent which, once aroused, might be difficult to allay."

Dated 29th July 1898.

Demi-official from—E. C. OZANNE, Esq., British Delegate, Brussels.

To—SIR CHARLES BERNARD, K. C. S. I., India Office.

I shall, of course, be glad to write a report if you think it is expected of me, or that it would do any good.

But, after all, the only point I could press on the Indian Government is the danger which India runs through an immense increase in the volume of imports of beet-root sugar.

If this goes on, and it must go on if India does nothing, it seems to me clear that the sugar cultivation of India and the Mauritius will be most seriously and unjustly handicapped. If sugarcane profits are reduced, the whole agriculture of India must be upset. I have, in the letters I wrote from Brussels, already urged the importance of this consideration.

The refiners, both in India and England, must be ruined if bounties continue. That is perfectly well known both at home and in India, and I fear that no words which I could use would have any effect.

If you think I should write a report, please let me know, but perhaps it may be better to await the results of the efforts Belgium is making now to bring about a compromise.

Dated 23rd July 1898.

From—**SIR EDWARD WINOFIELD**, Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies to transmit to you, for the consideration of Lord George Hamilton with reference to the letter from this Department of the 26th of May last, a copy of the Despatch on the subject of the establishment of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

No. 161, dated 27th May, 1898.

From—His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius,

To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

I have the honour to transmit to you a copy of a letter, with its enclosures, addressed to me by the President of the Chamber of Agriculture, the Honourable Dr. Edwards, communicating to me the following resolutions passed by the Chamber in support of representations made to the Government of India by the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Upper India on the question of the importation into India of bounty-fed sugar :

Resolved—

" That this Chamber is of opinion that great prejudice is caused to the staple industry of this Colony by the importation into India, our principal market, of bounty-fed beet-root sugar upon the same terms as our unprotected product :

" That it is of the greatest importance that the admission of bounty-fed beet-root sugar into Indian markets should be discouraged :

" That the most effectual means of excluding bounty-fed sugar from Indian markets and putting an end to an unfair competition would be the imposition of a differential or countervailing duty, equal to the average amount of the bounty, upon all sugars upon which an export bounty has been paid, introduced into India :

" That it is desirable, therefore, to co-operate with the Chambers of Commerce of Bengal and Northern India in urging upon the Imperial Government the immediate relief to the sugar industry of India, as well as that of this Colony, by the imposition of a differential duty, and also the great advantage which would be secured by the direct representations of the Indian Government at the Conference of the Powers convened at Brussels for June next :

" And that His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit the substance of these resolutions to the Secretary of State for the Colonies by cable."

2. In accordance with the wish of the Chamber of Agriculture, I telegraphed to you the substance of these resolutions on the 21st instant.

3. You will observe from the correspondence that this course was adopted on the suggestion of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce that the representatives of the sugar industry in Mauritius should address the Home authorities by telegram, urging the levy of a countervailing duty on beet-root sugar in India in the event of the Conference to be held in Brussels failing to bring about the total abolition of the Continental bounties.

4. I cannot doubt that the resolutions of the Chamber will receive your favourable consideration.

Dated 18th May, 1898.

From—**THE HONOURABLE D. W. A. EDWARDS, M. D.**, President, Chamber of Agriculture.

I have the honour to inform you that at a meeting of the Chamber of Agriculture held on the 17th instant the following resolutions were unanimously carried, on the motion of Mr. Frederick Nash, Vice-President, seconded by the Honourable Sir V. Naz, K. C. M. G. :

(See Resolutions quoted in paragraph 1 of the above letter.)

No. 3.]

No. 23 (Revenue), dated 26th January, 1899.

From—The Secretary of State for India (LORD GEORGE HAMILTON),  
To—The Government of India.

In my Despatch No. 149, dated the 25th August 1898, I drew attention to the letters received from the Mauritius, urging that India should take steps to protect her own sugar and Mauritius cane-sugar from the competition of bounty-fed beet sugar. And I asked for a fuller expression of the views of the Government of India on the matter, with reference to a remark in their letter of May 1898, that they were not prepared to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

2. Further papers received during the past few months do not give ground for anticipating an early result from the discussions at the Brussels Conference of last summer, and there appears little hope that, in present circumstances, France will materially alter her system of sugar bounties. Germany and Austria are the countries which chiefly send bounty-fed sugars to India, but nothing has occurred to show that Germany or Austria will abolish sugar bounties so long as France retains them.

3. I have recently received from the Colonial Office copy of a memorial sent by 8,000 Mauritius planters and others to your Government in October 1898, praying that countervailing duties may be imposed on bounty-fed sugars imported into India. I forward copy of these papers.\* It will be seen that Mr. Secretary Chamberlain apprehends that, in present circumstances, bounty-fed sugars will drive Mauritius sugar out of the Indian market, and will entail ruin and distress on a Colony where the majority

\* Colonial Office letter of the 3rd January 1899.

Mauritius Governor's letter of the 12th November 1898.

of the population are natives of India or their descendants, and that he requests that the memorial may receive the favourable consideration of Your Excellency's Government.

4. In this request I concur, and I have no doubt but that you will take steps for dealing with this important matter at an early date. If, on reconsideration, you should see reasons for modifying the views expressed by the Government of India in May last, and for advising the levy of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugars imported into India, the precise measures you would propose, either legislative or otherwise, should be clearly stated. I forward copy of a paper† which shows how countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar are practically worked in the United States.

† Circular from the United States, America, Treasury, dated 12th December 1898.

5. Whatever may be your final advice upon the matter, I shall give the fullest consideration to your views and to the grounds on which they may be based. I recognise the fact that the Indian aspect of this question may be different from that which it presents in this country, and I shall be prepared to attach much weight to the opinions held by the people of India regarding a fiscal change, such as has been suggested by the Colonial authorities.

6. Since the foregoing paragraphs were written I have received a further letter from the Colonial Office, discussing the relation of sugar-growing British Colonies to India in the matter of coolie immigration and of the competition of bounty-fed sugars. A copy of that letter is enclosed. Regarding Mr. Secretary Chamberlain's suggestions for facilitating coolie emigration from India, I shall address you hereafter. I commend to your consideration his further remarks on the sugar bounties question. Your Government will doubtless consider the matter, chiefly and primarily, in the interests of the people of India; but, subject to this condition, any benefit which may be likely to accrue to the people of the Mauritius would be an additional argument in favour of the measures proposed.

No. 28407—98, dated 3rd January, 1899.

From—C. P. Lucas, Esq., Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by Mr. Secretary Chamberlain to transmit to you, to be laid before Lord George Hamilton, a copy of a Despatch from the Governor of Mauritius, in which he encloses a petition‡ to the Governor General of India signed by 8,000 planters and others connected with the sugar industry of Mauritius praying that His Excellency may be pleased to impose a countervailing duty upon bounty-fed sugar imported into India, and to exempt from Customs duty sugar grown and manufactured in Mauritius.

2. Mr. Chamberlain concurs in the apprehension of the memorialists that the continued sale of bounty-fed sugar will drive Mauritian sugar out of the Indian market, and will result in ruin and distress to a Colony the majority of whose population are natives of India or their descendants.

3. He, therefore, trusts that this petition may receive the favourable consideration of Lord George Hamilton and of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 490, dated 12th November, 1898.

From—His Excellency the Governor of Mauritius,

To—The Secretary of State for the Colonies.

With reference to my Despatch No. 399 of even date, transmitting to you a petition addressed to Her Majesty the Queen by nearly 8,000 planters, merchants and others inter-



ested in the sugar industry in Mauritius, I have the honour to transmit to you a petition\* addressed by the same petitioners to the Governor General of India in Council, praying that His Excellency in Council may be pleased to grant that sugar duly proved to have been *bona fide* grown and manufactured in Mauritius may be exempted from the payment of customs duty on their importation into India.

2. The prayer of the petition is similar to the prayer of a memorial of the Chamber of Agriculture transmitted to the Marquess of Ripon by Mr. King Harman's Despatch No. 158 of the 11th of May 1894. This petition was forwarded to the India Office for transmission to the Government of India for favourable consideration by the Secretary of State. The Officer Administering the Government of Mauritius was informed by your predecessor's Despatch No. 245 of the 26th September 1894 that the Government of India considered that the memorial was not entitled to their 'favourable consideration.'

3. I venture to express a hope that the Government of India may be willing to reconsider the question which is now supported by new and, as it seems to me, powerful arguments and that in transmitting the enclosed petition you may be able to give it your support. In my Despatch No. 273 of the 24th of August last I pointed out to you the vital and ever growing importance of the Indian market to this colony, and I can conscientiously urge the claims of the petitioners to the most favourable consideration.

Circular No. 199, dated 12th December, 1898.

From—L. J. GARR, Esq., Secretary, Treasury Department, Washington,  
To—The Officers of the Customs and others concerned.

*Additional duties on sugar imported from, or the product of countries paying bounties on the export thereof.*

Section 3 of the Act of 24th July 1897 provides as follows:

That whenever any country, dependency, or colony shall pay or bestow, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation of any article or merchandise from such country, dependency, or colony, and such article or merchandise is dutiable under the provisions of this Act, then upon the importation of any such article or merchandise into the United States, whether the same shall be imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether such article or merchandise is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, there shall be levied and paid in all such cases, in addition to the duties otherwise imposed by this Act, an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed. The net amount of all such bounties or grants shall be from time to time ascertained, determined, and declared by the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall make all needful regulations for the identification of such articles and merchandise and for the assessment and collection of such additional duties.

In pursuance of these provisions the following amounts of bounties respectively paid or bestowed, directly or indirectly, on the export of sugars by the countries hereinafter named, are hereby declared for the assessment of additional duties on sugars imported from, or the product of, such countries or their dependencies, *viz.*:

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

On sugars produced in the country since 20th January 1897, and exported with benefit of drawback, 6 centavos per kilogram.

#### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

On sugar under 93 per cent, and at least 88 per cent polarization, 1.37 florins per 100 kilograms.

On sugar under 93½ per cent, and at least 93 per cent polarization, 1.46 florins per 100 kilograms.

On sugar at least 99½ per cent polarization, 2.10 florins per 100 kilograms.

#### DENMARK.

On refined sugar, produced wholly from beets grown in Denmark, 1.12 crowns per 100 kilograms.

#### FRANCE.

Raw sugars of the standard of 65 to 98 per cent for beet-root sugars, or of 65 to 97 per cent for French colonial sugar, per 100 kilograms of refined sugar, 100 per cent, francs 10.82.

Sugarcandies, calculated at their legal equivalent per 100 kilograms, effective weight, francs 11.51.

Refined sugars in loaf or crushed, clear, hard, and dry, per 100 kilograms, effective weight, francs 11.51.

\* Petition forwarded in original with the present Despatch.



Raw and refined sugars in grains or crystals, of a minimum standard of 98 per cent, francs 11'17.

The output of refined sugar from raw is calculated by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for loss in refining.

#### GERMANY.

On raw sugar at least 90 per cent polarization and on refined sugar under 98 per cent, and at least 90 per cent, 2'50 marks per 100 kilograms.

On candy and sugar in white, hard loaves, blocks, crystals, etc., at least 99 $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent, 3'55 marks per 100 kilograms.

On all other sugar at least 98 per cent, 3 marks per 100 kilograms.

#### THE NETHERLANDS.

On raw sugar produced in the country from beets, and testing less than 98 per cent, 2'2354 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent).

On raw beet sugars testing 98 per cent or above, three-fourths of said bounty, *vis.*, 1'7655 florins per 100 kilograms of hard refined.

On refined beet-root sugars, 2946 florin per 100 kilograms of hard refined (100 per cent) in addition to the above bounties.

On refined sugar from other materials than beet-root raw sugar produced in the country, 2946 florin per 100 kilograms of hard refined.

The output of refined sugar from raw is computed by deducting from the polarization of the raw sugar twice the glucose, four times the ashes, and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent for loss in refining.

#### RUSSIA.

On sugar testing not less than 99 per cent per pood (36'113 pounds avoirdupois), '50 rouble.

On sugar testing not less than 88 per cent per pood, '44 rouble.

On sugar testing not less than 75 per cent per pood, '38 rouble.

Every invoice of sugar must be accompanied by a certificate of the United States Consular Officer at the port of shipment to the United States, naming place and country where the merchandise was produced, and, in the case of refined sugar, naming also the country of production of the raw sugar, molasses, or sirup used in the refining.

The liquidation of entries of sugar not accompanied by such certificates shall be suspended, and the estimated duties shall include an amount sufficient to cover the additional duty to which such sugar may be apparently liable.

The conversion of the several foreign currencies mentioned above into United States money will be governed by the provisions of section 25 of the Act of 28th August 1894.

The question as to the net amounts of the bounties indirectly bestowed by the Government of Belgium on exported sugars is under consideration. Pending the ascertainment and determination of said amounts, entries of sugars imported from, or the product of, that country will be subject to the provisions of Circular No. 174 of 19th October 1897 (Synopsis 18,481).

No. 667—99, dated 7th January 1899.

From—C. P. Lucas, Esq., Under Secretary of State for the Colonies,

To—The Under Secretary of State for India.

There are two questions affecting the prosperity of the sugar-growing colonies, on which correspondence has already passed between this office and the India Office, and which Mr. Chamberlain would ask Lord George Hamilton to bring to the special notice of Lord Curzon of Kedleston in order that they may receive his attention at the outset of his term of office.

The first is the subject of coolie emigration. The second is that of bounties and countervailing duties.

\* \* \* \* \*

7. But it seems not improbable that, however well supplied with East Indian labour the sugar planters may be, their industry may be destroyed if the bounty system continues unchecked, and, in the absence of countervailing duties or penal clauses, it is not easy to see from whence the check will come. On this subject Mr. Chamberlain can only express his own personal views as he has already expressed them in the House of Commons. There is, in his opinion, no valid economic argument against countervailing duties, and the question is purely one of policy and of expediency.

8. At first sight it would seem that it is obviously the duty of the mother country to take the first step in the matter, and that the other provinces of the Empire should follow the lead of the United Kingdom, but on this point the following considerations arise.

Till quite lately the one object of the bounty-giving nations has been to secure the sugar market of the United Kingdom itself. Of the sugar-growing British colonies, the West Indies alone have at any time within the last quarter of a century to any appreciable extent supplied the home market. The West Indies alone were therefore directly affected by the bounty system, though that system no doubt damaged the credit of the sugar industry in all parts of the world.

But, geographically, the natural market for West Indian sugar is not the United Kingdom, but the United States, and for the time being a countervailing duty is being levied on bounty-fed sugar by the Government of the United States, so that at the moment West Indian sugar finds its natural price in its natural market, and would not gain directly—though no doubt the indirect gain might be large—by the imposition of a countervailing duty in this country. To any proposal, therefore, to impose such a duty there was, and still is, an obvious rejoinder to be used with effect by those who, on political or other grounds, view with disavour the case of the sugar producers.

9. Meanwhile, of late, bounty-fed sugar has found its way into India, and the Mauritius planters to the full, and to some extent the planters of Province Wellesley are feeling the result of this State-aided competition in what is to them the natural market, and, as Lord George Hamilton is aware, a numerous signed petition on the subject from Mauritius to the Government of India has already been sent on to the India Office.

10. In the case of the United Kingdom it may be argued, and it is argued, that the imposition of a countervailing duty would raise the price of sugar in the interests of a few members of the capitalist class. This argument Mr. Chamberlain does not accept, and, were the West Indian colonies dependent on the British market, he would be at pains to rebut it on their behalf, but in any case such an argument is obviously inapplicable in regard to the relations of Mauritius and India.

In this instance the actual workers are East Indians, and a community in which the East Indian element, as already shown, very largely preponderates, and of whose exports sugar represents about 98 per cent. is being brought within measurable distance of ruin by being undersold in India by bounty-fed beet sugar.

11. Writing on the 3rd of November last, the Acting Governor of the Straits Settlements observes that "the invasion of the Eastern markets by European sugar sold under cost-price threatens to interfere with the best markets for locally-grown sugar, and it is very much to be desired in the interest of this colony and of the Protected Native States, in which considerable capital is being expended in sugar cultivation, that the bounty-system should come to an end at an early date."

That these views are shared in India itself Mr. Chamberlain gathers from the representations which he understands have been made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

12. He does not presume to suggest to the Government of India what course should be taken in the matter, but he would ask that their most earnest attention should be given to it. He has more than once declined to allow colonial policy on commercial questions to be tied by the policy for the time being of the mother country, and if the Indian Government, in the interests of East Indians, were to see fit to penalise or to countervail bounty-fed sugar, or to give preference to the honestly-grown cane sugar of the British colonies, he would welcome the step as likely to strengthen the opposition to bounties and to hasten the collapse of a mischievous and unsound device for ruining an important British industry.

He would ask that a copy of this letter may be sent to the Governor General in Council, with such support as Lord George Hamilton may see fit to give it.

No. 4.]

No. 27, dated 26th January 1899.

From—The Government of India,  
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch No. 149 (Revenue), dated the 25th August 1898, referring to paragraph 4 of our Financial Despatch No. 123 of 5th May 1898, and requesting to be furnished with a fuller expression of our views in regard to the proposed levy of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar imported into India.

2. The total imports of refined or crystallised sugar from Austria-Hungary

	1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
Austria-Hungary ...	246	61,582	5,777	13,13,792	47,287	1,04,45,039
Germany ...	35,910	87,50,225	37,940	87,57,394	60,165	1,27,68,053

and Germany into India during the last three years, as given in the Trade and Navigation Accounts, are quoted on the margin. It may be assumed

that the imports of sugar from these countries represent bounty-fed beet sugar, which is being diverted to India in consequence of the closing of the American market by countervailing duties. The striking increase in these imports dates only from 1897-98. Simultaneously with these imports from Germany and Austria-Hungary imports from Mauritius have continued on the scale of preceding years, and prices of imported sugars are at present much lower in this country than in the past. They compete in the up-country bazaars not only with the best kinds of native sugars, but also with the commoner kinds of native sugar, produced by a rudimentary system of refining. There is evidence that the profits of native sugar refiners have in consequence been considerably diminished, that they have had difficulty in disposing of their stocks, and that in some places refineries have been closed. How far these effects are likely to be permanent it is impossible to say. Enquiries have been initiated in our Department of Revenue and Agriculture, as the enclosed copy of letter will show, and they will be supplemented by enquiries into the prices of both refined and coarse sugar which will be undertaken by the Director General of Statistics. With these data before us we shall hereafter be in a position to express a final or, at any rate, a more confident opinion on the policy of imposing countervailing duties. Meanwhile, as Her Majesty's Government wish to determine within the next few months what course they should pursue, we indicate the general considerations by which we should be guided in arriving at a decision.

3. We have already said that, owing to low prices, which are popularly connected with the great increase in the imports from abroad, the sugar refining industry in India is at present unprosperous. Among the poorer classes there is a considerable consumption of unrefined sugar, and we are at present without evidence as to what extent, if any, the commoner kinds of refined sugars, whether of native manufacture or imported, are taking the place of unrefined sugar among those classes, or reducing its price. But the probabilities are that, if the imports from foreign countries continue to increase, the demand for, and the price of, unrefined sugar will be affected if it has not already been so. If this movement were carried beyond a certain point, it would result in the abandonment of the cultivation of sugarcane and the substitution of some other crop on those lands on which the cultivation is now conducted least advantageously. It is possible that this might take place to an extent sufficient to affect the security of our land revenue or canal receipts, as lands irrigated from canals rank among those most advantageously situated for the purpose of sugarcane cultivation. On this subject reference may be made to a passage towards the end of Sir John Strachey's Financial Statement for 1877-78.

4. The direct discouragement of the manufacture of refined sugar, whether by European or native firms, would be a serious evil in itself. Within the last twenty years a great impulse has been given to the cultivation of sugarcane by the introduction of improved sugar mills, which enable the cultivators to extract more juice from the canes, and the number of sugar factories has increased greatly. We cannot but view with disapproval any influence which tends to discourage the growth of manufacturing industries in a purely agricultural country, and this is more especially the case when the manufacture works up the produce of a crop which State irrigation has rendered to a great extent independent of seasonal vicissitudes.

No. 15-483, dated 31st October, 1898.

From—T. W. HOLDERNES, Esq., C.S.I., Secretary to the Government of India,  
Department of Revenue and Agriculture,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

"	"	"	"	Bombay.
"	"	"	"	Bengal.
"	"	"	"	the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
"	"	"	"	the Punjab.
"	"	"	"	Burma.
"				Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
"	"	"	"	Assam.
"	"	"	"	Coorg.
"	"	"	"	Ajmere.
"				Resident at Hyderabad.

The Government of India are anxious to obtain information as to the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from Mauritius into India have so far exercised, or are tending to exercise, on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars, and

thereby on the profits of sugarcane cultivation in India. Statements have been made in newspapers and periodicals that this increasing import of sugar at very low prices under the stimulus of the competition between the produce of Mauritius and the bounty-aided sugars of Europe is injuring the sugar industry of India by lessening the internal demand for, and reducing the price of, Indian sugars; that it will result in sugarcane being less and less grown in India, and in the impoverishment of the agriculturist in many places to the extent that the land revenue assessments and the canal revenues will be endangered.

2. The Government of India have no clear evidence before them that the increasing sugar imports have had, or are tending to, such serious consequences. The area under sugarcane in the different provinces has not declined of late years, nor in recent revenue or settlement reports have any observations regarding the unprofitableness of the industry been noticed. The extent to which the refined sugars from abroad compete in the Indian markets with the coarse sugars ordinarily manufactured by native processes, and tend to supplant the latter, is uncertain. There is probably an increasing demand for sugar in India for domestic consumption and for spirit distilling and sweetmeat making, and as the sugarcane area has not expanded of late years, it may be that the increasing imports have not been in excess of the necessary demand, and that the price of Indian sugars has, notwithstanding these imports, been maintained. Lastly, the question whether sugar prices in India have fallen in recent years is one on which it is difficult on existing materials to pronounce, owing to the many varieties of sugar sold in Indian markets, and the failure of the published price returns to clearly distinguish between them.

3. The subject, connected as it is with the sugar bounty question, appears to the Government of India to be of sufficient importance to be specially investigated, and I am to ask that, with the permission of <sup>the Governor in Council</sup> <sup>His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor,</sup> inquiries may be made as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugarcane in <sup>the</sup> industry; also as to the possibility of any falling off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugarcane cultivation. I am to ask the results of the inquiry may be communicated to the Government of India.

4. A statement showing the imports of sugar into India during the last three years as given in the Trade and Navigation Returns is appended. According to the article on sugar in the *Dictionary of Economic Products* (Volume VI, page 346) the area under sugarcane in India is about 2,500,000 acres, and the outturn, in coarse unrefined sugar, about 2,500,000 tons. The value of this crop at Rs. 100 a ton may approximately be put at Rs. 25,00,00,000. The value of the imports of sugar in 1897-98 is returned at Rs. 4,70,87,904. The imports of sugar thus bear a considerable proportion, as regards value, to the sugar production of the country.

#### APPENDIX.

##### Imports of sugar into British India.

	QUANTITY.			VALUE.		
	Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.			Twelve months, 1st April to 31st March.		
	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Sugar, refined or crystallised—						
From Austria-Hungary	246	5,775	47,287	63,582	13,13,792	1,04,45,039
“ Germany	35,910	37,940	60,165	87,50,225	87,57,394	1,27,88,033
“ Mauritius	68,336	74,442	70,302	1,64,55,377	1,71,78,409	1,56,60,098
“ China	10,302	6,965	14,558	26,61,905	17,91,512	33,48,381
“ Java	5,499	4,872	7,024	13,13,980	9,92,558	17,54,857
“ Straits Settlements	5,387	3,166	3,717	12,53,962	7,67,904	8,13,005
“ Other countries	564	960	8,703	7,50,324	3,12,612	22,78,471
TOTAL	126,244	134,190	211,756	3,06,49,355	3,11,89,181	4,70,87,904
Sugar, unrefined—						
Countries unspecified	10,299	8,946	18,661	4,18,776	3,99,110	7,56,864
GRAND TOTAL	136,543	143,066	230,417	3,10,68,131	3,15,88,291	4,78,44,768



No. 5.

Dated 6th September, 1898.

From—C. E. P. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

I have the honour to forward herewith a duplicate copy of a letter which has this day been despatched to the Madras Government for submission to the Government of India.

Dated 6th September, 1898.

From—C. E. P. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The Sugar Bounty Conference held at Brussels in June having failed to attain the object for which it was assembled, this Chamber feels bound to reiterate the opinion that it expressed in the last paragraph of its letter to you, dated the 19th March 1898, namely, that under such circumstances "countervailing duties are India's only weapon of defense." The imposition of such duties, it may be remarked, would be in accordance with the views of the British Delegates who attended the Conference. (*Vide* their Report to the Marquess of Salisbury, dated Brussels, the 27th June 1898):

"It seems clear that in the circumstances there are at present but two methods of securing the suppression of the bounty system—

"(1) by coming to some arrangement for such modifications or limitations in the French and Russia-systems as may be acceptable to the other sugar-producing States, in return for the suppression of their bounties; and

"(2) by the conclusion of a Convention between a certain number of the sugar-producing States providing for the total suppression of sugar bounties within their dominions, and engaging that they will either impose countervailing duties on, or prohibit the entry of bounty-fed sugar coming from States which cannot be induced to become parties to the Convention."

The first alternative having now been shown to be unattainable, it only remains for the second alternative to be acted upon. The Chamber would be glad to learn that the Government of India will take steps in this direction without delay.

Dated 13th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Upper India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In terms of paragraph 4 of No. 136, T., dated 30th April 1895, and No. 137 T. of same date, I beg to send herewith copy of letter addressed by this Chamber to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, regarding the effect of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugar-cane industry of India.

Dated 12th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Upper India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Financial Department.

With reference to this Chamber's letter of the 17th March last and in connection with a further representation on the same subject from the Madras Chamber of Commerce, to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, dated 6th instant (copy enclosed), I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to solicit that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner may be pleased to see fit to urge upon the Government of India the pressing necessity of instituting without delay countervailing duties on all subsidised sugar imported into the country.

As pointed out by the Madras Chamber the Conference held at Brussels having failed in its object, the levy of countervailing duties now constitute India's only weapon of defence. This fact is emphasized in the report submitted to Secretary of State by the Brussels Delegates present at the Conference, *vide* the following extract therefrom:—

"The market of the United States is already rendered unprofitable by this means (countervailing duties) to all bounty-fed sugar. All the Continental sugar-producing States, by means of Customs duties and internal legislation, reserve the entire supply of the home market to the home producer of sugar; and the English, and to a rapidly increasing extent the Indian, market thus becomes essential for the surplus production of the European countries. Any steps by which these markets might be closed to bounty-fed sugar must therefore have a decisive effect in securing the speedy abolition of the bounty system."

"If no solution can be obtained, it is possible that a still worse state of affairs may result by the increase of bounties in various countries."

That the sugar-refining industry in India must perish at very early date, unless protected against the unfair competition which it has now to face, is unquestionable, but were further evidence needed as to this fact, the attached statement extracted from the official "Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India" should suffice. This shows that in 1888-89 the value of sugar imported amounted approximately to 1½ crores of



rupees and that of " All other articles of food and drink " to about 5½ crores ; further during the ten years under review the increase in sugar imported has gone on without interruption till it has reached 4½ crores, while the value annually of " All other articles of food and drink " imported has remained practically stationary, the greatest variation being a minimum of approximately 5½ crores worth in 1890-91 as against 6 crores in 1897-98.

*Extract from accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of British India.*

				Imports—Foreign Trade.		
				Sugar. Value in Rupees.	All other articles of Food and Drink. Value in Rupees.	Percentage of value of Sugar to that of all other articles of Food and drink.
1888-89	...	...	...	1,174,12,543	5,72,78,219	30 per cent.
1889-90	...	...	...	1,16,91,047	5,69,67,296	38 "
1890-91	...	...	...	3,32,68,482	5,30,42,719	63 "
1891-92	...	...	...	2,51,68,034	5,65,99,933	44 "
1892-93	...	...	...	2,59,18,160	5,35,90,026	48 "
1893-94	...	...	...	2,79,80,630	5,85,96,890	48 "
1894-95	...	...	...	2,83,59,600	5,55,06,200	51 "
1895-96	...	...	...	3,06,49,366	5,62,27,639	54 "
1896-97	...	...	...	3,11,19,181	5,73,69,712	54 "
1897-98	...	...	...	4,70,87,944	6,93,20,221	76 "

Dated 17th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary to the Chamber of Commerce, Upper India.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

In accordance with paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 136 T., dated 30th April 1895, and No. 137 T. of same date, I am directed to submit herewith copy of a supplementary letter, dated 16th instant, addressed by this Chamber to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in connection with the effect of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar on the sugarcane industry of India.

Dated 16th September, 1898.

From—W. B. WISHART, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Upper India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of the N.-W.P. and Oudh, Financial Department.

In continuation of this Chamber's letter of the 12th instant, I am directed to forward herewith a statement showing the relative quantities of refined sugar imported into, and exported from, Cawnpore from 1st January 1894 to 31st August 1898.

From this it will be seen that the annual volume of the export trade has not fallen off, but that this fact is only due to the large and increasing extent to which imports into the town of native refined sugars are being displaced by those of foreign—mostly bounty-fed—sugars. The net average consumption of refined sugar in the Municipality of Cawnpore is estimated at 10 seers per head per annum, but it is unnecessary to take this factor into consideration as it does not represent, roughly speaking, more than the outturn of the local English refineries.

*Import of Sugar into Cawnpore from Calcutta, Bombay, and all other places during each month of the year from January 1894, as compared with the corresponding months of the following years, viz., 1895 to*

From	During the month of	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
CALCUTTA	January ...	62	26	16	2,273	1,512	...	...
	February ...	505	54	1	2,059	3,261	...	...
	March ...	287	83	2,291	748	2,151	...	...
	April ...	496	83	1,333	172	3,656	...	...
	May ...	357	87	582	641	1,490	...	...
	June ...	388	90	953	4,744	3,719	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	2,095	423	4,476	10,637	15,789	...	...
	July ...	79	13	63	2,774	1,755	...	...
	August ...	13	2	1,453	854	158	...	...
	September ...	64	188	2,707	3,172	...	...	...
	October ...	270	386	5,220	3,531	...	...	...
	November ...	209	395	211	642	...	...	...
	December ...	106	343	491	2	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	741	1,327	10,145	10,975	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	2,836	1,750	14,621	21,612	...	...	...
BOMBAY	January ...	4,429	1,629	1,774	6,110	31,600	...	...
	February ...	4,831	43	1,902	2,067	13,693	...	...
	March ...	1,907	...	710	4,708	10,847	...	...
	April ...	445	492	516	9,642	20,451	...	...
	May ...	1,373	1,258	...	15,613	6,220	...	...
	June ...	...	1,785	52	1,262	10,483	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	12,985	3,207	4,954	39,402	193,294	...	...
	July ...	...	...	143	8,055	4,289	...	...
	August ...	147	66	86	5,408	9,891	...	...
	September ...	139	...	...	18,141	...	...	...
	October ...	353	674	870	6,556	...	...	...
	November ...	3,890	1,522	2,063	4,203	...	...	...
	December ...	913	1,657	8,380	49,963	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	5,442	3,912	11,542	92,326	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	18,427	9,126	16,496	1,31,728	...	...	...
ALL OTHER PLACES.	January ...	9,167	22,182	7,908	5,239	10,367	...	...
	February ...	18,468	16,377	45,895	18,192	15,800	...	...
	March ...	52,111	33,013	91,804	32,286	32,826	...	...
	April ...	73,847	54,120	1,28,334	46,284	42,856	...	...
	May ...	85,500	79,468	1,08,936	29,767	22,428	...	...
	June ...	73,906	50,960	49,570	16,567	32,783	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	3,12,999	2,56,129	4,32,447	1,48,435	1,57,060	...	...
	July ...	22,921	15,559	9,304	5,150	8,679	...	...
	August ...	6,023	5,940	4,736	2,624	6,134	...	...
	September ...	8,606	14,857	14,567	12,554	...	...	...
	October ...	11,277	20,710	28,595	21,696	...	...	...
	November ...	20,315	23,283	9,586	12,796	...	...	...
	December ...	24,513	14,774	7,225	12,565	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	93,657	95,129	74,013	67,385	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	4,06,656	3,51,258	5,06,460	2,15,820	...	...	...

N.B.—The imports from Bombay and Calcutta consist practically entirely of foreign sugar; those from "All other places" with the exception of petty consignments for retail sale amongst the European community, wholly of native refined sugar.

*Export of Sugar from Cawnpore to Calcutta, Bombay, and all other places during the years 1894 to*

To	During the month of	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		
CALCUTTA...	January ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	February ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	March ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	April ...	...	...	61	...	...	...	...
	May ...	...	...	38	...	...	...	...
	June ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...
	July ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	August ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	September ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	October ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	November ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	December ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	...	12	93	...	...	...	...
BOMBAY ...	January ...	6	15	321	120	250	...	...
	February ...	5	...	121	1,141	437	...	...
	March ...	5	16	174	254	1,090	...	...
	April ...	...	8	...	245	777	...	...
	May ...	...	...	351	92	1,260	...	...
	June ...	8	60	34	2,110	1,853	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	24	803	1,201	5,018	5,676	...	...
	July ...	5	...	767	12	1,043	...	...
	August ...	8	15	3	1,672	454	...	...
	September ...	20	...	...	2,410	...	...	...
	October ...	14	...	12	1,748	...	...	...
	November ...	41	6	...	499	...	...	...
	December ...	8	...	205	428	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	96	21	8,067	6,800	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	120	854	1,268	11,827	...	...	...
ALL OTHER PLACES ...	January ...	44,893	17,216	26,051	27,775	29,415	...	...
	February ...	39,503	21,228	28,319	38,180	26,605	...	...
	March ...	42,501	27,540	36,283	17,704	33,148	...	...
	April ...	34,477	37,146	29,521	21,377	41,245	...	...
	May ...	26,046	22,348	31,144	30,203	24,735	...	...
	June ...	24,626	29,283	25,699	25,423	20,501	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	212,136	154,761	187,817	160,857	190,649	...	...
	July ...	11,128	7,674	10,029	17,003	16,085	...	...
	August ...	10,841	12,462	21,175	15,184	12,083	...	...
	September ...	17,183	12,834	26,275	27,202	...	...	...
	October ...	16,251	19,151	27,825	29,150	...	...	...
	November ...	14,003	34,860	16,135	27,822	...	...	...
	December ...	10,598	21,758	24,706	29,028	...	...	...
	Half-yearly Total ...	86,003	113,739	129,305	145,440	...	...	...
	YEARLY TOTAL ...	298,139	268,500	317,122	306,306	...	...	...

No. 637, dated 15th February 1899.

From—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October 1898, regarding the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from the Mauritius into India have exercised or are tending to exercise, on the market for and the price of Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation in India. The importance of the question has also been pressed upon the Lieutenant-Governor's notice by the Upper India Chamber of Commerce as well as by communications from other sources, and during his cold weather tour, which took him through many of the principal cane-producing districts in the Meerut and Rohilkhand Divisions, His Honour made enquiries on the subject from cultivators and merchants interested in the trade.

2. The Director of Agriculture was also instructed to make a careful enquiry into the whole subject, and I am now to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of a full memorandum drawn up by the Officiating Director. This memorandum which takes account of all the aspects of the case and all the interests concerned, is so complete and so much in harmony with the Lieutenant-Governor's own views as to leave him little to add in forwarding it to the Government of India.

3. The question that first suggests itself for examination is one that is susceptible of accurate statistical investigation. It is whether, as a matter of fact, up to the present there has been any such decrease in the area under sugar-cane as would show that the importation of the cheap foreign article had begun to affect the production of the local staple. Unfortunately, however, while the facts are sufficiently clear, the inferences to be drawn from them are rendered doubtful by the impossibility of determining at the present time how far the variations that have occurred are due to the exceptional agricultural conditions of recent years.

4. From the diagram referred to in paragraph 8 of the memorandum it appears that in the decade preceding the late famine there had, on the whole, been a very considerable expansion in the area under cane, which reached its maximum limit in 1895-96, just before the famine. There was then in the two following years a decline, which can only be attributed to the disastrous seasons. In 1898-99 there has been a slight recovery.

5. The inference to be drawn from the recovery depends entirely on the question whether it was or was not as great as might be expected after the effects of the famine had passed away. The Director has little hesitation in answering this question in the negative, but the Lieutenant-Governor is not disposed at the present stage to consider this view to be fully established. It is true that the area in 1898-99 was below the average of the six years before the famine and much below the figures of 1895-96, but it was above the average of the decade preceding the famine. The Director suggests that this latter average is affected by the figures of earlier years, when cultivation of cane had not reached what he considers to be now its normal standard; but His Honour is not certain that a standard has yet been attained, and though the Director's inference is probable, he would not base conclusions on it. While, however, the figures for the Province as a whole may fail to afford conclusive proof of the Director's inferences, one significant fact in support of them emerges on an examination of the statistics in detail. The map attached to the memorandum shows that the area under sugar-cane was less than the figures of the ten years' average in by far the greatest part of the Province. The falling-off was, it is true, more than counterbalanced by a large increase in the two tracts in the north-east and north-west of the Province where the cultivation of sugar-cane is most profitable. But it is significant that where the profits from the industry are least, there the falling-off of cultivation was greatest. The diminution of profits had its natural effect in a lessened area under the crop. The increase in Gorakhpur may be pointed to as an exception to this statement, but in that part of the country there is not the same production of refined sugar as elsewhere, and it is the trade in refined sugar that is most directly affected.

6. Allowing for the difficulty of determining the causes of the ascertained variations in cultivation, the inferences to be drawn from the memorandum may be stated as follows:

- (1) There has been a substantial decrease in the acreage under cane in those parts of the Province where the margin of profit on the cultivation is least, this decrease being probably due to the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Further experience is, however, required to arrive at certain conclusions in this respect.
- (2) Foreign sugar does not as yet compete with *gur*, but it is now competing with refined sugar for home consumption, of which article it has seriously reduced the exports. It has also already caused the closure of numerous refineries, while it has seriously endangered the stability of others. The Director gives statistics showing that 120 refineries have stopped working, but his figures on this point are incomplete. He has since informed the Lieutenant-Governor that no less than 60 have been closed in a part of the district of Azamgarh alone, of which no account is taken in his memorandum.

- (3) The price of refined sugars has been reduced about 12 per cent. in five years, and this decline has had a general lowering effect on all sugar prices.
- (4) The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction in the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach a maximum of 250,000 to 300,000 acres. Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far-reaching injury to landlords tenants, and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugar-cane-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected, not indeed directly, because the land revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rents that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and thus cripple the resources of the landlords.
- (5) The information available points to the probability of the further cheapening of the production of bounty-fed sugar in the future, to its importation in increasing quantities, and to the further under-selling of the native refiners.
- (6) It is of much more importance to these Provinces to preserve their sugar industry on the basis of present arrangements than to have a cheap foreign sugar supplied to the consumers of the refined article.
- (7) There is no prospect of native processes being so improved that refineries could hold their own against the foreign competition assisted by bounties.

7. While the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that further experience is necessary—possibly the current year's experience will suffice—to the formation of a clear and precise judgment as to the effects of the importation of foreign sugar on the indigenous industry, he is inclined to infer from the facts which have been stated above that in all probability the foreign competition has already begun to affect the native sugar industry; that it has probably already affected the cultivation of cane in the central and eastern districts; and that it is likely to produce continued and increasing injury both to the sugar industry generally and to the agricultural and labouring population of the cane-producing districts. This injury is undoubtedly the result of the bounty system, which enables foreign sugar to be profitably sold at a price below its cost of production and below the cost of manufacturing sugar in this country. It is submitted that the system is an arbitrary interference with the operation of the general laws of value, and that the removal of such a hindrance to freedom of exchange should be recognised as one of the duties of Government. The most satisfactory solution of the difficulty would be the abolition of bounties by international agreement, but there appears to be no probability that this consummation will be secured in any reasonable time, and the only alternative left to the Government is to protect itself by the imposition of countervailing duties. The effect of countervailing duties on the people of these Provinces would be precisely the same as an abolition of the bounties; in both cases the hindrance to free exchange on the basis of the cost of production price would be removed; and the price of the commodity would be left to be determined in accordance with the cost of production and the laws of supply and demand. The abolition of bounties has been generally admitted to be desirable, and action towards that end has already been taken by the Imperial Government. If, then, abolition should be impossible, the interests of this country would seem to call for the adoption of the alternative course. Sir Antony MacDonnell recognises that the interests of producers are in this matter necessarily opposed to those of consumers, but he considers that in this country, in which, as the Famine Commission has just shown, the labouring population are in a depressed condition, and in which refined sugar is a luxury mostly consumed by the well-to-do, the injury caused by unfair competition in an important agricultural product is far greater than the corresponding advantages which this country derives; and therefore that the effect of the bounties on the Indian sugar industries should be neutralized if their abolition cannot be secured.

No. 387—XIII-57, dated 9th February 1899.

From—W. H. MORELAND, Esq., Officiating Director of Land Records and Agriculture,  
North-Western Provinces and Oudh,

To—The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

I have the honour to forward the memorandum on the sugar question called for in G. O. No. 670—1-727B., dated April 7th, 1898. The information required by G. G. O. No. 15—48-3, dated October 31st, 1898, has been included as directed in G. O. No. 3590—1-727B., dated November 16th, 1898.

2. Should the memorandum be printed, I request that ten copies may be supplied to me for use in further enquiries into the subject.

Memorandum on the probable results of increased imports of foreign sugars.

#### INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

In G. O. No. 670—1-727B., dated the 7th April 1898, the preparation of a memorandum was ordered to show, as far as information might be available, the extent to which im-



ported sugar, both beet root and cane-sugar, was occupying the markets of these Provinces. A record was also required of statistics showing fluctuations in the imports and exports of sugar, crude or refined, and of the areas of cane under cultivation in the Provinces, and an enquiry into the comparative prices of imported and home-grown sugar.

2. Subsequently G. O. No. 3590—1-727B., dated the 16th November 1898, directed that the memorandum should include the information called for by the Government of India in G. O. No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898. The information called for in this reference was as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugarcane, on the profits of such cultivation, and on those of the sugar industry; also as to the possibility of any falling-off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation.

3. This memorandum has therefore to furnish answers to both references, and as the subject-matters of the two overlap, it has not been found possible to follow the order in which the subjects of enquiry were prescribed. I have accordingly arranged the memorandum in the following order :

- I.—An examination of the statistics of cane cultivation in these Provinces.
- II.—An enquiry into the home production of sugar.
- III.—An examination of the statistics of imports and exports.
- IV.—A study of the comparative prices of home and foreign sugar.
- V.—An enquiry as to the extent to which foreign sugars are occupying the markets of the Provinces.
- VI.—The effect of foreign competition on the profits of cultivation.
- VII.—The effect of foreign competition on the profits of manufacture.
- VIII.—An enquiry whether a decrease in cultivation is to be expected.
- IX.—The probable results of a decrease in cultivation on the well-being of the people.
- X.—The probable effects on the revenue.
- XI.—Conclusion.

4. It may be well to explain at once that our trade statistics do not enable us to distinguish between cane and beet-sugar; and such a distinction is the less necessary because the people of the country do not recognise it. It never occurs to them that the foreign sugar can be made of anything else than sugar-cane, and if they are told that beet-root is used, their incredulity is obvious. A more important defect in the statistics is that they do not distinguish between home and foreign produce. The only way out of this difficulty is to treat the imports from the seaport towns as foreign sugar, and to class all other imports as home production. This is the course adopted and justified by the Cawnpore Chamber of Commerce in their letter of March 17th, 1898, and I have followed it throughout this memorandum.

5. The statistical information contained in this memorandum has been obtained from the various Departments concerned. The other information has been collected from a great variety of sources: much of it is the result of enquiries made in all the principal centres of the industry by the Assistant Director, Salyid Muhammad Hadi, M.R.A.C., who has taken up the question with great thoroughness and ability. A note embodying the results of his earlier enquiries is already, I understand, in the hands of Government.

#### I.—THE STATISTICS OF CANE CULTIVATION IN THESE PROVINCES.

6. The statistics of cane cultivation from 1886-87 to 1898-99 are given in Appendix I. These figures are in general supplied by the patwaris; but it sometimes happens that the patwaris in some districts are engaged in survey operations and are unable to furnish the actual figures. In such cases it is usual to repeat the figures for the previous year so as to give an approximate total for the whole of the Provinces. The area affected in any year by these interpolations is not so great as to materially alter the provincial total, and the matter is only mentioned here because the accuracy of the detailed figures might otherwise be called in question. In the appendix such assumed figures are marked by brackets.

7. The long period during which the cane occupies the land renders it necessary to explain that the year given in the appendix is that in which the crop is harvested: thus, the area shown under the year 1895-96 is that which was sown in the spring of 1895 and harvested in the spring of 1896; that is, during the agricultural year 1895-96. Similarly, the crop shown under the year 1898-99 is that which is being cut at the time of writing.

8. The first point to consider is what period shall be adopted for the calculation of the normal area. In the diagram opposite the black line shows the annual cane area of the Provinces: the red line is the ten years' average from 1886-87 to 1895-96. There is no suspicion that the area in the latter year (the largest on record) was depressed by foreign imports, so the period to be selected will include it; the figures for the subsequent years require examination as it has been alleged that the decrease in them is due to the competition of foreign sugar. I regard the period of ten years as too long, because it is clear that cultivation was extending during this time, and to take the average of the whole would

result in an understatement of the falling-off which is apparent. It would ordinarily be desirable to take at least five years, but I prefer in this instance to take six, as the black line in the diagram shows maxima and minima in alternate years, and consequently a fair average cannot be deduced from an odd number of years. I have therefore selected the six years 1890-91 to 1895-96 as the most suitable period, and have shown the average for it (amounting to 1,270,160 acres) by a blue line in the diagram.

9. The area sown in 1896-97 fell below this average by 56,131 acres, or 4·4 per cent. This fall could not be due to competition of foreign imports, because this competition had not begun in the spring of 1896, when this crop was sown. The decrease is in fact just what the figures of past years would suggest: a fall was to be expected after the large rise in the previous year, and if the fall is greater by a few thousand acres than might have been foreseen, the reason is to be found in the local scarcity prevailing in Pilibhit and elsewhere at the time (the spring of 1896) when this crop was sown.

10. The crop sown in the spring of 1897 showed a further fall, and was 9·6 per cent. below the normal. This is not surprising, for at seed time almost the whole province was suffering from acute famine, and cultivators naturally put a larger proportion of their irrigable land under food-crops. On the other hand, the increase in imports was not at that time so marked as to affect the cultivators' calculations. When the whole *rabi* area was below the normal by about 24 per cent., when prices of grain were at least double the ordinary figure, and when cultivators' food stocks were running low, it is a matter for surprise that the cane area did not fall still further, and there is no need to look for other causes for the fall that took place.

11. It will be seen that the year 1898-99 is the first in which the competition of imported sugar could be expected to result in a decrease in the area of cane cultivation. Apart from this competition, it would have been expected that the cane area would rise to something like the figures of 1895-96; but no such rise has taken place. The total for the province (including certain assumed figures) is 1,227,881 acres, an increase over 1897-98 of 79,782 acres (7 per cent.), but falling below the normal average by 42,279 acres, or 3·3 per cent. It is thus on the whole considerably below what might have been expected.

12. The different position in different districts is this year very marked, and requires a detailed consideration of the figures; this will be found later on, as it could not be given here without anticipating some of the conclusions arrived at in subsequent sections.

13. Before leaving the cultivation statistics it will be well to show the relative importance of the cane crop to each division. As far as the area goes, this is shown in the following table:

Division.				Average cultivated area in the six years 1890-91 to 1895-96.	Average area under sugar-cane in the same period.	Percentage of cane to total cultivation.
				Acres.	Acres.	
Meerut ...	...	...	...	4,414,801	253,831	5·7
Agra ...	...	...	...	3,753,555	59,091	1·6
Rohilkhand ...	...	...	...	4,390,924	301,422	6·9
Allahabad ...	...	...	...	5,209,170	34,374	0·66
Benares ...	...	...	...	2,783,191	156,761	5·6
Gorakhpur ...	...	...	...	4,103,117	197,394	4·8
Kumaun (Tarai) ...	...	...	...	200,801	4,958	2·5
Lucknow ...	...	...	...	4,172,548	128,603	3·1
Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	4,580,952	133,726	2·9
Total, North-Western Provinces and Oudh				33,609,059	1,270,160	3·8

The crop is most important in Rohilkhand, Meerut, Benares, and Gorakhpur; least so in Agra and Allahabad, Oudh occupying the middle place in the table. Of all districts it is most important in Meerut, where the acreage averages more than a lakh: it is between half a lakh and a lakh in Muzaffarnagar, Bareilly, Bijnor, Moradabad, Shahjehanpur, Jaunpur, Gorakhpur, and Azamgarh: in other districts the acreage is below 50,000.

## II.—THE HOME PRODUCTION OF SUGAR.

14. Before examining the statistics of imports and exports it is desirable to get some idea of the amount of sugar actually produced in the provinces. An enquiry of this kind

is beset with considerable difficulty, and the figures in the following table must not be considered as more than a first approximation :

DIVISION.	Normal area under cane in acres.	Normal outturn of gur per acre in maunds.	Normal outturn in maunds.
Meerut ... ..	253,831	31	78,68,761
Agra ... ..	59,091	21	12,40,911
Rohilkhand ... ..	301,422	29	87,31,738
Allahabad ... ..	34,374	24	8,24,970
Benares ... ..	156,761	30	47,02,830
Gorakhpur ... ..	197,394	29	57,44,260
Kumaun ... ..	4,958	27	1,33,886
Lucknow ... ..	128,603	28	36,09,884
Fyzabad ... ..	133,726	28	37,44,328
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>1,270,160</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>36,582,220</b>

In this table the normal area is taken as the average of six years, as explained in the preceding section. The outturn of gur per acre has been calculated after consideration of all available materials. These consist partly of determinations made from time to time by Settlement Officers and former officers of this Department, but mainly of experimental cuttings carried out in recent years under the supervision of the Assistant Director. It has been necessary to consider the variation arising from the heterogeneous nature of some of the divisions: Meerut, for instance, includes the districts of Dehra Dun and Aligarh, the former more similar in conditions to the north of Rohilkhand or the Tarai, the latter approximating in sugar-producing capacity to the districts of Agra and Etah. Allahabad again includes all classes of land from the rich sugar soil north of the Ganges, to the Bundelkhand districts where sugarcane is almost unknown. In all such cases the average outturn has been calculated with due regard to the area occupied by the crop in each class of soil.

15. The outturn given is, if anything, lower than experimental figures would warrant; in cases of doubt I have taken the lower of two possible figures, as for the purposes of this memorandum it seems more important not to exaggerate the home production. The low outturn estimated for the Agra Division may perhaps give rise to criticism; it is the mean of several recent experiments conducted with great care, it is slightly above the figure given by experiments made some years ago, and its lowness is *a priori* justified by the sandy nature of the soil and the poor varieties of cane commonly grown in this division.

16. In fixing on gur as the standard of outturn I have not overlooked the fact that a large quantity of cane is used in the production of *rab*, as an intermediate process in preparing refined sugars, and a lesser quantity is devoted to the manufacture of the raw sugar known as *shakar*. Gur is taken as the standard because most of the cane is grown for its preparation, and it is assumed, for statistical purposes, that all the cane-juice is made into gur.

17. Before accepting the normal outturn at the figure given in the table, one deduction is necessary. A certain proportion of the land under cane is occupied by the *paunsa* variety, which in these Provinces is not generally used for the manufacture of sugar, but is eaten as a fruit: the area devoted to this variety cannot be ascertained, but it is a small proportion of the whole, and after allowing for it and for possible errors in the estimate, I think the production of the Provinces in ordinary years may be taken as equivalent to 3,50,00,000 maunds of gur, worth from eleven to twelve crores of rupees.

18. The outturn of the years 1896-97 and 1897-98 fell considerably below this standard. In the former year the area occupied by the crop was below the normal by 4·4 per cent. The outturn (harvested in January and February 1897) was distinctly inferior, and despite an excellent yield in the Meerut Division was not more than three-quarters of the average in the Provinces taken as a whole. Taking these two factors into consideration, the produce of this year was about ten million maunds below the normal. The crop of 1897-98 was 9·6 per cent. below the average in area, but the outturn was good, so that the deficiency in this year was about three million maunds. In the two years combined the deficiency was about 13 million maunds.

19. It is much to be regretted that nothing is known as to the amount of refined sugar produced in the Provinces. The best estimate I can give is that about one-fifth of the raw sugar produced is refined, and four-fifths consumed in its natural state. This estimate (it is little better than a guess) is founded on what is known of the consumption of sugar among the people. The Upper India Chamber of Commerce estimate that the amount refined is

one-third of the whole. I am not aware that they have better grounds for their opinion than I have for mine, and I dare say the truth lies between us. In this connection, the fact should be emphasized that the markets for raw and refined sugar are separate: this is a matter of custom and taste, and I do not assert that they must be separate, but merely that they are so at present. No matter how cheap refined sugar is, the great majority of the people will continue to use *gur*, and will not substitute refined sugar for it. The imports of foreign refined sugar do not therefore immediately threaten our whole home production, but only our home refining industry, leaving the demand for three-fourths or four-fifths of our production unaffected.

### III.—STATISTICS OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

20. The statistics of imports and exports for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are given in Appendix II, which is compiled from figures by the various Railway Administrations, the year running from April to March. The classification of this appendix into "raw" and "refined" sugar is not exactly in accordance either with European or Native usage: the former treats as "refined" only that sugar which has undergone a special refining process; the latter regards all sugar as one class in contradistinction to the "raw" products *gur*, *rab*, and *sirab*. As has just been pointed out, it is essential for the purposes of the present enquiry to distinguish clearly between "sugars" and crude products, since the markets are entirely distinct; and accordingly I have used the terms "raw" and "refined" in this sense. The classification in Appendix II does not altogether agree with this usage, because in it cheap low-grade sugars are occasionally treated as "raw." It has been impossible to obtain figures showing the essential distinction from all the Railways concerned; but the inferences which are drawn later on from the statistics of inland trade are so rough that they will not be very materially affected by the difference. As regards the imports from seaport towns, however, it is of the utmost importance to make the distinction clear, in order to see whether they are threatening only our refining industry or are affecting also the much larger market for "raw" sugar. I have ascertained that, with the exception of an insignificant amount of *gur* received from Calcutta, the whole of the imports from seaport towns classed as "raw" consists of sugar, and consequently competes not with our *gur* market, but with our refining industry. So far, then, there is no sign of any foreign competition in the *gur* market, and I do not expect to see it take place, at least in the immediate future; though it is conceivable that the stress of competition might ultimately drive the Mauritius planters to attack this large market. A palatable *gur* could hardly be made from beet.

21. Transferring, then, the "raw" sugars received from seaport to the head of "Refined sugar," the figures in the appendix may be summarised as follows:

Class of sugar.	Period.	Exports.	Imports.	Net exports.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Raw sugars	Average of 11 years 1880-87—1896-97 1897-98.	38,85,484	2,11,413	36,74,071
		40,15,723	3,43,442	36,72,281
	Difference	+1,30,239	+1,32,029	—1,790
		or 3·4 per cent.	62·5 per cent.	...
Refined sugars	Average of 11 years 1880-87—1896-97 1897-98.	4,66,082	91,317	3,74,765
		4,71,186	3,45,344	55,842
	Difference	—64,896	+2,54,027	—3,18,932
		or 13·9 per cent.	or 278·2 per cent.	or 85 per cent.

This summary shows the general course of trade in these Provinces and the departures from it in the year 1897-98. As regards "raw" sugar, the Provinces are large exporters, the imports being relatively insignificant, and the net export last year was almost exactly equal to the average. We are exporters on balance of refined sugar also, the average of 11 years being 3,74,765 maunds. But this balance almost disappeared in 1896-97, our exports fell off by 14 per cent., and our imports increased by 278·2 per cent., so that our net exports fell by no less than 85 per cent. It is this sudden rise in imports which has brought the subject into prominence.

22. If we count three maunds of *gur* as equal to one maund of refined sugar, our total net exports in terms of *gur* average about 48,00,000 maunds; or allowing for river traffic (which has not been registered until quite lately and is not included in these figures, but shows a considerable net export), we may put our net exports at about five million maunds or one-seventh of our total production. This estimate is of course very rough, and is given

merely as an illustration of the relative importance of the amount exported to that consumed at home.

23. The next table shows our imports according as they come from other parts of India or other countries; it is calculated on the assumption that whatever we import from seaport towns comes from outside India: the justification of this assumption has been already stated. As to the country of origin, we have no information; but I believe that on the whole rather more than half the total now comes from Germany and Austria, and the balance from Mauritius, these three countries contributing practically the whole supply. Until recent years, I believe Mauritius was almost the sole source, and beet sugar did not appear in any quantity till about 1890. In this table the imports are given for convenience in thousands of maunds:

CLASS OF SUGAR.	Source of imports.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-5.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Sugars competing with native refined sugar.	Foreign imports	57	52	43	32	161	103	42	84	62	116	92	344
	Inland imports	66	21	8	18	13	3	7	16	6	2	1	3
Sugar competing with native raw sugars.	Foreign imports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Inland imports	290	251	154	216	215	189	219	262	157	236	246	342

From these figures it will be seen that the imports competing with our raw sugar for consumption have on the whole kept very steady: there was a sudden rise in 1897-98, but it was practically covered by a small increase in exports, and was due probably to short stocks in particular localities arising from the deficient home produce in the preceding seasons. Our total imports of refined sugar also kept very constant with the exception of heavy imports in 1890-91. The average for the first five years amounts to about 70,000 maunds, and for the five years ending with 1896-97 to 80,000 maunds. During this period, however, sugar made abroad had entirely displaced sugar made in other parts of India, so that our whole imports are now derived from foreign countries. In 1897-98 these imports more than tripled, and the amount imported in that year represents rather more than one million maunds of raw sugar: that is to say, if no sugar had been imported, we should have had to increase our cane area by from 35,000 to 40,000 acres to supply consumption.

24. In order to bring the information as much to date as is possible, I give below a table showing the imports and exports for the six months, April to September 1898, compared with the same period in the preceding year. The foreign "raw" imports have been transferred to the head "refined":

	Whence exported or to where exported.	EXPORTS.		IMPORTS.		NET.		REMARKS.
		1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	1897.	1898.	
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
Refined sugar	Seaports ...	1,790	4,632	1,59,041	1,65,710	1,57,254	1,61,078	Net import.
	Rest of India	1,65,243	3,16,069	878	1,538	1,64,365	3,34,531	Net export.
	Total	1,67,033	3,40,701	1,59,922	1,67,248	7,111	1,73,453	Ditto.
Raw sugar	Seaports	3,517	5,854	...	...	3,517	5,854	Net export.
	Rest of India	10,79,123	13,74,608	1,13,302	1,09,985	9,65,821	12,64,623	Ditto.
	Total	10,82,640	13,80,462	1,13,302	1,09,985	9,69,338	12,70,477	

It will be seen that the imports of refined sugars from places outside India show a further rise from the abnormal figures of 1897, the rise in the six months amounting to over 4 per cent. Our exports, both raw and refined, were also increasing; we had more raw sugar to export owing to a good crop, and the increase in refined is due, I believe, to some dealers' stocks being forced on the market. But no inferences can be drawn from the



figures of such a short period except that the foreign imports show no signs of diminishing.

25. The explanation of the great expansion in imports of foreign sugar is for two reasons outside the scope of this memorandum. In the first place, I have not been asked for it; and in the second place, no adequate explanation of a phenomenon affecting the whole country can be drawn from the affairs of a single province. I have seen the following theories advanced to account for the rise: (1) unloading on the Indian market of bounty-fed sugar unsaleable elsewhere; (2) an abnormally good crop of beet flooding the European market; (3) and unexpectedly good crop of Mauritius sugar after arrangements had been made to supply the expected deficit by imports of beet; (4) the effects of the alteration in the currency law; (5) a short home outturn of sugar due to famine.

As regards the first three theories, I have nothing to say except that they are each relevant to the facts observed in these Provinces. The discussion of the fourth is obviously impossible in this memorandum. As regards the fifth, I have shown that in 1896-97 and 1897-98 the outturn of home-grown sugar was considerably short of the normal, and despite the reduction in consumption attributable to the famine, it is probable that some local imports were necessary to supply the defect.

26. In the absence of full knowledge of the foreign and colonial markets, I do not express my adherence to any of these theories. It seems not improbable that more than one of the causes enumerated—possibly all of them—have contributed to the result; but it is really immaterial what theory is adopted, for the important question for these Provinces is whether the foreign producers can continue to lay down sugar in our markets at the prices now ruling. What I have to say on this question will be found in section VIII.

#### IV.—THE PRICES OF HOME AND FOREIGN SUGARS.

27. It is very difficult to give any trustworthy figures comparing the prices of home and foreign sugar. The quality of the home sugars varies within very wide limits, and it requires expert knowledge to pronounce that any particular sample of home sugar is of the same grade as the imported stuff. The following table gives the best figures I have been able to obtain: it shows the wholesale prices (lowest and highest) ruling in the Cawnpore market in January of each year for two well-known kinds of home sugar and for such imported sugar as was being offered in the market. The prices are in rupees per maund of 48½ seers, the weight in which business is always transacted. The figures have been obtained from *The Merchant*, a weekly commercial paper published at Cawnpore:

Description of sugar.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	Average, 1893-98.	December 1898.
Dhoba Azamgarh ...	11'8 10 12'0	13'0 10 14'0	11'0 10 12'0	11'8 10 13'0	11'12 10 12'12	11'0 10 11'4
Shahjehanpur desi ...	10'8 10 11'0	13'0 10 14'0	12'0 10 13'0	12'6 10 13'0	12'0 10 12'14	10'0 10 11'12
"Bombay" sugar ...	14'0 10 14'8	14'0 10 15'0	12'0 10 13'2	12'0 10 13'0	13'0 10 13'14	...
Mauritius sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	10'0 10 10'2
Beet sugar ...	...	...	...	...	...	10'2 10 11'4

The first two sugars in this table are made in these Provinces, and are representative respectively of the standard manufacture of the Eastern districts and the Rohilkhand Division. It will be seen that the prices now are materially lower than on the average of the years from 1893 to 1896.

28. During the years 1893-96 beet sugar does not appear in the quotations, and the only foreign sugar quoted is that called "Bombay" sugar. This was, I understand, cane-sugar imported from Mauritius. The drop in Mauritius sugar is then very marked, amounting to about 25 per cent. The foreign sugars, both cane and beet, were selling in December as low as the inferior qualities of home sugar for which quotations are given.

29. The next table shows the prices of three varieties of home-made sugar: the figures have been obtained from a merchant on whose accuracy I can rely:—

Description of sugar.	PRICES PER MAUND (4½ SEERS).				
	In 1894-95.	In 1895-96.	In 1896-97.	In 1897-98.	In 1898-99.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
<b>Shahjehanpur <i>khand</i>—</b>					
No. I ...	13 8 0	13 8 0	12 12 0	12 8 0	12 0 0
No. II ...	13 0 0	13 0 0	12 8 0	12 0 0	11 8 0
No. III ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	10 0 0	10 8 0
<b>Phulpur <i>pakki chini</i>—</b>					
No. I ...	13 0 0	{ 12 12 0 and 13 4 0 }	12 5 0	12 2 0	11 8 0
No. II ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 4 0	11 4 0	11 0 0
No. III ...	11 8 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 4 0	{ 10 0 0 and 9 0 0 }
<b>Shahganj <i>pakki chini</i>—</b>					
No. I ...	12 8 0	12 12 0	12 0 0	11 12 0	11 8 0
No. II ...	12 0 0	12 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0
No. III ...	11 8 0	11 8 0	10 8 0	10 4 0	{ 10 0 0 and 9 0 0 }

The Shahjehanpur *khand* is typical of the produce of Rohilkhand; the *pakki chini* of Phulpur and Shahganj is representative of the manufacture of the Benares and Gorakhpur Divisions. Here, too, it will be seen that the prices show a great falling-off, and that all except the very poorest classes are undersold by beet sugar.

30. Other figures could be given, but I consider these sufficient as the wholesale trade of the Provinces is practically one market, and prices vary little in different localities. So far as I can judge, the manufacturer last year received from 10 to 12 per cent. less for his sugar than he was accustomed to.

31. As to retail prices, I can give no figures for the foreign sugars, mainly for the reason that their use is largely clandestine, as will be explained in the next section. It is too early in the season to say how prices will vary this year.

32. Before leaving the subject of prices, it may be of interest to give the London prices of the beet sugar. In the following figures, the prices are per cwt.:—

Description.	January 1892.		July 1892.		January 1894.		July 1894.		January 1895.		July 1895.		January 1896.		July 1896.		January 1897.		July 1897.		January 1898.		July 1898.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
<b>Beet-root—</b>																								
German, 75 per cent.	12	0	16	0	10	3	9	9	6	4	7	6	8	6	8	0	7	6	6	9	7	6	7	6
<b>Beet-root—</b>																								
German, 88 per cent.	14	5	18	7	12	3	12	3	8	6	9	6	11	0	10	0	9	4	8	6	9	4	9	3

It will be seen that prices were very low at the time when the large imports into these Provinces commenced: they had been as low for a short period in 1895, when, however, exchange was much lower than has lately been the case.

V.—THE EXTENT TO WHICH IMPORTED SUGARS ARE OCCUPYING THE MARKETS OF THESE PROVINCES.

33. The following quotation from a note by Saiyad Muhammad Hadi, M.R.A.C., the Assistant Director of this Department, will show clearly the extent to which imported sugars are occupying the markets of these Provinces:—

“*Khandaris* (i.e., native manufacturers of sugar) and such cultivators as usually convert their *guro* or *rob* into refined sugar in their own little refineries generally complain of harm being done to their trade by the free import and rapidly-increasing consumption of imported refined sugars in the country.

“I have not come across a single *khandari* who could distinguish the beet sugar from the imported cane-sugar, and neither the *khandaris* nor the native wholesale dealers know the difference between these two kinds of imported sugars. In the Eastern districts and Oudh all imported refined sugars go under the name of ‘*Moris-ki-shakkar*,’ which is obviously a corruption of the term ‘Mauritius sugar’. In all other places including Cawnpore, which is the chief centre of trade in foreign sugars, the two kinds of sugar are popularly known as ‘*Bambai-ki-shakkar*,’ or the ‘Bombay sugar’. Indeed I have failed in inducing even the Cawnpore dealers who import beet sugar in considerable quantities to believe that sugar could be manufactured from beet, and that the article they were selling was really sugar extracted from beet-root.

“It is also a fact that imported cane-sugar (refined) is being largely sold and consumed along with beet sugar. As no distinction can be made by dealers or consumers, between the two kinds of foreign sugar, the harm alleged to have been done to the trade in native refined sugar is not attributed merely to the advent of beet sugar, but to that of imported sugars in general.

“Generally speaking, the common cultivator who produces and sells raw sugar is not aware of the injurious effects on the native sugar trade of the increasing imports of beet sugar. Prejudice against all refined sugars (not *chini*, i.e., ordinary native refined sugar) including Rosa and Kashipur exists to a certain extent, both among Muhammadans and Hindus. The former use them more freely than the latter; but if they were absolutely certain that bone-black is used for refining these sugars, they would certainly abstain from consuming them. There is, however, no inquisitive tendency among the Muhammadans in this particular, and they therefore use the foreign refined sugar without any scruples. Among the Hindus some societies have been formed in smaller towns, such as Bareilly, Shahjehanpur, and Partabgarh, which have altogether prohibited their co-religionists from making use of these sugars, and in these places the *halwais* (i.e., confectioners) have been compelled, under the penalty of permanently losing their Hindu customers, not to introduce these sugars in the manufacture of sweetmeats. In the larger cities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the use, so far, of the foreign refined sugars in the Hindu kitchen or for the preparation of sweet drinks is insignificant. Such sugars are used to a very considerable extent by *halwais* in preparing sweetmeats. In Meerut, Lucknow, Agra, and Cawnpore at least 60 per cent. of the sugar used by the confectioner is of foreign origin. Jams, preserves, electuaries, and fruit syrups are now made chiefly with foreign sugars in all large towns. In Benares, which is an important religious centre of Hindus, a few *halwais* abstain from using foreign sugars, and others pretend to do so in order to please their customers, although in reality they secretly make use of the imported sugars which impart a superior appearance to the sweets they make. Foreign sugars are not used by Hindus or by *halwais* in villages, but they are used by Muhammadans.

“I was most astonishingly struck this year with the extent to which the foreign sugars appeared to me to have taken the place of *chini* for making *sarbat* in the Muharram festival in several small localities.

“Foreign refined sugars are not uncommonly used by *halwais* for ‘adulterating’ (improving) inferior native sugars and furnish them with a source of practising fraud. A *halwai*, for example, buys second class *kuchhi chini* and mixes it, say, with equal weight of powdered Bombay sugar. The mixture looks equal or superior to the ordinary first grade native *chini*. He sells the mixture easily at a high price to people who abstain from the Bombay sugar.

“*Misri* (i.e., a native refined sugar distinguished by the size of its crystals) is similarly prepared with ‘Bombay sugar’ and exposed for sale as ‘native *misri*,’ which is a far more expensive article. In Cawnpore the *halwais* have begun to manufacture *bura* (i.e., another form of native refined sugar) from foreign sugar, and the *bura* thus prepared is of course very superior in quality.

“So long as the foreign sugars sell at their present price, it is almost impossible to prevent the *halwai* from using them, because (1) he saves the time, trouble, and expense of clarifying (native sugars are always clarified before being used in sweetmeats); (2) the sweetmeats made with foreign sugars are very fascinating in general appearance.

“Foreign sugars are undoubtedly deficient in respect of sweetness as compared with native sugars. One-and-a-quarter seer of ‘Bombay sugar’ would impart the same degree of sweetness to rice cooked with it as one seer of *chini*. This is, however, an advantage to the *halwai* in one way, because in making sweetmeats with *khoya* (i.e., milk coagulated by boiling), such as *pera* and *barfi*, he can put more of ‘Bombay sugar’ and less of *khoya* without making them too sweet, than if he were to use *chini* as the sweetening agent: and *khoya* is twice as dear as sugar.”

34. These remarks—the result of an exhaustive enquiry—show that imported sugars have succeeded in getting a footing in our markets despite the obstacles presented by the prejudices of the people. Since these remarks were written it has been ascertained that beet sugar is sold regularly in many smaller towns, such as Budaun, Bara Banki, Jaunpur, Partabgarh, Rae Bareilly, and Kasganj; it is not therefore only the larger towns that are affected, but practically the whole market of the Provinces.

35. It will be seen that the prejudice against the use of bone-black in refining is not sufficient to prevent the consumption of foreign sugars in forms where the foreign origin is not concealed. Nor can even the modified protection which exists at present be counted on in the future. Bone-black or animal charcoal is, so far as I am aware, still used for refining purposes in all the Continental works; but it is a troublesome and expensive material, and efforts have for some time past been made to devise a substitute. These efforts are likely

to be successful; in fact, I learn from a hand-book on the industry, published in Paris last year, that it is confidently anticipated that the use of bone-black will shortly be superseded by a new chemical process in which the purifying agent is hydrogen peroxide—a preparation to the use of which no prejudice can attach.

36. It is a somewhat striking fact that the existing prejudice has fastened exclusively on the use of the bone-black; for in making beet sugar it is usual to clarify by the use of bullocks' blood—a process which might be expected to give rise to even greater prejudice in the eyes of Hindus. However, in no case is it to be expected that the native refiner will receive permanent material protection from religious prejudices.

#### VI.—THE PROFITS OF CULTIVATION.

37. Before considering the effect of foreign imports of sugar on the profits of cultivating the cane, it is necessary to get some idea of the cultivators' profits. This is a very difficult matter, and the figures which I give below cannot, from the nature of the case, be more than a rough average estimate:—

Division.	Average acreage under cane.	Average profit per acre, with gur at Rs. 3-4-0 per maund.	Total profit.
	Acres.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.
Meerut ... ..	253,831	30 0 0	76,14,930
Agra ... ..	59,091	7 0 0	4,13,637
Rohilkhand ... ..	301,422	20 0 0	60,28,440
Allahabad ... ..	34,374	16 0 0	5,49,984
Benares ... ..	156,761	15 0 0	23,51,415
Gorakhpur ... ..	197,394	12 0 0	23,68,728
Kumaun ... ..	4,958	19 0 0	94,202
Lucknow ... ..	128,603	18 0 0	23,14,854
Fyzabad ... ..	133,726	18 0 0	24,07,068
Total, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	1,270,160	...	2,41,43,258

The average profit per acre has been calculated on the following basis. The outturn is taken in terms of *gur* at the amount given in section II of this memorandum, and the *gur* is valued at Rs. 3-4-0 per maund. From the income thus calculated are deducted the outgoings for seed, rent, cultivation, and boiling, the average cost of which items has been from time to time determined by this Department. The balance is the profit per acre. On these figures it may be said that the cash profit made by cultivators in the Provinces is something over two crores of rupees in an ordinary year. The crop is of most importance in Meerut and Rohilkhand, and after them in Oudh, Benares, and Gorakhpur. Its value in Agra and Allahabad is comparatively little. The figures for the Kumaun Division are very small, because the cane can be grown only in a small portion of the Naini Tal District: in this small area its importance is great.

38. The extraordinary divergence in the rate of profit will no doubt attract attention: the high figure for Meerut and the low figure for Benares, Gorakhpur, and Agra are such as to give pause to the statistician; and I have ventured to give them only after a long and careful examination of the foundations on which they rest. The high figure for Meerut is due to a combination of various causes, among which may be mentioned the large output resulting from good soil and good cultivation, the cheapness of irrigation, and the low cost of cultivation arising from the superior implements and cattle in use. The low rate of profit in the Agra Division is due mainly to the low yield, which (as already remarked) is to be attributed to unsuitable soil and poor varieties of cane. In Benares and Gorakhpur the cost of irrigation is very high and the methods of cultivation are expensive.

39. These estimates assume that all labour is paid for in cash; and no other exact method of calculation is possible. But what makes the crop so profitable to the industrious cultivator is that most of this labour is performed by himself and his family, and his profits are accordingly higher than those just given by the considerable amount thus earned as wages. In addition to this, it must be remembered that work on this crop comes just at times when ordinary field work is slack; an opportunity is thus provided for profitable labour when it would otherwise be wanting.

40. If we assume that the cultivator uses nothing beyond his own labour and capital throughout the whole process, i. e., that he owns the necessary bullocks and implements,

has free use of a well, owns a crushing mill and boiling plant, that he and his family prepare the ground, plant, cultivate, water, pick, clean, crush, and boil without any outside assistance, his profit (including wages) would be increased by from Rs5 to Rs60 an acre. This case is perhaps almost as rare in practice as the converse, where he is supposed to hire everything; and the cash return of the crop lies somewhere between the two estimates, differing from cultivator to cultivator and varying over the Provinces from Rs30 to Rs90 on the acre. I know of no crop which grown on the same scale would yield such profits, and there is little doubt of the correctness of the general opinion in this matter.

41. It is obvious then that no particular price of raw sugar can be assigned as the limit of profitable cultivation. A fall to Rs2-8-0 per maund would annihilate the profit of those cultivators who hire all their implements and labour; while some might be content with their earnings (there would be no profit in the strict sense), if they sold their *gur* for half this sum. The price of *gur* at the time of writing shows a marked fall from the figures of the past few years; but it is too early in the season to draw any inference from this fact. All that can be said is that as the price falls the profits of all cultivators will diminish, and that those will be the first to abandon the crop who pay large sums in wages, while those who employ fewest labourers will be able to hold on longest. The probability of a fall in the price of raw sugar will be shown in the two following sections.

#### VII.—THE PROFITS OF MANUFACTURE.

42. If it is difficult to estimate the profits of the cultivator, it is not more easy to calculate those of the refiner or *khandsari*, who buys raw sugar or cane-juice from the cultivator and converts it into *chini* or *khand* (which are classed as native refined sugar) and *shira* (molasses). The further stages by which the high class sugars (such as *misri*) are produced are really branches of the confectioner's art, and I do not propose to consider them.

43. For the refiner or *khandsari* I am in possession of figures showing the estimated profits in several districts; but such estimates are of necessity highly conjectural, and it will be sufficient to state generally that the profits average about 10 per cent. when prices stand as they did last season, refined sugar being about Rs per maund of 40 seers (or Rs10-14-0 per maund of 48½ seers), and the raw sugar used in the manufacture at Rs3, which is equivalent to *gur* at Rs3-4-0. The profits depend almost entirely on the prices of the raw material and the finished products; for the cost of raw material is about five-sixths of the outlay.

44. On the whole, then, as far as prices show, the native refiner cannot say that his profits per cent. have vanished, though they are not by any means above the ordinary run of profits when it is remembered that they include earnings of the refiner's own work. But the truth seems to be that the prices of home sugar are not true market prices. Much foreign sugar has (as already shown) displaced the home product, and refiners have therefore been unable in many cases to sell their stock. Thus it was found in June last that about four-fifths of the season's produce of refined sugar in Rohilkhand was still on the refiners' hands. They could not dispose of it at the prices ruling, and if they had thrown it on the market they must have depressed prices so far that no profit at all would have been left. Enquiries just made show that a considerable proportion of last year's stock is even now in the refiners' hands, though the new season's work has begun. Some investigations I have lately made in the Etah District show that here, also, some of last year's stocks are still on hand where they have not been got rid of at ruinous prices. Thus the prices I have quoted for native refined sugar are not prices at which the refiners can sell their whole stock, but have been maintained only by holding large stocks off the market. This of course cannot be done indefinitely, and there is no doubt whatever that if foreign sugars continue to be sold at the present prices, a large number of refineries will be closed, and the demand for raw sugar will fall off accordingly.

45. The following facts reported by the Assistant Director show that the ruin of refineries has begun. In Partabgarh three factories out of 32 have been closed, in Benares two out of 55, and in Jaunpur 32 out of 535. In Sultanpur 14 factories have been closed: and in Ghazipur and Gorakhpur 37. That is to say, 120 refineries were closed in the eastern half of the provinces during last season. In Rohilkhand actual closures were not discovered; but a large number of factories were found to be on the verge of ruin.

46. I need not refer here to the evidence given by the income tax returns except to point out that the losses incurred will not affect the assessments of 1898, but only those of 1899, and that the full effect will not be visible in that year.

#### VIII.—THE POSSIBILITY OF A DECREASE IN THE CULTIVATION OF SUGARCANE.

47. The conclusions arrived at in preceding sections give the necessary material for discussing this the most important subject of this memorandum. We have seen that the foreign imports have so far had a most injurious effect on the business of the native refiner, but that they have not competed directly with the form of sugar in which the larger portion of the local production is consumed.



48. The loss of profits in the refining trade must necessarily tend to reduce the area under the crop. Its action would ordinarily proceed in the following way. Refiners will buy less raw sugar: the lessened demand for raw sugar will cause a fall in its price: the cultivators receiving less money for their produce will get less profit and where their profit is already small, some of them will find the business less profitable than the growth of other crops: they will therefore reduce the area under cane; this process will go on till the produce of the reduced area will not be more than sufficient to meet the reduced demand, when the price of raw sugar will be readjusted at a point lower doubtless, than the former equilibrium—which will yield a profit that the cultivators think adequate. The result of this process will be that where, as until lately, we grow enough cane to supply our markets with raw and refined sugar, we shall, when things have settled down, grow enough to supply our markets with raw sugar and with a much lesser quantity of the refined article.

49. It is obvious that this process will take some time, and that the full effect on cultivation will not be produced in one or two years; but there is a trade custom which will in some parts of the country materially accelerate the process. It is usual for the *khandsari* (refiner) to give advances to cultivators to meet the heavy cost of growing the cane, the juice when ready being made over to him at a fixed price. Some *khandsaris*, who in any year find their business unprofitable, will probably decrease the amount of their advances, and the decrease in cultivation will begin to appear in the next season.

50. The statement made in paragraph 48, that the loss of profits must necessarily tend to reduce the area under the crop, involves two assumptions deserving of special notice. In the first place, it is assumed that the trade in foreign sugar pays, and will continue to pay, at the prices now prevailing. This assumption is permissible as it appears from the latest returns that the trade continues to expand: but it is at variance to some extent with those theories (enumerated in paragraph 25) which regard the foreign imports as an altogether temporary phenomenon. Without entering on a discussion of these theories, the following facts may be mentioned as indicating that the price of beet sugar in free markets is more likely to fall than to rise:

- (1) It is commonly said—and with good reason—that the Continental Powers are more likely to increase bounties than to reduce them, so long as the remaining free markets of the world do not impose countervailing duties.
- (2) The United States are beginning to produce beet sugar on a considerable scale. There is an enormous area in the States fit for growing beet, and my latest information is that nine factories are profitably at work and that large capital is being sunk in others. American papers which I have seen look forward to the time when America will export beet sugar after providing for the whole wants of her population; and the Director of the Chemical Division of the United States Agricultural Department wrote in 1897 that “the demand for sugar promises to be the salvation of American agriculture.” These forecasts may be too sanguine; but it is obvious that the extension of the industry in the States will affect the price of beet sugar in all markets. It will also directly affect cane sugar, for Mauritius still exports a large quantity to America, and if that market is lost, will probably try to sell more in India, thereby increasing competition.
- (3) Efforts are being made to resuscitate the West Indian cane sugar industry by the introduction of the latest machinery and the application of fresh capital: if they succeed, competition will be still further accentuated.
- (4) The process of beet sugar manufacture is not yet perfect, and efforts are being constantly made to improve it in various directions. As an instance, I may refer to the possible supersession of the bone-black process, to which reference has already been made. Any fall in the expenses of production due to improved processes must necessarily give the Continental manufacturer an increased advantage in our markets.

On the other side, I know of no cause which is likely to raise the price of foreign sugar, unless such action is taken by the consuming countries as to lead to an abolition of the bounties.

51. The second assumption is that cultivators and manufacturers in these Provinces will not so improve their processes as to enable them to meet foreign competition on more equal terms. This assumption is justified by all the experience of this Department. It is true that improvements are possible in almost every stage of the process; but it is not by any means certain what processes are best suited to the country and the people. Enquiries having some bearing on this matter have been going on for some time; but the accumulation of results is a slow process when the native producers stand aside and leave the whole work to Government Departments. And when improved processes have been devised, their introduction among the people takes a far longer time; so that the trade would be ruined before the new processes could obtain a footing. If by the imposition of countervailing duties time were given for new processes to be worked out and introduced, it is possible that we might so strengthen our position as to be ready ultimately to meet foreign competition even aided by bounties on more equal terms; but with competition already active, and new processes still in embryo, the result cannot be doubtful.

52. Subject then to these assumptions, there is a reasonable degree of certainty that the area under cane must decline. It is difficult to assign any limit to the possible decline. If foreign manufacturers should compete successfully with our production of *gur*, it is possible that the area under sugar-cane would be very materially reduced; but, as I have already said, I do not expect this competition to arise. If, on the other hand, the competition is limited to our refined sugar, the decrease in cultivation may possibly extend to, but cannot exceed, that proportion of the total area which is devoted to the production of sugar for refining. I have already explained that no information can be given at present as to this proportion; the best guess I can give is something between one-fifth and one-fourth of the total, or say 250,000 to 300,000 acres as the limit.

53. Two general propositions may be stated regarding this decrease: it will not occur uniformly in all parts of the Provinces, and its full extent will not be manifest at once. The considerations affecting the distribution of the decrease are as follows:

- (1) The decrease will on the whole be greatest where the cash profits are least.
- (2) The decrease will on the whole be greater where much of the labour is paid for in cash, and less where the cultivator and his family do most of the work.
- (3) The decrease will on the whole be greater where refining is a recognised business than where most of the *gur* is consumed unaltered.

The first and second considerations follow directly from what was said in section VI, regarding the cultivator's profits. It is obvious that when the cultivator comes to decide whether or not he will plant sugar-cane, he will be influenced largely by the profits made by himself or his neighbours during the past year: and these profits depend at any given price of *gur* on what I have called the "cash profits" added to the earnings of the family. When, then, the price of *gur* falls, profits will tend to disappear first where the earnings of the family are relatively small; and where the proportionate earnings of the family are equal in the cases compared, the total profits will vary with the cash profit. The third consideration also is a direct deduction from the circumstances; where refining is practised on a large scale, the cultivators will be affected directly by the refiner's demand for raw sugar, and will quickly feel any decrease in it; on the other hand, where there are few refiners, their demand will not have the same importance, and production of *gur* will be continued to meet the consumer's demand.

54. A decrease, then, in cultivation will be unevenly distributed over the Provinces: the Meerut Division will be least affected, having high profits and comparatively little refining. The Benares Division (including the Azamgarh District) will perhaps suffer most, as profits are low and the refining industry is most important. South Oudh and the Agra and Allahabad Divisions will be rather less affected: and North Oudh and Gorakhpur will suffer comparatively little. It is difficult to say what effect may be expected in Rohilkhand: the refining industry is most important about Bareilly and Shahjehanpur; but, on the other hand, the crop is fairly profitable. Probably, Rohilkhand would show a decrease in cultivation; but it would not be serious. No inference can be drawn as regards any large area from the second consideration: the proportion of home to hired labour does not, so far as I know, vary greatly from district to district, and the consideration becomes important only when attention is given to the danger of decrease in particular villages.

55. As regards the second proposition, it is necessary to consider the effect of (1) village and (2) trade custom. Village custom will tend to retard decline in cultivation; that is to say, where cane cultivation is carried on as a matter of course by many cultivators, they will be slow to change their habits on the result of one or two unprofitable years, but where the cultivation is confined to a few of the more enterprising villagers, there will be less inertia, and falling profits will produce a more rapid effect. The trade custom is that which I have already mentioned of advances given by refiners to meet the cost of cultivation. Where it is in force, cultivation should respond rapidly to fluctuations in refiners' profits.

56. Taking the two propositions together, a decrease in cultivation due to foreign competition with refiners would be most marked in the first instance in the Agra, Allahabad, and Benares Divisions and in the district of South Oudh. It would be distinct in Rohilkhand, and would hardly extend to the districts north of the Gogra. The Meerut Division would not be affected for some time, if at all.

57. Having now stated the limits of possible decrease in the Provinces, and the localities where it may be expected to occur, it remains to examine the figures for 1898-99, the consideration of which was postponed in paragraph 12. It may be repeated that this year would in the ordinary course have shown a large rise above the average, and therefore comparison with the average understates decreases and overstates increases. This most important qualification should be borne in mind during the discussion that follows.

58. Leaving out of account six districts for which no figures are available, and the hill districts (Garhwal and Almora) where cane is not grown, the following table compares the area of cane in 1898-99 with the averages of (1) the 10 years 1886-87 to 1895-96; (2) the six years 1890-91 to 1895-96. I have already given my reasons for preferring the short period average; but in the case of several districts it is vitiated by the number of interpolated figures, and it becomes necessary to use the long period average. This course

tends to obscure the effect of the general rise in cultivation between 1886 and 1896, and therefore decreases are again understated and increases overstated :

District.	Area in 1898-99.	Average of ten years 1886-97 to 1895-96.	Difference.	Percentage.	Average of six years 1892-97 to 1895-96.	Difference.	Percentage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dehra Dun ...	879	1,474	-595	-40'3	1,503	-624	-41'5
Saharanpur ...	48,718	41,486	+7,232	+17'4	42,311	+6,507	+15'4
Muzaffarnagar ...	83,252	65,649	+17,603	+26'8	68,967	+14,285	+20'7
Belandshahr ...	31,037	32,140	+8,897	+40'2	26,666	+4,371	+16'4
Aligarh ...	5,391	3,674	+1,717	+46'7	4,123	+1,268	+30'7
Muttra ...	2,374	1,345	+1,029	+76'5	1,531	+843	+55'1
Agra ...	2,693	3,805	-2,112	-55'5	3,694	-2,001	-54'2
Farukhabad ...	12,059	18,427	-6,368	-34'6	19,362	-7,303	-37'7
Mainpuri ...	8,758	10,218	-1,460	-14'3	10,800	-2,042	-18'9
Etawah ...	9,344	10,075	-731	-7'3	9,882	-538	-5'4
Etah ...	14,287	14,498	-211	-1'5	13,820	+467	+3'4
Bijnor ...	73,452	68,624	+4,628	+6'7	60,769	+3,483	+5'0
Budaun ...	18,905	22,390	-3,485	-15'6	(a)	...	...
Moradabad ...	54,521	56,383	-1,862	-3'3	60,014	-5,493	-9'2
Cawnpore ...	8,421	10,097	-1,676	-16'6	10,864	-2,443	-22'3
Fatehpur ...	3,044	5,053	-2,009	-39'8	5,261	-2,217	-42'1
Banda ...	6	33	-27	-81'8	28	-22	-78'6
Hamirpur ...	1,149	3,149	-2,000	-63'5	2,657	-1,508	-56'8
Allahabad ...	10,425	13,298	-2,873	-21'6	13,767	-3,342	-24'3
Jhansi ...	353	1,337	-984	-73'6	(a)	...	...
Jalaun ...	375	1,167	-792	-67'9	769	-394	-51'2
Benzes ...	18,900	20,885	-1,985	-9'5	21,407	-2,507	-11'7
Mirzapur ...	8,125	11,183	-3,058	-27'3	10,904	-2,779	-25'5
Jaunpur ...	46,154	53,645	-7,461	-14'0	54,178	-8,024	-14'8
Ghazipur ...	18,389	33,979	-5,590	-16'5	33,247	-4,858	-14'6
Ballia ...	37,355	36,982	+373	+1'0	37,025	+330	+0'9
Gorakhpur ...	80,527	71,762	+8,765	+12'2	73,488	+7,039	+9'6
Basti ...	50,373	41,503	+8,870	+21'4	45,717	+4,656	+10'1
Azamgarh ...	62,439	78,063	-15,624	-20'0	78,169	+15,730	-20'1
Naini Tal ...	3,251	5,168	-1,917	-37'1	4,958	-1,707	-34'4
Lucknow ...	2,713	4,474	-1,761	+39'4	(a)	...	...
Unao ...	8,061	16,304	-8,243	-50'6	(a)	...	...
Rae Bareilly ...	2,620	5,204	-2,584	-49'7	(a)	...	...
Sitapur ...	29,640	30,485	-845	-2'8	(a)	...	...
Hardoi ...	17,831	27,610	-9,779	-35'4	(a)	...	...
Fyzabad ...	46,195	40,771	+5,424	+13'3	(a)	...	...
Gonda ...	25,704	20,348	+5,356	+26'3	23,037	+2,667	+11'6
Sultanpur ...	21,828	20,510	+1,318	+6'4	(a)	...	...
Partabgarh ...	11,674	12,089	-1,315	-10'1	(a)	...	...
Barn Banki ...	23,082	26,916	-3,834	-14'2	(a)	...	...
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>913,104</b>	<b>933,103</b>	<b>-19,999</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>747,838</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>...</b>

(a) Six years' average obtained by interpolation.

Out of these 40 districts the area under cane falls below the average in 28, the deficiency amounting to 91,211 acres; the remaining districts show an aggregate increase of 71,211 acres, so that on the whole these 40 districts are just 20,000 acres below the 10 years' average in a year when the area would be expected to rise well above it. These facts suggest that some general cause has been at work to reduce the area under the crop.

59. A glance at the accompanying sketch map shows that the districts with increased cultivation lie in two groups on the north-west and north-east of the Provinces. The first is made up of the Meerut Division (excluding Dehra Dun) with the adjoining districts of Muttra and Bijnor. Bijnor with its small increase (6½ per cent.) occupies an intermediate position between the high increases on the west and the decreases on the south and east. The Muttra figures are very small, and there is probably some special cause there to account for the high percentage of increase. The north-east group comprises Gonda, Basti, Gorakhpur, Ballia (nominal increase), and Fyzabad; with a small increase (6 per cent.) in Sultanpur, which fits in with no theory. The rest of the Provinces show a considerable decrease, except in the case of Etah, where the area is just about normal. I have ascertained that the total cultivated area in this district extended very largely during the year, and much of the cane crop was grown on the recovered fields; but for this fact there would have been a larger decrease.

60. An examination of the map shows that it is not unlike a map showing the incidence of the recent famine: there are the prosperous districts on the north-east and north-west, the general depression over the rest of the Provinces, and the acute depression in Bundelkhand and round Lucknow. Such a resemblance can hardly be accidental, and it suggests that even now the figures show the influence of famine. The last mentioned districts had (to go no further back) no kharif in 1895: a bad rabi in 1897: and a good 1897 kharif: so that when the time came for deciding whether to grow cane, there had been only one good harvest to replenish food stocks, and it is quite conceivable that many cultivators put off growing cane till they should have a better stock of necessaries. There was also some difficulty in getting cuttings for seed, where the area had been very small in the previous year. On the other hand, cultivators probably at that time needed a crop to give a good cash return, and this would have tended to extend the cane area.

61. This, then, is one possible cause for the decrease this year. But it must be noted that the decrease can also be regarded as the result of a decline in refiners' profits, for its distribution is very much what has been predicted a few paragraphs back as the result of that cause. There is a marked increase in Meerut: a small but distinct decline in the Rohilkhand districts for which we have figures: a decline nearly everywhere else except north of the Gogra, and in one or two exceptional districts.

62. There are, then, two possible causes: my opinion is that both of them have contributed to the result; that the very marked decrease in Bundelkhand and in the neighbourhood of Lucknow is due largely to the after effects of the famine, but that a part of the decrease in these localities, and a larger part of it elsewhere, marks the beginning of the decline which is expected on theoretical grounds as the result of increased imports. This, however, is at present an opinion only: the two causes can be tested only by the figures for future years. If the decrease was due to the famine, the recovery in this and the following year should be very marked: if the famine had no effect on the 1898 area, there should be now little or no recovery. My conclusions, therefore, are that a decrease in cultivation is sure to result, and that the process has probably begun, but proof of its existence is not yet complete. A supplementary note will be prepared as soon as the areas for the present year can be ascertained.

#### IX.—THE RESULTS OF A DECREASE IN CANE CULTIVATION ON THE WELL-BEING OF THE PEOPLE.

63. In order to estimate the effects on the revenue of a decrease in cane cultivation, it is necessary to state its effects on the well-being of the people. I have therefore prepared the following summary of the probable results on the classes of the community who are more particularly concerned.

64. The consumers of refined sugar, *i.e.*, the upper and upper middle classes, will get what they want at a lower price than before. This follows necessarily from the assumption that the decrease in cultivation is due to a fall in price of the refined article. Refined beet sugar is on the whole at least as good an article as the stuff locally manufactured. It is generally said to be deficient in sweetening power, but on the other hand it is much cleaner and purer. The great mass of the people who consume only raw sugar will not benefit.

65. The manufacturers of refined sugar will lose their business. Their specialized capital will be lost, as well as their knowledge and technical skill.

66. The individuals or firms, European and native, who have invested large capital in crushing mills which are let out for hire, will also lose some of their business, and some of their capital will be rendered useless.



67. The cultivator will lose the extra profits which he obtains from the crops; he will lose also an opportunity for the remunerative employment of the labour of his family.

68. The landowner will lose in rent—directly, where he now levies a special rent on the crop, or where its loss leads to a reduction in the rent of land that is specially suited for growing it; indirectly, by the impoverishment of the cultivator, who will be less able to pay his rent in unfavourable seasons.

69. Of all classes it is perhaps the agricultural labourer who will suffer most; for decrease in cane cultivation means a decreased demand for labourers at a time when the demand for other field work is very slack. This must mean that where cultivation falls off extensively the labourers will get work for fewer days in the year than is at present the case, and fewer days' work means fewer days' pay. It is also noticeable that, as I have tried to show in paragraph 41, the chief decrease in cultivation will take place on that land where most hired labour is employed. I would lay special emphasis on this point; for, while manufacturers and land owners can always make their grievances heard, the labourer has no machinery for agitation, and must suffer in silence.

70. It is not altogether irrelevant to point out briefly some effects on the social life of the people which may be produced by a large decline in cane cultivation. There are almost innumerable social and religious customs bound up with the cultivation, the loss of which would appreciably diminish the happiness and brightness of village life; and might under certain circumstances give rise to a feeling of uneasiness or discontent that the mere money loss would be powerless to create. In particular, the mendicant class will be sufferers; for special charities are by custom incumbent on the owner of a good cane crop, and these special charities are among the principal resources of the mendicant community.

#### X.—THE RESULTS OF A DECREASE IN CULTIVATION ON THE REVENUE.

71. If the cultivation of sugarcane falls off, the land and canal revenue may be affected; while the income tax will be affected by the ruin of the refining industry. There may also be some effect on the excise revenue as the supply of molasses for distilling will fall off, but this need hardly be discussed in detail.

72. First as to the land revenue. Here it is necessary to distinguish between old and new settlements. The former will not be appreciably affected, for though the rent-paying power of the cultivators, and consequently the revenue-paying power of the landowners, will be diminished, the ordinary progress of the country will be found to have so increased the landlords' resources that as a rule they will be able to bear the loss. Special cases may of course occur where the loss of this crop will prove to be the proverbial last straw, and will precipitate the ruin of an embarrassed proprietor; or where a village contains a large area of low lying heavy soil good for cane growing, but unfitted for other crops; but there is no likelihood of any general breakdown of settlements. The loss in such cases will come in when the settlement is revised in the ordinary course: the possible enhancement will be seriously diminished by any marked decrease in the area under cane, but no forecast can be given of the amount that will be lost.

73. Next as regards the more recent settlements. These have been made on the basis of actual rentals, and I believe I am correct in saying that as a rule special crop rents on cane have not formed a large portion of the accepted rental. Where rents are already high, as in parts of Southern Oudh, the loss of the crop may lead to their reduction; but I should not expect this to occur on such a scale as to render any revision of assessment necessary. The real effect will be to diminish the margin which has been left for the landowner, and to impoverish the cultivator: so that there will be greater difficulty in collecting the revenue; and when bad seasons come, the need for remissions and suspensions will be increased.

74. It must, however, be remembered that the Benares Division, which may be expected to show a large proportion of any decrease that occurs, is held under permanent settlement, and there should be little effect on the revenue, disastrous as a decrease would be to the small cultivators who hold so much land under the privileged tenants. Leaving this Division out of account, the risk of loss would appear to be greatest in the southern districts of Oudh.

75. Thus the effect on the land revenue of any such decrease in cultivation as is likely to occur will be mainly indirect. With the income tax the case is different; here the direct loss can be measured by the amount of tax at present paid by the sugar-refiners, diminished by whatever these people may be expected to earn in other occupations. In estimating this offset it must be remembered that the aggregate amount of capital in the trade is considerable, and some of it is specialized in forms which are not available for other purposes, while much is likely to be lost before business is finally abandoned. I do not give the amount of tax paid by the industry as the return in which it is shown is confidential.



76. In order to estimate the loss of canal revenue, the following figures have been calculated from material supplied to me by the Irrigation Department :

Canal.	Average sugar-cane area watered, 1891-94 to 1895-96.	Average rate per acre.	Revenue.	Average rate of cult. irriga-tion per acre.	Revenue of area in column 2 if watered at rabi rates.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Acres.		Rs.		Rs.
Ganges Canal ...	116,491	6	6,98,946	2'65	3,08,701
Lower Ganges Canal ...	23,419	6	1,40,091	2'35	55,225
Eastern Jumna Canal ...	40,214	6	2,95,284	2'73	1,10,354
Agra Canal ...	6,187	6	37,122	2'67	16,519
Betwa Canal ...	503	6	3,012	2'39	1,200
Dun Canal ...	1,045	6	6,270	2'21	2,309
Robikhand Canal ...	13,612	2'4	30,627	0'67	9,120
Bijnor Canal ...	2,657	2'4	5,918	0'95	2,524
Total ...	213,207	...	12,18,233	...	5,29,950

The average area of cane irrigated is calculated for three years from the date of enhancement in the rates charged on the larger canals. In these years the average area was 213,207 acres which brought in Rs. 12,18,233 of revenue. If this land had been under ordinary crops and had been irrigated in one rabi season out of the two needed for sugar-cane, the revenue would have been Rs. 5,29,950, showing a loss of Rs. 3'2 per acre. If two rabi crops were taken in successive years the income would be Rs. 10,59,900 and the loss per acre about Rs. 0'7. In practice some of the land would yield two rabi crops and some one, so the loss would be something between Rs. 1 and Rs. 3 an acre, and might be roughly estimated at Rs. 2. As already shown, the decrease in cultivation would affect the Meerut (revenue) Division less than any other part of the Provinces; and as the irrigation from the Eastern Jumna and most of that from the Ganges Canal lies in this Division, the canal-irrigated area under sugar-cane would on the whole fall much less rapidly than the total cane area of the Provinces. The yearly loss, if the crop was entirely discontinued, would be about four lakhs; if cultivation decreased by one-fourth, the loss would be one lakh. I do not think there is any likelihood of its reaching this figure unless the *gur* market be interfered with.

#### XI.—CONCLUSION.

77. The result of this inquiry, then, is that the imports of foreign sugar threaten the home refining industry, and, through it, one-fourth or one-fifth of our cultivation. It cannot be considered proved that a decline in cultivation has already begun; but there are strong indications that this is the case. Should the decline ensue, there will be little direct effect on the revenue; but the economic result to the people, and especially to the labouring classes, will be disastrous, and the impoverishment of the people must react on the revenue. The only classes who would appear to benefit by the change are the confectioners who use foreign sugars clandestinely, and are enabled, if so minded, to cheat their customers; and the upper or upper middle classes who get an advantage so small that probably they scarcely perceive it. It is this distribution of the benefits and the drawbacks that puts these Provinces on an entirely different footing from the United Kingdom, where the benefits of cheap sugar extend to the very poorest classes, and only a few refiners or capitalists suffer. So far as these Provinces are concerned, there could be no practical objection to countervailing duties on all sugars on which a bounty has been given; this would not exclude Mauritius sugars, which alone would not force down prices so as to ruin the refiners. Even though the danger of loss to the country is not so great as some writers have assumed, there is no reason why we should incur any loss at all when there is a remedy at hand the application of which will cause no serious injury to any class of the community.

These remarks, it should be understood, are based on a consideration of the circumstances of these Provinces; possibly there may be some parts of India where cheap sugar is an important gain to the community as a whole; but, so far as I can judge, the economic gain resulting from bounty-fed foreign sugar in these Provinces is infinitesimal, and the economic loss is likely to be widespread and serious.

W. H. MORELAND,  
Officiating Director.

## APPENDIX I.

*Showing the area under sugar-cane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1886-87 to 1892-93 in acres.*

Districts.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Dehra Dun ...	1,210	1,441	1,784	1,289	1,668	1,403	1,712
Saharanpur ...	39,774	39,750	(41,034)	(41,034)	36,141	45,968	36,681
Muzaffarnagar ...	(58,311)	(61,461)	(61,193)	(59,704)	67,304	74,212	60,934
Meerut ...	88,248	101,616	115,120	83,920	103,334	127,924	92,038
Bulandshahr ...	(10,813)	16,473	20,744	13,341	17,564	28,539	29,575
Aligarh ...	1,660	3,028	4,477	2,841	2,197	3,125	4,776
<b>Total, Meerut Division ...</b>	<b>200,046</b>	<b>223,784</b>	<b>246,352</b>	<b>202,129</b>	<b>228,208</b>	<b>281,171</b>	<b>225,716</b>
Muttra ...	1,022	1,317	1,245	680	426	490	828
Agra ...	3,233	4,152	5,022	3,473	2,027	2,813	3,431
Farukhabad ...	15,034	17,742	21,630	13,689	13,777	18,730	21,096
Mainpuri ...	7,400	10,910	10,956	8,116	8,902	11,007	11,240
Etawah ...	10,301	10,907	11,121	9,132	10,187	11,857	10,241
Etah ...	12,310	18,372	21,783	9,596	8,951	11,091	14,585
<b>Total, Agra Division ...</b>	<b>49,300</b>	<b>63,400</b>	<b>71,757</b>	<b>44,686</b>	<b>44,270</b>	<b>56,588</b>	<b>61,421</b>
Bareilly ...	51,139	53,305	56,071	47,018	43,502	55,745	54,085
Bijnor ...	63,605	65,686	71,513	67,031	65,122	75,281	67,213
Budaun ...	16,308	21,675	22,461	15,679	14,523	21,801	21,436
Moradabad ...	49,377	51,138	56,220	47,011	50,335	66,812	54,604
Sonbhanpur ...	45,184	43,287	46,625	45,379	42,446	55,954	55,455
Pilibhit ...	34,495	34,776	37,061	34,684	30,960	37,089	37,209
<b>Total, Rohilkhand Division ...</b>	<b>260,193</b>	<b>269,867</b>	<b>289,951</b>	<b>257,702</b>	<b>247,183</b>	<b>313,283</b>	<b>293,062</b>
Cawnpore ...	8,245	9,610	9,922	8,015	8,957	12,309	13,717
Katchpur ...	4,846	5,484	5,172	3,458	3,989	5,555	5,020
Barda ...	41	43	40	36	39	33	24
Hamirpur ...	4,929	4,600	3,249	2,703	2,483	2,829	3,120
Allahabad ...	13,579	13,059	12,843	9,999	12,421	13,933	13,542
Jhansi ...	1,993	1,970	1,990	1,247	973	1,126	1,143
Jalaun ...	1,454	1,805	2,456	1,280	826	917	841
<b>Total, Allahabad Division ...</b>	<b>35,487</b>	<b>37,540</b>	<b>35,672</b>	<b>26,798</b>	<b>29,688</b>	<b>35,702</b>	<b>37,407</b>
Benares ...	18,949	21,340	20,468	19,651	20,435	23,390	22,551
Mirzapur ...	11,700	12,322	11,924	10,457	10,220	11,200	11,033
Jaunpur ...	54,907	56,204	53,790	49,392	53,328	58,073	52,847
Ghazipur ...	31,150	34,719	36,709	37,734	34,076	38,503	31,478
Ballia ...	33,321	38,202	38,217	37,935	30,947	36,357	34,910
<b>Total, Benares Division...</b>	<b>147,027</b>	<b>162,877</b>	<b>161,108</b>	<b>155,169</b>	<b>149,006</b>	<b>168,123</b>	<b>153,719</b>
Gorakhpur ...	(72,099)	(76,793)	62,711	65,090	64,273	74,731	69,147
Basti ...	(28,500)	36,533	38,231	37,347	36,853	46,794	44,264
Azamgarh ...	73,174	83,348	78,025	77,072	75,992	84,920	71,804
<b>Total, Gorakhpur Division ...</b>	<b>173,772</b>	<b>196,674</b>	<b>178,967</b>	<b>179,509</b>	<b>177,118</b>	<b>206,445</b>	<b>185,215</b>

NOTE.—The figures within brackets are interpolated, actuals for these years not being available.

Showing the area under sugar-cane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1886-87 to 1899-00 in acres—continued.

DISTRICTS.	1885-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Almora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naini Tal ...	4,925	6,228	6,089	4,692	3,743	5,325	5,399
Total, Kumaon Division	4,925	6,228	6,089	4,692	3,743	5,325	5,399
TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES	870,355	960,370	989,896	870,685	879,221	1,067,237	961,939
Lucknow ...	3,375	4,682	4,360	3,656	4,824	7,380	4,388
Unao ...	12,028	16,803	14,148	11,063	15,016	17,408	(17,406)
Rae Bareilly ...	3,068	6,311	5,874	3,082	5,064	6,487	(5,671)
Sitapur ...	23,524	25,982	34,020	28,061	25,777	34,938	27,774
Hardoi ...	22,423	22,588	24,802	23,394	24,522	30,240	29,487
Kheri ...	30,376	32,475	34,451	33,319	28,734	42,209	32,107
Total, Lucknow Division	95,344	108,901	117,664	103,172	103,937	144,821	116,827
Fyzabad ...	32,412	38,469	36,405	37,011	41,237	49,586	41,351
Gonda ...	11,085	17,203	20,120	16,850	17,821	25,886	21,340
Bahraich ...	2,023	3,535	3,907	2,830	2,931	5,612	4,387
Sultanpur ...	11,771	20,877	19,373	18,917	21,203	25,046	21,338
Parabagarh ...	11,204	15,009	12,519	11,185	(11,000)	(12,193)	12,860
Bara Banki ...	21,178	27,697	28,130	23,303	25,735	32,353	29,168
Total, Fyzabad Division	94,763	122,820	120,560	110,146	120,853	150,676	130,444
TOTAL OUDH	190,107	231,721	238,224	213,318	224,790	295,497	247,271
TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH	1,060,462	1,192,091	1,228,120	1,084,003	1,104,011	1,362,734	1,209,210

NOTE.—The figures within brackets are interpolated, actually for these years not being available.

Showing the area under sugar-cane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1893-94 to 1898-99 in acres—continued.

DISTRICTS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Dehra Dun ...	1,427	1,389	1,422	1,341	1,557	879	
Saharanpur ...	47,953	45,491	41,031	40,358	43,304	48,718	
Muzaffarnagar ...	71,498	74,914	67,921	72,602	76,295	83,252	
Meerut ...	109,573	115,493	(113,797)	(113,793)	(113,793)	(113,793)	
Bulandshahr ...	27,730	24,534	32,951	31,515	25,387	31,037	
Aungh ...	4,607	3,529	6,445	5,700	4,135	5,301	
Total, Meerut Division...	262,854	262,372	262,663	264,829	264,031	283,070	
Muttra ...	1,642	1,727	4,075	1,584	808	2,374	
Agra ...	3,688	2,609	7,500	1,731	539	1,603	
Farukhabad ...	16,245	18,377	27,940	16,118	10,922	12,030	
Mainpuri ...	9,663	8,036	15,345	7,918	6,256	8,758	
Etawah ...	7,265	7,724	12,020	8,004	7,060	9,344	
Etah ...	14,369	12,450	20,860	17,524	11,792	14,287	
Total, Agra Division ...	52,877	51,633	87,755	52,939	38,277	48,515	

Showing the area under sugarcane cultivation in the Districts of the United Provinces from 1893-94 to 1898-99 in acres—concluded.

DISTRICTS.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	REMARKS.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Bareilly ...	60,649	54,751	67,146	56,002	55,069	(55,969)	
Bijnor ...	77,027	(66,505)	70,774	62,666	70,549	75,008	
Budaun ...	(27,187)	(27,187)	(32,648)	(32,068)	26,744	18,905	
Moradabad ...	63,322	56,039	68,112	59,002	56,158	54,521	
Shahjahanpur ...	64,301	40,053	62,854	(62,854)	(62,854)	(62,854)	
Pilibhit ...	44,650	31,938	42,965	30,725	38,561	(38,561)	
<b>Total, Rohilkhand Division.</b>	<b>333,126</b>	<b>276,563</b>	<b>345,299</b>	<b>302,317</b>	<b>310,835</b>	<b>305,818</b>	
Cawnpore ...	7,765	8,379	14,055	9,373	8,934	8,421	
Fatehpur ...	4,794	5,059	7,242	4,800	3,147	2,044	
Banda ...	23	27	21	15	13	6	
Hamirpur ...	2,503	2,020	2,080	2,279	1,933	1,149	
Allahabad ...	12,836	13,340	16,523	11,182	7,795	10,425	
Jhansi ...	921	(926)	(1,068)	(850)	(740)	353	
Jalaun ...	663	430	938	684	703	375	
<b>Total, Allahabad Division.</b>	<b>29,425</b>	<b>30,196</b>	<b>42,827</b>	<b>29,213</b>	<b>23,265</b>	<b>23,773</b>	
Benares ...	22,038	19,623	20,406	17,496	16,433	18,000	
Mirzapur ...	11,191	10,064	10,815	9,414	8,918	8,125	
Jaunpur ...	55,270	52,812	54,141	47,294	45,442	46,154	
Ghazipur ...	35,181	30,483	20,762	22,204	21,752	28,389	
Ballia ...	42,870	37,994	39,071	35,623	33,813	37,355	
<b>Total, Benares Division.</b>	<b>164,550</b>	<b>150,975</b>	<b>154,195</b>	<b>131,931</b>	<b>126,348</b>	<b>138,923</b>	
Gorakhpur ...	80,091	76,223	76,462	75,489	69,229	80,527	
Basti ...	50,188	47,050	48,773	45,238	45,656	50,373	
Azamgarh ...	82,494	76,988	76,817	61,778	51,215	62,439	
<b>Total, Gorakhpur Division.</b>	<b>212,773</b>	<b>201,161</b>	<b>202,052</b>	<b>182,505</b>	<b>166,100</b>	<b>193,339</b>	
Almora ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Garhwal ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nani Tal ...	5,782	5,205	4,297	2,835	3,991	3,251	
<b>Total, Kumaun Division.</b>	<b>5,782</b>	<b>5,205</b>	<b>4,297</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>3,991</b>	<b>3,251</b>	
<b>TOTAL, N.-W. PROVINCES</b>	<b>1,061,397</b>	<b>978,105</b>	<b>1,099,088</b>	<b>967,569</b>	<b>935,847</b>	<b>996,789</b>	
Lucknow ...	2,867	(2,867)	6,377	3,619	2,650	2,713	
Unao ...	(16,313)	17,494	24,616	11,471	7,780	8,061	
Rae Bareilly ...	(5,071)	(4,855)	5,353	3,567	2,048	2,620	
Sitapur ...	33,083	34,035	(37,055)	29,388	27,254	29,640	
Hardoi ...	30,927	(30,830)	(30,830)	(30,830)	14,258	17,831	
Kheri ...	42,572	34,797	44,829	(39,012)	(39,012)	(39,012)	
<b>Total, Lucknow Division.</b>	<b>131,493</b>	<b>125,478</b>	<b>149,060</b>	<b>117,887</b>	<b>93,002</b>	<b>99,877</b>	
Fyzabad ...	41,385	41,976	47,874	42,744	41,653	46,195	
Gonda ...	23,372	23,684	26,117	25,280	(24,885)	(25,704)	
Bahraich ...	3,516	3,242	(3,260)	(3,260)	(3,260)	(2,732)	
Sultanpur ...	(20,508)	(20,508)	(20,508)	(20,352)	18,283	21,828	
Partabgarh ...	12,053	13,485	16,394	11,600	9,420	11,674	
Bara Banki ...	(27,046)	(27,360)	(26,588)	25,337	21,749	23,082	
<b>Total, Fyzabad Division.</b>	<b>129,380</b>	<b>134,261</b>	<b>140,741</b>	<b>128,573</b>	<b>119,250</b>	<b>131,215</b>	
<b>TOTAL OUDH</b>	<b>260,873</b>	<b>255,739</b>	<b>289,801</b>	<b>246,460</b>	<b>212,252</b>	<b>231,092</b>	
<b>TOTAL, N.-W. P. AND OUDH.</b>	<b>1,322,270</b>	<b>1,233,844</b>	<b>1,388,889</b>	<b>1,214,029</b>	<b>1,148,099</b>	<b>1,227,881</b>	

NOTE.—The figures within brackets are interpolated, actuals for those years not being available.

## APPENDIX II.

Statement showing exports from, and imports into, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of sugar, in maunds, (1) refined and (2) unrefined during 1886-87 to 1897-98.

Articles and whence imported or to where exported.		1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
(1) Refined or crystallised, including sugarcandy.														
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	ditto	7,546	7,320	3,787	10,373	12,622	19,737	15,866	16,086	18,761	9,284	8,353	...	...
Sindh	ditto	759	1,182	603	722	748	33	593	1,031	521	201	196	...	...
Bengal	ditto	8,047	7,919	7,808	7,207	20,816	10,604	11,610	17,154	17,288	31,780	31,745	...	...
Panjab	ditto	1,50,011	1,29,976	1,37,121	2,69,165	2,70,65	2,57,021	2,99,302	2,48,449	2,98,203	3,18,203	2,78,121	...	...
Central Provinces	ditto	3,747	37,38	8,577	34,452	30,761	31,855	34,219	21,353	16,449	12,453	9,996	...	...
Berar	ditto	11,709	13,749	1,420	23,019	26,395	33,767	27,702	25,709	24,403	13,303	11,638	...	...
Assam	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	ditto	1,03,472	98,449	1,86,712	2,73,240	2,00,485	2,25,183	1,82,049	1,62,248	1,78,609	86,146	57,063	...	...
Nizam's territory	...	541	42	21	78	58	92	59	67	35	29	99	...	...
Mysore	...	20	9	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	ditto	2,633	307	50	238	409	499	203	282	335	959	3,888	...	...
Karachi	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	ditto	2,581	2,454	2,603	2,461	3,31	1,927	1,935	216	418	376	48	...	...
Total, Refined		3,31,066	2,98,556	3,48,803	4,33,969	5,65,759	5,33,726	5,74,499	4,92,663	5,45,071	4,72,924	4,01,186	...	...
(2) Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine produce.														
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	ditto	76,654	1,82,274	2,15,170	2,83,278	4,70,181	4,78,926	4,68,681	2,76,929	2,48,913	2,14,564	2,92,124	...	...
Sindh	ditto	1,04,394	1,99,440	2,01,725	1,38,127	2,10,573	2,04,481	2,04,897	2,38,894	1,87,616	1,54,533	1,98,049	...	...
Bengal	ditto	3,046	2,240	11,878	28,138	85,779	76,315	70,721	1,18,973	1,77,992	1,57,699	1,53,987	...	...
Panjab	ditto	8,01,132	13,32,740	12,15,115	9,35,620	17,89,570	16,52,625	20,43,881	21,77,650	13,97,647	11,20,916	13,42,445	...	...
Central Provinces	ditto	1,52,093	1,75,906	3,13,128	2,74,094	2,92,341	2,82,437	3,46,296	3,07,896	3,42,172	2,77,885	3,13,027	...	...
Berar	ditto	10,430	49,522	70,261	95,657	73,345	77,485	63,072	26,927	43,715	48,935	75,768	...	...
Assam	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	ditto	13,39,434	14,90,061	13,09,181	14,31,088	13,74,176	16,83,860	17,08,028	17,12,669	17,30,790	15,91,797	16,21,506	...	...
Nizam's territory	...	234	68	43	45	47	82	69	85	49	78	31	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	ditto	776	2,498	2,468	3,399	1,368	1,903	1,115	701	625	1,194	1,825	...	...
Karachi	ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	ditto	2,599	1,599	19	267	1,155	2,1782	13,535	59,230	37,769	20,470	14,580	...	...
Total, Unrefined		24,83,992	34,39,373	33,46,282	32,37,496	43,22,675	44,81,820	49,82,436	48,50,897	41,08,925	35,84,124	40,15,723	...	...
TOTAL, SUGAR		28,15,058	37,37,859	36,95,085	36,71,465	48,88,434	50,15,546	55,56,935	53,43,562	47,13,996	40,57,048	44,66,909	...	...





## APPENDIX II.

Statement showing exports from, and imports into, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh of Sugar, in mounds, (1) refined and (2) unrefined during 1885-87 to 1897-98—concluded.

Articles and whence imported or to where exported.	Mds.									
	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
<b>(1) Refined or crystallised including sugarcandy.</b>										
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	+7,546	+7,183	+1,130	+3,885	+6,092	+10,361	+12,619	+19,737	+15,821	+16,084
Sindh ditto	+750	+1,130	+603	+741	+635	+722	+748	+33	+598	+1,031
Bengal ditto	-55,737	-12,561	+741	+1,367,722	-9,273	-3,466	+2,70,423	+2,06,668	-2,98,978	+2,48,012
Punjab ditto	+1,53,774	+1,36,671	+1,36,772	+8,528	+2,16,158	+2,67,790	+30,225	+34,804	+34,176	+21,329
Central Provinces ditto	+37,731	+17,134	+13,749	+1,420	+19,512	+34,397	+20,395	+33,767	+27,702	+25,769
Bihar ditto	+11,709	+13,749	+1,420	+1,420	+6,879	+23,010	+20,395	...	...	...
Assam ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	+102,028	+98,425	+1,86,630	+1,72,904	+1,82,281	+1,82,281	+2,00,179	+2,25,032	+1,82,194	+1,60,328
Nizam's territory	+541	+42	+21	+78	+78	+88	+58	+92	+59	+67
Mysore	+20	+8	+2	-1	-1	+4	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	-17,546	-8,563	-5,488	-5,793	-5,793	-25,795	-20,148	-2,560	-30,950	-20,314
Karachi ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ditto	-8,019	-23,431	-24,620	-24,620	-20,801	-1,01,643	+62,199	-32,054	-45,130	-32,740
Total, Refined	+2,34,086	+2,49,812	+3,08,401	...	+3,86,396	-3,87,536	+4,77,230	+4,89,980	+4,81,091	+4,33,204
<b>(2) Unrefined, viz., molasses and jaggery or gur and other saccharine products.</b>										
Madras Presidency (excluding chief seaport towns)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	+76,653	+1,82,249	+2,15,163	+2,15,163	+2,83,271	+4,86,379	+4,79,184	+4,78,921	+4,68,678	...
Sindh ditto	+1,04,394	+1,09,437	+2,01,725	+2,01,725	+1,38,122	+2,05,614	+2,10,573	+2,04,481	+2,64,832	...
Bengal ditto	-2,35,499	-1,30,284	-1,13,538	-1,13,538	-1,45,668	-96,951	-83,285	-1,10,138	-1,77,129	...
Punjab ditto	+7,62,088	+13,24,834	+11,88,487	+11,88,487	+8,96,256	+10,95,605	+17,71,188	+16,22,910	+20,31,155	...
Central Provinces ditto	+1,52,085	+1,74,741	+3,13,106	+3,13,106	+2,73,910	+3,33,370	+2,92,296	+2,82,245	+3,45,065	...
Bihar ditto	+10,030	+49,542	+70,261	+70,261	+95,657	-87,418	+73,345	+77,485	+63,056	...
Assam ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	+13,30,226	+14,89,372	+13,07,660	+13,07,660	+14,28,666	+14,90,165	+13,72,721	+16,81,685	+17,06,830	...
Nizam's territory	+234	+68	+43	+43	...	+177	+47	+82	+69	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras seaports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay ditto	+762	+1,922	+2,285	+2,285	+3,288	+904	...	+1,227	-1,322	...
Karachi ditto	...	+1,592	+10	+10	+267	+853	+1,134	+1,414	+2,140	...
Calcutta ditto	-23,685	-14,855	-2,878	-2,878	+45,188	-8,325	-1,049	+17,714	+9,231	...
Total, Unrefined	+21,77,288	+32,70,557	+31,82,333	+31,82,333	+30,18,402	+35,96,090	+41,16,240	+42,58,526	+47,13,506	+46,85,525
TOTAL, SUGAR	+24,11,374	+35,13,369	+34,90,734	+34,90,734	+31,04,798	+39,83,635	+45,93,470	+47,48,506	+51,94,597	+51,18,720
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note.— — indicates net imports. + indicates net exports.

No. 1462, dated 23rd February 1899.

From—J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, dated 25th November 1898.

Memorandum from the Survey Commissioner and Director of Land Records and Agriculture, No. 3652-A, dated 10th December 1898, and its accompanying report of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency, No. 526, dated 5th idem.

Letter from the Chamber of Commerce, Karachi, dated 6th December 1898.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, No. 750, dated 12th February 1899 and its accompanying report of the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs and Opium, Bombay.

With reference to your letter No. 15—483, dated 31st October 1898, requesting that the Government of India may be furnished with information as to the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from Mauritius into India have so far exercised, or are tending to exercise on the market for and the price of Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation in India, I am directed to forward copies of the papers, specified in the margin, showing the results of the inquiries made by this Government on the subject.

2. The reports submitted by Messrs. Mollison and Morison show that the importations of European sugars during recent years were altogether abnormal, and that they neither lowered the price of Indian refined sugar consumed in the Bombay Presidency nor checked the cultivation of the cane, or the production of unrefined sugar to which practically the whole of the cane produced in the Presidency is devoted. On the other hand, the production of refined sugar in this Presidency is so far on too insignificant a scale to merit consideration. The two classes of sugar appeal to two very different classes of consumers and are used for more or less totally different purposes.

3. The Chamber of Commerce, Bombay and Karachi, are clearly of opinion that in the interests of trade countervailing duties against European sugar are uncalled for. It should, however, be remembered that the firms which constitute these Chambers are more or less connected with the trade in foreign (including Mauritius) sugar either as shipping owners or agents, or as importers or agents for importers, whilst the trade in Indian sugar, whether Gul, refined or other, is in the hands of Native traders and middlemen.

4. On the whole, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that neither the commercial nor the agricultural interests of this Presidency are injuriously affected by the increasing imports of refined sugar, or call at present for the imposition of countervailing duties upon that part of the imported sugar, the export of which to this country is aided by bounties.

No. 526, dated 5th December 1898.

From—J. W. MOLLISON, Esq., Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency,

To—The Under Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department (through the Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Poona).

In reference to your No. 7340—123-Confidential, dated 16th November 1898, with accompanying papers, I have the honour to submit the following memorandum.

During the ten years ending 1897-98 there have been from year to year considerable variations in the sugar-cane area of the Presidency. The variations are exhibited for each division in tabulated Statement A. In the first year of the decade the total area was most extensive. It dropped suddenly in the following year by nearly 25 per cent. It kept more or less at this standard for four years. It again rose suddenly in 1893-94, increased slightly in the following year, and rapidly declined up to 1897-98. In the Poona District, which is an important one, I believe that there has been a considerable extension of area in 1898-99, and that the total figures for the year 1898-99 for the Presidency when available will show a considerable rise over 1897-98.

In the eleven years up to 1898-99, I estimate that the total areas expanded abnormally in three years, dropped abnormally in one year, and showed only a moderate degree of variation in the other years. I cannot, from personal knowledge or from statistics at hand, show in definite terms the cause or causes of the variations in area. But I think it can be shown conclusively that foreign imports of refined sugar have had no influence in lowering the rates of Gul or on the area under cultivation. Areas have varied from year to year owing to the insufficiency of rainfall or water-supply, or on account of high and low prices for Gul; and in the year of abnormally low area, 1897-98, the reduction was unquestionably due to extended cultivation of irrigated fodder and food-grain crops, consequent upon scarcity induced by famine in the previous year. In the famine year itself the reduction in area was not great, because the crop of that year was mostly planted before famine declared itself. The Deccan crop, which is much the most important one in the Presidency, is planted mostly between November and April. Sugar-cane needs much water, particularly during the hot weather. Cultivators know with certainty, at the time of planting, whether canal or well water is likely to be scant or sufficient during the following hot weather and the sugar-cane area contracts or expands in accordance. If there is prospective deficient water-supply, other irrigated crops, taking four or five months from seed time to harvest, are substituted.

Table B exhibits Presidency imports and exports and the balance of sugar, refined and unrefined, for the ten years ending 1897-98. The balance of imports over exports represents quantities used in the Presidency in addition to indigenous productions. It will be noticed that the balance in the case of refined sugar has risen with a certain degree of steadiness from year to year, and it is important to determine why there should be a steadily increasing demand.

Gul (crude-sugar), as produced in the Bombay Presidency by the native method of boiling, has for native crockery and for cheap sweetmeats a special value of its own and commands especially during the monsoon months retail rates which are often as high, or nearly as high, as the rates of the best refined imported sugars. It would be impossible to produce *profitably* from the Bombay sugar-cane crop refined sugar of superior class, even if treacle or other by-product could be utilized in the most profitable manner possible. Refineries at Poona and Gandivi (Baroda Territory), equipped with all modern appliances, have proved unprofitable undertakings. I dare say numerous reasons might be given for this. A conclusive reason, however, is that with average rates for Gul it is more profitable to make Gul than refined sugar. The indigenous native method of obtaining moist brown sugar from semi-liquid, not fully-boiled, Gul by placing the Gul in large wicker baskets and allowing the treacle to drain away is still followed to a limited extent in the Presidency, but not nearly to the same extent as formerly. The moist sugar, when drained free of treacle, is exposed in the sun and trampled under the feet of coolies to dry it and separate the granules. There is a demand by ultra orthodox Hindus for brown sugar made in this way and the few shopkeepers, who sell it, charge higher rates for it than for imported Mauritius sugar of somewhat similar appearance—present rates for brown Mauritius sugar being Rs. 23-8-9 per palla of 120 seers (Poona seer equals 76 tolas), and for Kolhapur sugar Rs. 27 per palla.

The increasing foreign imports of refined sugar in the Bombay Presidency more than meet the diminished local production of moist sugar and the diminished rail imports from other parts of India. The increasing foreign imports of refined sugar, owing to cheapness and perhaps also owing to a higher standard of living of an increased population, find extended use for household purposes and in the production of superior descriptions of sweetmeats. The habit of tea-drinking has extended to villages in out-districts, and there is no doubt that villagers who used sugar on rare occasions formerly now use it much more freely and oftener.

I quote as follows from a note prepared in the office of the Survey Commissioner and sent to me with statistical information :—

"Imported refined sugar is largely used in the manufacture of sweetmeats. All milk sweetmeats, such as *pedhas*, *barphi*, *basundi* and *shrikhand*, are made with refined sugar. Sugared parched-gram, cashew nuts and cardamom-seeds are all made with refined sugar, as also *bundi*, *jilbi*, and other finer kinds of sweetmeats. In all these sweetmeats imported refined Mauritius or beet sugar is used. The Kolhapur brown sugar and the Bengal soft white sugar (known as Benares sugar) have long been driven out of the market by the Mauritius sugars. At present imported beet sugar is preferred to the Mauritius sugar by the manufacturers of sweetmeats for the following reasons and is sold at a slightly dearer rate :

"(a) The packing of Mauritius sugar weighs about three seers, while allowance is made only for a seer and a half. The packing of beet sugar weighs one seer and allowance is made for that weight.

"(b) The beet sugar is brighter in appearance than the Mauritius sugar, and hence there is less loss in preparing *pank* or *bhura* from the former than from the latter.

"In the manufacture of native sweetmeats sugar is hardly used without some preliminary process. It is used either in the form of *pank* or *bhura*. *Pank* is sugar clarified by boiling with water and inspissated. *Bhura* is *pank* dried and powdered with a wooden mallet. On the other hand, beet sugar is not much esteemed by the middle class and rich natives. It is believed to lack sweetness and the blue tinge (or rather iridescence) is not liked. It is believed by the people to be due to the use of indigo in the process of refining. Soft white China sugar, called *Dupeta*, is much esteemed and it sells dearer by Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per palla. The Mauritius sugars stand next in their estimation.

"The sweetmeat manufacturers use Gul in the manufacture of inferior kinds of sweetmeats such as *gudhani*, *rendis* and *sabnya*. These sweetmeats command a large sale among poor classes and are hawked about in streets and are kept for sale by every road-side sweetmeat seller. These sweetmeats are also made with sugar to suit more refined taste."

Turning again to table B, it will be seen that the balance of imports over exports in the case of unrefined sugar varies greatly from year to year. The Presidency needs in all years more Gul than it produces. If this table is compared with table A which shows variations



in area from year to year, it will be seen at once that in a year of diminished area and of diminished outturn the deficiency is made good by increased imports—the imports being chiefly railborne from other parts of India. In years of diminished area and diminished outturn in the Presidency, the wholesale rates for Gul rise considerably even at seasons when the markets are over-stocked (the whole produce of a district is sold by the producers in a period of three or four months), and these higher rates no doubt induce imports from other parts of India when such are required.

The wholesale rates got by the producers, especially in the Poona District where the area is large, are generally much less than those at which middlemen or dealers sell to the retail shopkeeper. Within the last three years, I have known Gul at Poona to vary in price from Rs. 10 to Rs. 24 per palla, and within a few days the price often rises or falls Re. 1 or Rs. 2 per palla. These rapid variations are entirely due to speculation and combination amongst middlemen. The producer is forced to sell his Gul daily as he produces it, because he has no means of storage except for small quantities.

Table C exhibits variations in market prices of Gul and of refined sugar at important centres in each month for three years 1895-96 to 1897-98. Refined sugar is cheapest, of course, in Bombay and for obvious reasons dearest at Karwar. Unless in exceptional instances, there is little or no variation from month to month. The 1897-98 rates are cheapest, but are not much less than those of the other two years.

If the prices quoted for Gul are examined, great variations are apparent. The monsoon month rates are much the highest. This is partly due to difficulties in storage and loss by drainage of treacle. The rates at other seasons vary, because of forced sales by cultivators and over-stocked markets. The diminished area in 1897-98 was responded to by a rise in prices in all districts. The Poona wholesale rates were in 1895-96 and 1896-97 generally unprofitably low, lower than in previous years; and if the low rates had continued, cultivation would have permanently decreased, because canal irrigation is more costly and manure much dearer than in out-districts.

The inferences that I draw from the variableness of the rates of Gul and the steadiness of rates for imported refined sugar are: that the price of sugar has no effect on the price of Gul, and that foreign imports have yet had no effect on sugar-cane cultivation in the Presidency.

I quote again as follows from the note prepared in the Survey Commissioner's office:

"Gul has a distinct demand; it is considered to have a relish of its own and is on that account used in certain dishes. It is also believed to be sweeter than sugar and therefore it is cheaper to use it. It is also cheaper to use in cooking, because it requires a less quantity of ghee. Thus the variation in the price of refined sugar does not materially affect the price of Gul. This is well illustrated by the current prices of the brown Mauritius sugar and Gul. The rate for the former quoted a week ago was Rs. 23½, while that for the latter was Rs. 24 per palla.

"Owing to the cheapening prices of sugar it takes the place of Gul in such dishes as can take both Gul and refined sugar and where refined sugar was not used on account of its high prices; but such displacement of Gul is comparatively small. Cheapening of the prices of refined sugars has extended their use. Such sugared dishes as were beyond the means of poor people are now occasionally enjoyed by them."

Statistical information for Sind similar to that given for the Presidency is shown in tables A (1), B (1), C (1). As far as I can discern, the tabulated figures indicate that the imports of foreign refined sugars have in no way affected the price of Gul, the trade in Gul or the area under sugar-cane cultivation. The sugar-cane area in Sind is small and the province chiefly depends for sugar on imports. The imports of refined sugar are mostly by sea and such have trebled between 1888-89 and 1896-97. Imports of unrefined sugar are chiefly by rail and show only trifling variations during the ten years ending 1897-98. The balance of import over export, *i.e.*, the amount retained or used in the province, has in the case of refined and unrefined sugars varied considerably from year to year. The largest amount of refined sugar was retained in 1891-92. In the same year the least amount of unrefined sugar was retained. In 1893-94 the total quantity of refined sugar, imported by sea, was nearly all re-exported by rail. In this year heavy imports of unrefined sugar were mostly retained for use in the Province.

In the three years, 1895-96 to 1897-98, the prices of refined sugar at important centres have, as in the Presidency, remained fairly steady from month to month with a slight tendency towards lower prices in the last year. In the case of unrefined sugar, the rates have, as in the Presidency, been very variable from month to month with a decided tendency to higher rates in the last year.

In paragraph 4 of Government of India Circular letter No. 15—48-3, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, dated 31st October, an estimate is made of the gross outturn of coarse unrefined sugar for India. The outturn is put at one ton per acre and the value at Rs. 100 per ton. This is an under-estimate for the Bombay crop, both as regards outturn and value. A very ordinary crop of sugar-canes will yield two tons per acre of crude sugar, and that yield is considerably under average for this Presidency. Probably 3 tons per acre would be nearer the mark. A portion, however, of the Bombay crop is used for raw eating and not made into Gul. It should, I think, be noted that if Gul is worth less than Rs. 13



per palla wholesale, or, say, Rs. 120 per ton, crops producing less than 3 tons per acre would not be likely to be profitable in the Presidency, because the costs of cultivation are extremely heavy. Canal water in the Poona District costs Rs. 40 per acre. Irrigation by a lift from wells would be still more costly. The "sets" planted are worth Rs. 40 or 50 per acre. The item for manure is heaviest of all. A profitable application in the Poona District costs Rs. 150 or more per acre, but where available in out-districts would cost much less. The cost of tillage, harvesting and Gul-making will, in any district, exceed Rs. 100 per acre.

In concluding this memorandum, I think, I ought to refer incidentally to the results of experiments in sugar-cane cultivation, directed by the Agricultural Department, Bombay. These are fully described in Agricultural Ledger No. 8 of 1898. The most important conclusions arrived at from these experiments are :

- (a) That there are superior and inferior varieties of cane in general cultivation, and that under suitable condition the superior varieties might replace the inferior varieties, thereby increasing outturn without enhancing cost.
- (b) That certain manures which are indigenous and within the means and reach of ordinary cultivators can be more profitably employed than those in ordinary use. Such can be used as substitutes or as auxiliary supplies, in either case increasing outturn and reducing cost.
- (c) That the three-roller iron mill made by native firms in Poona is not only a labour saving machine, as compared with other mills still extensively used, but is much more effective at work. On comparison with the time-honoured wooden mill the extraordinary fact was disclosed that the wooden mill left unexpressed juice, which the Poona mill could express, sufficient to yield 2,000 lbs. per acre of Gul in the case of a good crop.
- (d) The experiments and enquiry further proved that superior methods of cultivation could in many places be adopted, that common methods of sugar-boiling can be improved and that the Gujarat method of storing Gul in earthenware pots should be more general, thus enabling Gul to be stored without loss by drainage or otherwise and thus equalizing rates at all seasons.

I believe that the general application of the improvements suggested under (a), (b), (c), (d) would do more to advance the profitable cultivation of cane in India than any protection which a tax on imported sugar could afford.

No. 3658-A., dated 10th December 1898.

Endorsed by the Acting Survey Commissioner and Director, Land Records and Agriculture, Poona.

Forwarded with compliments with reference to Government Memorandum No. 7341—124-Conf., dated 16th ultimo.

2. The undersigned begs to express his general concurrence in the main results, and to intimate that the report required by Government Resolution No. 7422, dated 19th idem, will be submitted when the information called for is received.

## A.

Statement showing Area under Sugar-cane in the Districts of the Bombay Presidency.

DISTRICT.	YEARS.									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1901-02.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
<b>PRESIDENCY PROPER.</b>										
<i>I.—Gujarat.</i>										
Ahmedabad ...	2,589	1,471	1,792	2,834	2,961	3,618	3,636	1,922	1,493	1,307
Kaira ...	1,645	545	449	880	921	1,254	902	804	566	831
Panch Mahals ...	402	190	225	319	251	269	201	316	287	267
Broach ...	188	143	58	43	97	99	87	115	133	126
Surat ...	6,964	4,438	5,047	5,818	5,537	5,674	5,472	5,597	5,465	4,908
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>11,788</b>	<b>6,787</b>	<b>7,571</b>	<b>9,894</b>	<b>9,767</b>	<b>10,914</b>	<b>10,298</b>	<b>8,754</b>	<b>7,949</b>	<b>7,439</b>
<i>II.—Deccan.</i>										
Khandesh ...	2,911	1,837	1,539	1,939	2,416	3,295	3,841	3,853	2,327	2,409
Nasik ...	10,915	8,040	6,317	8,113	8,302	9,940	9,877	9,710	8,046	6,319
Ahmednagar ...	5,558	2,977	2,758	3,253	3,323	3,816	3,210	2,462	4,490	1,159
Poona ...	10,395	7,548	7,375	10,438	8,690	13,364	14,274	10,686	9,142	6,751
Sholapur ...	4,468	3,188	3,152	3,824	3,986	5,173	4,596	3,208	2,632	1,184
Natara ...	17,045	12,632	13,433	13,685	12,759	15,496	14,845	12,852	13,388	11,597
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>51,292</b>	<b>36,222</b>	<b>34,574</b>	<b>41,552</b>	<b>39,475</b>	<b>51,684</b>	<b>50,643</b>	<b>42,771</b>	<b>38,025</b>	<b>29,449</b>
<i>III.—Karnatak.</i>										
Belgaum ...	12,494	11,413	11,016	11,079	9,815	11,248	12,325	10,538	10,438	9,004
Bijapur ...	1,359	1,219	1,083	1,314	1,255	1,531	1,314	942	727	489
Dharwar ...	5,140	6,317	4,188	6,018	2,809	3,728	4,938	3,322	4,339	3,160
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>20,993</b>	<b>18,949</b>	<b>16,287</b>	<b>18,411</b>	<b>13,879</b>	<b>16,557</b>	<b>18,577</b>	<b>14,802</b>	<b>15,504</b>	<b>12,653</b>
<i>IV.—Konkan.</i>										
Thana ...	1,387	1,339	1,340	1,374	1,341	1,274	1,203	1,115	1,123	1,163
Kolaba ...	73	60	55	50	40	45	33	30	34	65
Ratnagiri ...	750	977	34	438	213	197	274	262	229	217
Carwar ...	3,421	3,390	3,424	3,403	3,327	3,386	3,572	3,421	3,314	3,104
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>5,775</b>	<b>4,853</b>	<b>5,265</b>	<b>4,921</b>	<b>4,902</b>	<b>5,032</b>	<b>4,828</b>	<b>4,700</b>	<b>4,519</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL ...</b>	<b>88,804</b>	<b>67,733</b>	<b>63,285</b>	<b>75,122</b>	<b>68,043</b>	<b>83,457</b>	<b>84,600</b>	<b>71,155</b>	<b>66,178</b>	<b>54,060</b>

## B.

*Statement showing Presidency Imports, Exports and Balance of Sugar, refined and unrefined, for the ten years ending 1897-98.*

## SUGAR, REFINED.

Year.	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.				Balance of Imports, column 5—column 9.
	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89 ...	45,084	23,988	1,447,635	1,516,708	254,738	10,217	10,829	275,784	1,240,924
1889-90 ...	57,550	39,723	1,559,983	1,667,256	210,804	11,092	12,595	234,601	1,432,655
1890-91 ...	64,803	45,073	2,347,906	2,457,782	449,166	9,472	15,811	474,449	1,983,333
1891-92 ...	54,023	34,295	1,599,240	1,687,558	424,471	8,704	12,789	445,964	1,241,594
1892-93 ...	63,018	51,920	1,730,141	1,845,079	180,845	10,432	15,352	206,629	1,638,450
1893-94 ...	74,304	38,680	1,693,218	1,806,802	366,346	9,532	14,029	390,807	1,415,995
1894-95 ...	83,420	33,520	1,973,099	2,090,039	329,458	8,311	15,925	353,724	1,736,315
1895-96 ...	80,843	29,904	2,060,602	2,171,349	429,698	19,977	16,340	466,015	1,705,334
1896-97 ...	60,159	20,817	2,064,396	2,145,372	401,213	8,452	12,781	422,446	1,722,926
1897-98 ...	69,061	15,068	2,904,578	3,288,707	781,615	8,594	14,282	804,491	2,184,216

## SUGAR, UNREFINED.

Year.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	Balance of Imports, column 5—column 9.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89 ...	310,457	7,331	..	317,788	103,075	28,925	26,423	158,423	158,423
1889-90 ...	385,016	12,080	4,980	402,076	134,429	20,816	18,197	173,442	228,634
1890-91 ...	930,129	116,193	4,247	1,050,569	132,372	12,179	18,735	163,286	887,283
1891-92 ...	710,675	1,245	4,453	716,373	112,842	15,400	28,412	156,654	560,017
1892-93 ...	773,396	63,561	2,224	839,181	98,109	17,275	22,343	137,727	701,454
1893-94 ...	704,948	43,327	2,539	750,814	115,463	14,742	19,378	149,583	601,231
1894-95 ...	299,293	9,747	1,972	311,012	195,093	26,103	28,661	250,857	56,155
1895-96 ...	321,472	27,919	4,064	353,455	176,284	15,604	41,282	233,170	120,285
1896-97 ...	426,528	34,493	1,546	462,567	187,515	13,798	31,161	232,474	230,093
1897-98 ...	513,780	39,122	8,000	560,902	156,120	9,593	17,217	182,930	377,972



## A (1).

Statement showing the Area in Acres under Sugar-cane in the Districts of Sind.

Districts.	Years.									
	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
1. Karachi ...	1,552	1,416	1,068	1,201	1,284	1,514	1,572	1,478	1,437	1,369
2. Hyderabad ...	1,150	892	926	1,223	1,208	1,333	1,175	1,455	1,091	817
3. Shikarpur ...	761	565	520	575	599	603	522	481	581	570
4. Upper Sind Frontier ...	4	11	4	8	7	25	15	20	23	17
5. Thar and Parker ...	10	11	14	27	21	27	35	39	45	59
<b>TOTAL</b> ...	<b>3,477</b>	<b>2,895</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>3,034</b>	<b>3,119</b>	<b>3,502</b>	<b>3,319</b>	<b>3,483</b>	<b>3,180</b>	<b>2,832</b>

## B (1).

Statement showing for Sind Imports and Exports and Balance of Sugar, refined and unrefined, for the ten years ending 1897-98.

## SUGAR, REFINED.

Year.	Imports.				Exports.				Balance of Imports over Exports, column 5—column 9.
	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	By Rail.	By Coast.	By Sea.	Total.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89 ...	1,874	3,983	257,288	263,145	106,696	54	14	106,764	156,381
1889-90 ...	951	3,708	243,568	248,257	93,830	19	12	93,861	154,396
1890-91 ...	2,063	3,019	491,300	496,391	146,081	5	129	146,215	350,176
1891-92 ...	1,345	4,390	525,222	530,957	82,711	33	95	82,839	448,118
1892-93 ...	381	2,699	338,021	341,101	156,616	79	154	156,849	184,252
1893-94 ...	851	1,519	318,624	320,994	300,387	2,826	191	303,404	17,590
1894-95 ...	1,275	709	455,081	457,065	245,657	325	207	246,189	210,876
1895-96 ...	674	893	606,216	607,783	385,969	169	256	386,094	221,689
1896-97 ...	572	4,150	792,751	797,473	436,892	479	136	437,507	359,966
1897-98 ...	472	...	...	...	657,249	...	...	...	...

## SUGAR, UNREFINED.

	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1888-89 ...	254,354	15,875	240	270,469	31,172	553	89	31,814	238,655
1889-90 ...	251,513	14,116	473	266,102	3,040	702	192	3,934	262,168
1890-91 ...	279,380	8,854	20	288,254	118,706	2,770	289	121,765	166,489
1891-92 ...	268,987	9,441	158	278,586	231,755	306	430	232,491	46,095
1892-93 ...	279,298	10,575	372	290,245	2,462	376	294	3,132	287,113
1893-94 ...	340,761	12,690	142	353,593	2,529	187	309	3,025	350,568
1894-95 ...	290,500	22,483	95	313,078	3,120	257	159	3,536	309,542
1895-96 ...	285,082	15,313	241	300,636	175	425	212	812	299,824
1896-97 ...	223,671	14,895	98	238,664	4,203	189	279	4,671	233,993
1897-98 ...	181,923	...	...	...	11,793	...	...	...	...



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Statement showing Maund Prices of Gur and Sugar for the official years of 1895-96 to 1897-98.

[illegible]

Dated 25th November 1898.

From—F. N. PATON, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Bombay,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed by the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 7423, dated 19th–22nd November 1898, relating to the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars.

The question has been considered in Committee; but the members are unanimously of opinion that while it is evident that the extensive importation of exceptionally cheap sugar must tend to lower the price obtained for all other sugars, the importation of refined sugar from Mauritius and from countries in which bounties are given operates principally to supply deficiencies in local production, and does not to any serious extent affect the prices paid by the mass of the people for the unrefined sugar principally used by them.

No. 269, dated 6th December 1898.

From—C. H. CHERHAM, Esq., Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Karachi,  
To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I have the honour by direction of the Managing Committee to acknowledge receipt of your letter No. 7423, dated 19th November 1898, forwarding, for the opinion of the Chamber, a copy of a Circular letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October 1898, on the subject of the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars. I am directed to inform you thereon that Committee are of opinion that restrictions on the importation of beet sugar are not called for for the following reasons:—

- (a) That it is not shown that the extent of the sugar industry in India has suffered in any way.
- (b) That in the opinion of the Committee, the increase in the import of beet sugar is largely due to an increased consumption of sugar by the natives of India.
- (c) As very little cane sugar is grown in this province, the Committee have had no opportunity of ascertaining the effect of imported sugar on the working of sugar plantations.
- (d) The Committee are of opinion that the imposition of a duty on a cheap and wholesome food commodity so largely used would be a retrograde step.

No. 750, dated 12th February 1899.

Memo. from—J. POLLEN, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari, Bombay,

To—The Under-Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

In submitting Mr. Morison's note with reference to Government Resolution No. 7422, dated the 19th November 1898, the Acting Commissioner would add that he has himself made further enquiries and finds that the Bengal or Benares sugar (which now sells in the Bombay market at the rate of Rs. 24 for six maunds, i.e., about 16 per cwt.) is, and has been, so very little used that it hardly deserves to be taken into consideration for purposes of market comparison with Mauritius or other refined foreign sugars. This particular kind of Bengal sugar is not always easily obtained and is, the Commissioner understands, used only on important ceremonial or religious occasions by strictly orthodox, or specially scrupulous persons who dread even the suspicion of the presence of bone-dust or other contaminating substance in the semi-sacred article.

2. In the first paragraph of his memorandum the Collector states that he has taken Bengal No. 1 as the sample, because there is practically no production of refined sugar in this Presidency, and later on (in paragraph 6) he says that it is not believed that recent foreign imports are affecting the local production of *rehne* sugar in this Presidency. It is clear that no foreign imports can affect a thing that is practically non-existent, but what Mr. Morison probably means is that recent imports have not affected the efforts being made to produce refined sugar at Poona.

3. The sugar made at Poona seems to be able in its small way to hold its own against the imported article even at the present low prices of the latter, and the Poona manufacturer asserts that, if he were not prevented by Abkari Administrative precautions from using the waste or non-crystallizable matter of his mill in making rum, etc., he could undersell foreign refined sugar even if reduced to still lower prices per cwt. than at present.

4. It would seem, however, that owing to the extent to which jagri (unrefined sugar) is used by villagers and others, there is not very much up country demand for the refined article home-made or foreign. It is said that three-fourths of the Indian sugar produced in India is consumed as raw sugar.

5 Taking everything into consideration, the conclusions Mr. Morison has arrived at are, the Commissioner considers, sound. It is the Mauritius sugar that is holding the market against the continental bounty-fed product, and there is nothing whatever to show or lead to the belief that continental sugars, bounty-fed or otherwise, are threatening the sugar cultivation of this Presidency with extinction.

6 While the bulk of the people persist in using jagri, *i.e.*, raw or unrefined sugar, the cultivation of sugarcane in India will continue to flourish, and Mauritius and Continental sugars may be allowed to continue the fight for the possession of the refined sugar market without injuriously affecting the interest of the Indian cultivation in any way. And, after all, the interests of the ryot are the interests that it is chiefly desirable to safeguard. The town population can take care of itself.

7. In conclusion it may be noted that a large quantity of unrefined Indian sugar finds its way annually to the United Kingdom, and attention might also be drawn to the fact that Government Revenue benefits to the extent of Rs 19,00,000 a year as customs duty on imported sugars.

*Mr. Morison's note on the effect of the increasing imports of foreign sugar on the market for, and price of, Indian sugar.*

1. The first point to be noted is that, in spite of the increased imports of foreign sugar, there has been no fall in the price of Indian *refined* sugar. The following statement shows, for the last ten years, the total imports of sugar into India, and the average prices during each year, of Indian and foreign refined sugar:—

Year.	Amount of sugar imported.	Average market price per cwt.	
		Bengal No. 1.	Mauritius No. 1.
	CWTS.	Rs. s. p.	Rs. s. p.
1889	1,617,710	15 12 0	13 9 2
1890	1,723,113	16 12 0	12 8 4
1891	2,931,901	17 2 0	11 11 8
1892	2,213,125	16 4 0	13 15 2
1893	1,959,818	15 8 0	13 8 0
1894	2,127,905	15 14 0	12 9 9
1895	2,490,612	17 10 0	12 10 1½
1896	2,730,963	17 0 0	12 7 1
1897	2,861,400	17 6 0	13 3 0
1898	4,608,630	18 0 0	10 6 3

Bengal No. 1 is taken as the sample of Indian refined sugar, as there is practically no production of refined sugar in this Presidency. It is not possible to give the variations in the price of *unrefined* sugar, there are so many local varieties and there are no reliable statistics in this office to draw upon for the purpose.

2. The statement shows that, instead of falling, the price of Indian *refined* sugar shows a tendency to rise, having been higher in 1898 (the year of heaviest imports of foreign sugar) than at any other time during the last ten years. The fact seems to be that the large imports of sugar from the continent in 1898, while lowering the price of Mauritius sugar, have not made any appreciable difference in the demand for Indian refined sugar, but that for the last 25 years foreign sugar (especially from Mauritius) has been gradually supplanting Indian refined sugar, and that the heavy imports of last year will not create any new conditions of things, but merely continue what has been going on for long.

3. The heavy imports of German, Austro-Hungarian sugars during the past two years seem to be due to exceptional circumstances of a more or less temporary nature. The beet crop of 1896-97 was very full and the price of the raw material the lowest on record. The recent Dingley Tariff in America put some restrictions on the import of continental sugar into the United States. Then there was the fear, which was ultimately not fully confirmed, of the Mauritius crop of 1897 being a poor one; this led merchants in Bombay to indent largely for European sugar and tempted German and Austro-Hungarian merchants to consign large quantities to India in the hope of realising good prices. The drought of 1896 in India had also no doubt caused fears of small local production, which would lead merchants to indent for sugar from abroad.

4. From a consideration of these circumstances, it does not seem probable that the abnormal imports of 1898 will continue. Shipments seem bound to fall considerably if these exceptional causes are removed, and it will probably be found that Mauritius sugar, which has taken the place of Indian sugar in Bombay for the last 25 years, will keep out Continental sugar to a great extent. It is better in quality and is not likely to give way to these latter, unless there is a much larger difference in price in favour of the Continental sugars. As a matter of fact, there has been no forward business done in European sugar for the last three months, whereas large shipments of Mauritius have already commenced to arrive.

5. These large imports of cheap sugars, first from Mauritius and now from Europe also, are doubtless creating a large demand for refined sugar, especially in towns. Large classes of people, such as ordinary mill-hands and other operatives in Bombay, who a few years ago seldom indulged in sugar except as a luxury on rare occasions, now use it in tea and coffee daily, and doubtless the same is the case in towns up-country. The old religious prejudice against foreign sugar is dying away; it is still, however, strong enough to continue a considerable demand for the dearer Indian refined sugar.

6. Though the information available on the subject in this office is limited, it is not believed that these recent foreign imports are affecting the local production of refined sugar in this Presidency. As stated above, Mauritius sugar has for many years almost entirely supplied the Bombay market, and the production of refined sugar in this Presidency has never been large. The experiments made at Poona in 1894-95, though apparently giving satisfactory results, do not appear to have resulted in any practical effort being made in the direction of increased production. It is also a fact that many of the Bengal Sugar Manufacturing Companies have not paid dividends for the last 3 years, i.e., from before the heavy imports from the continent began.

7. How far these cheap foreign sugars will take the place of Indian *unrefined* sugar, there is nothing in the trade records on the conditions of the people of Bombay to show. But the fact that the imports from Mauritius have been going on increasing for several years seems to show that India does not possess special advantages for the cultivation of sugarcane or the manufacture of sugar, and that the apprehended falling off in sugar cultivation, if it does actually take place, would relieve capital which could find other more profitable employment, while the rivalry between Mauritius and the continent will cheapen sugar for the Indian consumer besides bringing in a considerable revenue to Government. The usual arguments in favour of free trade, which need not be repeated here, appear to apply with great force to the present case, and the imposition of any countervailing duty, or other restrictions on the import of sugar, would in the undersigned's opinion, be a mistake. The great rise in the sugar imports in 1898 may be a reason to make a searching enquiry into the causes which have operated adversely against the growth of the Indian industry during the past 30 years, but would not warrant the imposition of an artificial restraint on the importation of these cheap Continental sugars.

No. 97 Agri.—714 R., dated 23rd February 1899.

From—F. MONAHAN, Esq., Officiating Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

With reference to the Revenue and Agriculture Department Circular No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of the increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and price of, Indian sugars and thereby on the profits of sugarcane cultivation, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter No. 537, dated the 21st February 1899, and enclosures, from the Officiating Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam, communicating the result of his enquiries on the subject. It will be seen that the area under sugarcane in the Brahmaputra Valley has remained stationary in recent years, while in the Surma Valley it is believed to have decreased considerably, and that these results are attributed partly to the increased importation of refined and unrefined sugar from Bengal. It is not known, however, what proportion of the refined sugar imported from Bengal is the produce of foreign countries. The Chief Commissioner does not apprehend any falling off of land-revenue in consequence of the abandonment of sugarcane cultivation in this province.

No. 537, dated 21st February 1899.

From—L. J. KERSHAW, Esq., Officiating Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Assam.

To—The Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Assam.

In reply to your Memorandum No. 405 Agri.—5522 R., dated the 29th November 1898, on the subject of the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and

price of, Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation, I have the honour to state that the only answer to the questions raised by the Government of India can be ascertained from an examination of two statements which I append—the first showing for the past 17 years for each plains district of the province the area under sugar-cane, and the second showing for the same period the annual imports of sugar (refined and unrefined) into the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys. The exports of sugar from Assam are insignificant and may be excluded from consideration.

Although a comparison of the figures of 1881-82 with those of 1897-98 would seem to justify certain conclusions, the absence of anything like a gradual increase from year to year render the accuracy of these conclusions open to some doubt.

2. While in the Brahmaputra Valley, the area under cane has not only not expanded, but exhibits of late years a tendency, though not a marked tendency, to contract the imports of sugar, both refined and unrefined, have risen enormously since 1881-82. In that year 11,564 maunds of refined and 28,849 maunds of unrefined sugar were imported as against 37,705 maunds of refined and 47,556 of unrefined sugar in 1897 and 1898. During the past few years, however, the imports of refined sugar have remained fairly constant at (in round numbers) 35,000 maunds and of unrefined sugar at roughly half a lakh of maunds and show no marked tendency to increase.

This development (out of all proportions to the increase in population) in the import trade of refined sugar since 1881-82 coupled with the stationary nature of sugar-cane cultivation, forces one to the conclusion that the spread in the use of refined, in place of unrefined, sugar has affected, though perhaps to no very marked extent, the prospects of sugar-cane cultivation in the Province. Unfortunately, our trade statistics afford no information as to what proportion of the refined sugar imported into the Province is foreign, and what Indian and for this reason any answer to the question raised by the Government of India is impossible.

3. Taking the area under cane in the Brahmaputra Valley (including Goalpara) at 20,000 acres and the imports of unrefined sugar at 50,000 maunds, the amount available for consumption (calculating the produce of an acre at 1,500 lb.) is roughly 34 million pounds. The average consumption per head is, therefore, 13 lb. Applying the reverse calculation to the Surma Valley, where the area under cane is unknown, some curious results are obtained.

The imports of unrefined sugar have increased from 79,354 maunds in 1881-82 to 170,584 maunds in 1891-92 and to 237,034 maunds in 1897-98. The population of the Surma Valley was 2½ millions in 1881, 2½ millions in 1891, and (estimated) 2½ millions in 1897-98. Assuming that the standard of comfort is the same as in the Assam Valley, the consumption of unrefined sugar in these three years was 29½ million pounds, 32½ million pounds and 35½ million pounds, respectively. The imports in these three years were 6½, 13, and 19½ million pounds respectively. The produce of the valley was, therefore, 22½ million pounds in 1881-82, 19½ million pounds in 1891-92, and 16½ million pounds in 1897-98.

At 1,600 lb. per acre the acreage under cane was, therefore, roughly 14,000 in 1881-82, 12,000 in 1891-92, and 10,000 in 1897-98.

This startling decrease in the area under cane is not caused by increased imports of refined sugar, but I am given to understand to the spread of blight in the Bombay variety of cane grown in the Surma Valley. The subject has not hitherto attracted any attention, but I will make it my business to enquire more closely into the subject.

4. On the whole, therefore, it appears that since 1881-82 the use of refined sugar has spread considerably among the better class of natives, and has, therefore, as no refineries exist in Assam, displaced to some extent the use of unrefined sugar and injuriously affected the cane cultivation of the Province. In the Brahmaputra Valley sugar-cane cultivation has remained stationary where a considerable expansion to meet the increased demand might have been expected, while the Surma Valley sugar-cane cultivation is decaying chiefly, I believe, owing to the spread of blight, but, partly, there can be no doubt, to the increased use of refined sugar.

The absence of any information, however, as to the source of the refined sugar consumed in Assam renders any answer to the specific question raised by the Government of India impossible.



## Statements showing Imports of Sugar, refined and unrefined.

YEAR.	SUGAR, REFINED.		Total.	SUGAR, UNREFINED.			TOTAL SUGAR.		
	Brahma- putra Valley.	Surma Valley.		Brahma- putra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.	Brahmaputra Valley.	Surma Valley.	Total.
1881-82 ...	11,564	12,956	24,520	26,849	79,354	106,203	40,413	92,310	132,723
1882-83 ...	10,974	21,306	32,280	34,980	103,909	138,889	45,954	125,215	171,169
1883-84 ...	12,981	28,653	41,634	34,328	87,138	121,466	47,309	115,791	163,100
1884-85 ...	19,361	35,321	54,682	37,473	35,321	72,794	56,834	70,642	127,476
1885-86 ...	24,378	35,501	59,879	66,457	133,708	200,165	90,835	169,209	260,044
1886-87 ...	14,208	41,720	55,928	45,003	131,200	176,203	59,211	172,920	232,131
1887-88 ...	15,300	27,186	42,486	55,731	115,874	171,605	71,031	143,063	214,094
1888-89 ...	17,756	23,009	40,765	58,093	121,687	179,780	75,849	144,096	220,545
1889-90 ...	19,321	22,622	41,943	42,031	142,364	184,395	61,352	164,986	226,338
1890-91 ...	31,567	53,317	84,884	61,735	150,104	211,839	93,302	203,421	296,723
1891-92 ...	35,121	50,146	85,267	102,866	170,584	273,450	137,987	220,730	358,717
1892-93 ...	30,346	34,758	65,104	73,091	186,987	260,078	103,437	221,745	325,182
1893-94 ...	34,328	27,581	61,909	58,820	159,701	218,521	93,148	187,282	280,430
1894-95 ...	34,567	34,564	69,131	47,039	218,211	265,250	81,606	252,775	334,381
1895-96 ...	36,903	35,680	72,583	46,730	203,510	250,240	83,633	239,190	322,823
1896-97 ...	41,732	46,061	87,793	54,388	259,155	313,543	96,120	305,216	401,336
1897-98 ...	37,705	41,422	79,127	47,556	237,039	284,595	85,261	278,461	363,722

## Area under Sugar-cane in the Surma and Brahmaputra Valleys from 1881-82 to 1897-98.

District.	1881-82.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1886-87.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.
Cachar	(a) 900	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,071	4,308
Sylhet (Mainia and Pratibagarh).	(a) 8,000	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	560	1,047
Goalpara (excluding permanently settled estates).	(a) 425	(a) 425	88	25	27	26	27	78	38	32	41	49	19	18	22	44	71
Kamrup	5,839	4,381	2,802	4,012	5,272	5,499	4,871	5,408	5,109	4,524	3,936	4,110	4,750	4,994	3,810	4,284	3,748
Darrang	2,020	2,219	2,257	2,203	2,503	2,104	2,167	2,720	2,263	2,070	2,044	2,123	2,347	2,307	1,951	2,673	1,912
Nowgong	4,080	4,283	4,663	5,436	5,952	3,910	2,304	2,154	2,406	1,685	1,961	2,305	1,833	2,164	1,928	2,332	1,881
Sibsagar	3,631	3,630	4,311	4,938	5,454	7,260	6,714	6,945	7,283	7,096	7,334	7,661	6,030	6,526	6,879	6,877	6,127
Lakhimpur	782	718	884	1,004	1,451	1,579	1,673	1,988	2,210	2,473	3,157	3,468	2,320	2,032	1,859	2,711	2,245
Total Brahmaputra Valley, excluding Goalpara	16,352	15,231	14,917	17,713	20,632	20,352	17,779	19,215	19,271	17,798	18,432	19,667	17,340	18,023	16,427	18,877	15,913

(a) Estimated acreage in 1883 for the whole district.  
(b) Figures not available.

No. 62, dated 28th February, 1899.

From—C. H. A. HILL, Esq., Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

I am directed to refer to your Circular No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars, and in reply to forward a copy of the Director of Land Records' report submitted by the Commissioner with his No. 70 dated the 19th February 1899. The report shows that the cultivation of sugarcane and the production of sugar possess no importance in Berar, and that as regards consumption of refined sugar the bounty-fed article imported from Bombay is rapidly displacing the non-protected refined sugar manufactured in the North-Western Provinces.

No. 38, dated 9th January, 1899.

From—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Hyderabad Assigned Districts,

To—The Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 8384 of the 7th December 1898, forwarding a copy of Circular No. 15—48-3, dated 31st October 1898, from the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, on the subject of the effect which the increasing imports of refined sugar from Europe and from Mauritius into India, have so far exercised or are tending to exercise, on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars, and thereby on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation in India.

2. The Government of India desire that inquiry should be made as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on—

- (a) the cultivation of sugar-cane,
- (b) the profits of such cultivation, and
- (c) the profits of the sugar industry ; and further,
- (d) the possibility of any falling-off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation.

3. Before dealing with these points in detail it is necessary to examine the statistics of our trade in sugar. Tables A and B attached to this letter show, respectively, the extent of our imports and exports of refined and unrefined sugar, during the last five years. Our chief trade in sugar is with Bombay, the North-West Provinces and Bombay Port ; the items for the remainder of the Provinces included in the tables are so small that they may be left out of account. Our refined sugar comes almost entirely from the North-West Provinces and Bombay Port ; the average annual import from the former being 20,575 maunds, against 72,416 maunds, from Bombay Port. It is evident that the latter is the imported article, the refined sugar of the North-West Provinces being locally manufactured. As far then as Berar is concerned the competition to supply our wants in refined sugar is between the indigenous article of the North-West Provinces and the imported sugars of Bombay, and the proportion, in which they are consumed in the Province, stands at about 2 of the former to 7 of the latter. The reasons why the imported sugar is more in favour than that of the North-West Provinces are not far to seek ; to begin with, the Railway freight from Bombay is much less than that from the North-West Provinces, imposing a severe handicap on the produce of the latter, and also the price of the imported article is much cheaper, being Rs. 9-6 per maund against Rs. 12-8 in the North-West Provinces. Presuming then that the qualities of the two sugars are equal, it is evident that as far as our Province is concerned, the produce of the North-West Provinces cannot hope to compete with imported sugar, and the trade statistics prove this. In 1893-94, the imports of refined sugar from the North-West Provinces were 27,702 maunds ; in each subsequent year there has been a steady decline till in 1897-98 the quantity imported amounted to only 11,638 maunds, or considerably less than half the former quantity. A more than corresponding rise is to be observed in the imports of refined sugar from Bombay Port ; commencing at 50,158 maunds in 1893-94, the figure has now risen to 127,625 maunds, or more than 2½ times the former import.

4. To turn to (a) the effect of the competition of imported sugar on the cultivation of sugar-cane in Berar.—Table C gives the details of the area devoted to the growth of sugar-cane in each district in the Province, and it will at once be observed that the total area of this crop is very insignificant. The average of the last five years amounts to only 3,859 acres out of a total area under cultivation of 6,634,050 acres, or '06 per cent of the whole. The annual figures certainly show a steady decline in this cultivation, since they have dropped from 5,315 acres in 1893-94 to 3,159 acres in 1897-98, but I do not think that this decline can be attributed to the competition of foreign sugars. We have no sugar refining mills in Berar, and our production finds its way to market either in the forms of canes sold separately or as *gur* or unrefined sugar. That the supply of unrefined sugar is not nearly equal to the

demand is clearly proved from the import figures, which show that we take an annual average amount of 164,268 maunds from Bombay, Bengal, and the North-West Provinces. Any further extension of the area under sugar-cane would result in an increased output of unrefined sugar which would find a ready sale within the Province. The decline of sugar cane cultivation in Berar is, in my opinion, partly attributable to three successive years of short rainfall, and partly to want of capital and enterprise on the part of the cultivators. Sugar-cane is a crop that takes 12 months to mature and requires a plentiful supply of manure and water and an extended period of labour. In Berar it is all grown under wells, and three years of drought have had a marked effect on the water-supply; rather than risk the failure of the sugar-cane crop, the cultivator prefers to put down vegetables, of which he can get two or three crops in the year and can sell readily in the local markets.

5. (b) *The effects on the profits of sugar-cane cultivation.*—Since we have no sugar refining industry in Berar, the imported refined sugar does not come into competition with the local production of "goor" or unrefined sugar. I have already shown that our requirements are much in excess of our produce, and that we import unrefined sugar in large amounts. Until the cultivation of sugar-cane in Berar extends sufficiently to satisfy the local demand for unrefined sugar, the question of the competition of refined sugar does not come in. Unrefined sugar can be imported at a price varying from Rs. 5 to Rs 6 per maund, which is a little more than half the cost of the refined article; until therefore the latter drops to something nearer the price of the former, it is not likely to have any effect on the profits of cultivation of sugar-cane in Berar.

6. (c) *The effects on the profits of the sugar industry.*—This is a question with which our Province is not concerned, since refined sugar is not manufactured here. We import the article to a large extent, and of course buyers will go to the cheapest market, and as matters stand at present this is Bombay Port. Until the price of the refined sugar of the North-West Provinces falls to a level with that of the foreign article, the import into Berar of bounty-fed sugars will continue to increase.

7. (d) *The possibility of any falling-off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation.*—Were the growth of sugar-cane absolutely abandoned in Berar, it would not in any way affect our land revenue. We have no large water-works and all our sugar-cane is grown under wells and the crop cultivated is not taken into consideration in fixing the assessment of well lands. Our assessments run for 30-year periods and are not liable to fluctuations according to the crops grown; even should dry crops be cultivated and the water of the well remain unused, the garden land assessment must be paid just the same.

8. A few remarks on our exports of sugar seem necessary. Although our production is not nearly equal to the demand, still we export some 4,500 maunds of unrefined sugar annually; and further, although refined sugar is entirely an imported article, yet our annual exports amount to 6,300 maunds. These are some of the vagaries of trade that are inexplicable, as Colonel Mackenzie once put it, Berar seems to act as a bonded warehouse for the Central Provinces with reference to this article! What is still more strange is that the refined sugar, imported from Bombay Port, seems to some extent to be again returned to the Bombay Presidency. To attempt to explain this appears impossible.

TABLE A.

Statement showing the Imports of Sugar in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the five years ending 1897-98.

Where Imported.	Arth's.	1893-94.		1894-95.		1895-96.		1896-97.		1897-98.		Total.		Average.		Price per mds.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	
		1	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Madras ...	Refined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	R a.
Bombay ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sindh ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North Western Provinces and Oudh.	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central Provinces ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana and Central India	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nizam's Territory ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras Seaport ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay Port ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi Port ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Unrefined	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

F. W. FRANCIS,  
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

AKOLA;

The 9th January 1899.



TABLE B.  
Statement showing the Exports of Sugar in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the five years ending 1897-98.

[illegible]

AKOLA ; }  
The 9th January 1899.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the Area under Sugar-cane Crop in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts during the five years ending 1897-98.

Year.	AREA UNDER SUGAR-CANE CROP IN							REMARKS.
	Akola.	Amraoti.	Basim.	Duldasa.	Ellichpur.	Wun.	TOTAL.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
1893-94 ..	487	579	1,266	2,477	99	407	5,315	
1894-95 ..	376	520	1,039	1,634	87	347	4,003	
1895-96 ..	331	487	984	1,478	79	276	3,615	
1896-97 ...	159	525	486	1,747	59	205	3,181	
1897-98 ...	237	417	419	1,769	80	237	3,159	
Total ...	1,590	2,528	4,194	9,105	404	1,472	19,293	
Average ..	318	506	839	1,821	81	294	3,859	

AKOLA; }  
The 9th January 1899.

F. W. FRANCIS,  
Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

No. 96, dated 7th March 1899.

Telegram from—The Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Revenue Department.  
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Your No. 469. Imported sugar almost entirely superseding Indian refined sugar in towns, consequently great falling-off in imports of refined sugar from North-Western Provinces, previously the chief source of supply. Native sugar refineries are also gradually being closed. In the Punjab cultivation, though not extending, has not fallen off as the demand of the agricultural population which is chiefly for unrefined sugar is still sufficient to maintain prices at a level which renders cultivation profitable.

No. 19, dated 7th March 1899.

From—M. W. FEXTON, Esq., Revenue and Financial Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,  
To—The Secretary to the Government of India, DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In compliance with the orders contained in your letter No. 15-48-3, dated 31st October 1898, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to submit, for the information of the Government of India, copy of a letter, No. 508, dated 3rd March 1899, and enclosures, from the Director of Land Records and Agriculture reporting the results of his inquiries regarding the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugar-cane and on the sugar industry in the Punjab.

2. As it is understood that this report is very urgently required by the Government of India, it is now forwarded without any comments. If on examination the Lieutenant-Governor finds it necessary to make any remarks with reference to Captain Dunlop-Smith's conclusions, which on the whole appear to tally with the statistics available, a further communication will be addressed to you.

No. 508, dated 3rd March 1899.

From—CAPTAIN J. R. DUNLOP-SMITH, Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab,  
To—The Revenue Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.

In reply to your No. 87,\* dated 17th November 1898, forwarding a copy of Government of India Circular No. 15-48-3 directing an inquiry into the sugar question, I have the honour to report as follows.

\*Preliminary.  
Proceedings, November 1898, Nos. 1 to 3 A.

3. The following table which has been compiled from the Internal Trade Reports prepared in the Financial Commissioner's Office gives the imports and exports in maunds of both refined and unrefined sugar into, and out of, the

Consumption of refined and unrefined sugar in the Province.

Punjab during the last eleven years :

YEAR.	REFINED SUGAR.			UNREFINED SUGAR.			Total: columns 4 and 7.
	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	Imports.	Exports.	Net imports.	
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
1887-88	2,57,112	710	2,56,402	14,64,228	2,16,707	12,47,521	15,03,923
1888-89	2,56,201	2,696	2,53,505	12,54,721	4,38,934	8,15,787	10,69,292
1889-90	3,21,466	2,309	3,19,157	9,49,848	3,77,599	5,72,249	8,91,406
1890-91	4,74,180	4,123	4,70,057	12,99,724	5,25,394	7,74,330	12,44,387
1891-92	3,76,029	2,273	3,73,756	20,27,391	3,01,605	17,25,786	20,99,542
1892-93	3,73,429	3,054	3,70,375	16,65,002	3,31,908	13,33,094	17,03,469
1893-94	6,29,607	2,267	6,27,340	20,74,862	2,71,170	18,03,692	24,31,032
1894-95	5,09,327	3,385	5,05,942	21,90,021	3,21,625	18,68,096	23,74,338
1895-96	6,99,844	16,419	6,83,425	14,03,124	3,45,455	10,57,669	17,41,094
1896-97	7,69,411	1,231	7,68,180	11,29,806	4,55,826	6,73,980	14,42,160
Average	4,66,661	3,847	4,62,814	15,45,873	3,58,622	11,87,251	16,50,065
1897-98	9,63,981	2,160	9,61,821	13,66,285	8,10,944	5,55,341	15,17,162
Difference per cent ...	+106	-43	+107	-11	+126	-53	-8

Except for a check from 1891 to 1893, the imports of refined sugar have steadily increased, and the returns last year were 106 per cent higher than the average of the previous ten years, and nearly four times the total of 1887-88. The exports have always been inconsiderable and require no comment. The imports of unrefined sugar have also declined, but not to anything like the same extent, and the fluctuations from year to year have been considerable. The exports, on the other hand, have risen by as much as 126 per cent. The total of last year is very remarkable. The result is that while the balance of refined sugar available for consumption in the Province has more than doubled, the balance of the unrefined article has been reduced by over one-half. If the two balances are combined, as in column 8 of the above table, it will be seen that the amount of both refined and unrefined sugar left for consumption in the Province in 1897-98 was almost exactly the same as in 1887-88, and was slightly less than the annual average of the previous decade.

3. These figures show that the refined sugars have been gradually ousting the unrefined varieties imported from other parts of India, and no doubt the same process has been going on, though in a very small degree, at the cost of the same product manufactured within the limits of the Province. Most of the unrefined sugar is imported from the North-Western Provinces, and especially in late years the falling off has been considerable. The total of last year's imports was only 7 per cent below that of 1887-88 and 3 per cent below the annual average of the previous ten years, but it fell short of the total of 1894-95 by as much as 38 per cent. The Punjab was never famous for the manufacture of the high class country sugar, and depended largely on importations of the Chandausi and Moradabad varieties for the consumption in towns. The country classes, however, have been in the habit of using *gur* only as an article of daily food or coarse sugar locally prepared. Refined sugar has up till now had to contend with the usual opposition of a conservative race to a novelty, and more especially with the prejudices of a people whose very diet is affected by religious and social considerations. Only a few years ago no little agitation was aroused by the circulation of a rumour that bone-dust was used in the process of refining. In spite of these difficulties, which are quickly disappearing, refined sugar has forced its way rapidly. Its cheapness combined with its attractive appearance and its palpable superiority as an article of food have popularised it with the less scrupulous, and confectioners soon found out an easy and very profitable way of overcoming the objections of the orthodox by adulterating it with Indian sugars and selling the compound at the old high rates. The opposition to the foreign article is now weak, and I think there is ample evidence to show that it is regularly used at all social and public gatherings, and even in private households in towns. In the city of Lahore, for instance, there are only two confectioners at the present time who use indigenous sugars in the manufacture of sweets, and their wares are almost exclusively reserved for use during fasts and at religious ceremonies. The business done by them, moreover, is very limited. I can recall no other town of any importance with which I am acquainted in the Upper Punjab where there is any confectioner who uses Indian sugar. These changes have seriously affected the trade with the North-Western Provinces, which will as time goes on dwindle to even smaller proportions, but the effect on the Punjab industry has been very slight.

4. Refined sugar has, however, not found its way into the villages to any appreciable extent. There the people are more bound by custom and tradition than the inhabitants of towns, and use *gur* as an article of daily food. *Gur* is sweeter and more adapted to the necessities of the zamindar, and is very much cheaper than refined sugar. Its price varies from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per maund, while imported sugar sells at from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 for the same quantity. Until therefore the Punjab peasant makes a radical change in his simple style of living and so long as the cost of cultivating cane maintains the same proportion to the sale-price of *gur*, there is not much fear of the area under sugar-cane falling off. The following table shows the fluctuations in the acreage under cane and other food stuffs during the last eleven years:

Year.	Area under food-crops in the kharif.	Area under food-crops in both kharif and rabi.	AREA UNDER SUGAR-CANE.		
			Actual.	Per cent.	
				Column 2.	Column 3.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		
1887-88	8,620,862	20,283,938	366,698	4.2	1.8
1888-89	8,260,158	21,687,751	391,060	4.7	1.8
1889-90	8,861,806	18,711,347	325,562	3.7	1.7
1890-91	8,489,257	20,753,194	323,868	3.8	1.5
1891-92	7,680,098	19,065,700	363,076	4.7	1.9
1892-93	10,710,032	23,808,137	314,249	2.9	1.3
1893-94	8,475,540	22,628,049	327,604	3.9	1.5
1894-95	8,212,971	21,595,293	339,030	4.1	1.6
1895-96	6,942,338	16,443,121	385,508	5.6	2.3
1896-97	6,496,392	15,842,028	398,202	6.1	2.5
Average	8,274,945	20,061,955	353,705	4.2	1.7
1897-98	9,452,948	22,333,684	348,121	3.7	1.6
Difference per cent.	+14.2	+11.3	-1.5	-11.9	-5.9

The fluctuations in the area under sugarcane are clearly due to variations in the character of the seasons, and the above figures by no means show that the cultivations of this staple is declining. The year which gave the largest outturn of cane was 1896-97, when the area under food-crops in the kharif was the lowest, and in 1892-93 the area under kharif food-crops was the highest on record, but the area under cane was the lowest. The percentages in the last two columns show that cane is easily holding its own.

5. Statement A appended to this letter gives the total area under sugar-cane in each district of the Province since 1884-85, and Statement B gives the details of irrigated and unirrigated areas since 1887-88. It will be seen that there has been a steady extension of cane cultivation on irrigated lands in those districts in which the canals and other sources of artificial irrigation have most largely been developed. Such districts are Jhang and Gujranwala, in which the Chenab Colony is situated, Hissar, Karnal, Umballa, Hoshiarpur, Ludhiana, Ferozepore, Lahore, Gurdaspur, and Sialkot.

6. As to the profits of cane growing, I have already stated that so long as the cost of cultivation bears very much the same relation as at present to the sale-price of *gur*, these profits will continue to be realised. The cost of preparing the land, of irrigation, weeding and harvesting has increased no doubt in the last twenty years owing to the rise in wages, but not to such an extent as to cripple the production of any particular staple. In the case of sugar-cane, moreover, it has been counterbalanced by the large reduction in the expenses of crushing the juice due to the introduction of the various kinds of iron mills. It would be difficult to draw up a statement for the whole Province showing the exact effect of the rise in wages and the reduction of expenditure in manufacture on the whole cost of the production of *gur*, but it may be assumed that this has not increased in the same proportion as its value in the market has.

Effect of foreign sugar imports on the manufacture of *gur*.

7. The following figures give the prices of *gur* per maund during the last eleven years :

Year.								Price of <i>gur</i> per maund.
								<i>Rs. a. p.</i>
1887-88	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 8
1888-89	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 6 5
1889-90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 13 9
1890-91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 6 11
1891-92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 8
1892-93	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 5 1
1893-94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 10
1894-95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 7
1895-96	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 4
1896-97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 2 5
Average	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 4
1897-98	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 7 7

The price has thus risen by 16·1 per cent since 1887-88 and is 4·8 per cent above the annual average of the last decade. The prices of 1889-90 and 1890-91 have not been reached since, but the table in paragraph 4 above shows in both of these years the area under cane was much below the average. There is certainly no tendency towards a fall in price, so that it cannot be said either that the profits of cultivation are declining or that refined sugar has yet entered into competition with *gur*.

8. Sugar-cane is used in the Punjab chiefly for the manufacture of *gur* by the zamindars themselves, but a small proportion is used for the production of coarse country sugar by the class known as *Khandsaris*. The latter either purchase the standing crop or contract with the owner for supply of so much *rab*, which they convert into sugar in their own refineries (*Khanchi*). These refineries are generally confined to large towns, but are occasionally met with in villages also, and there seems no doubt that they have been affected by the foreign imports. Europe-made sugar sells at from Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per maund, but the indigenous article sells at from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15. So the latter must give way. It requires, moreover, in the preparation of sweetmeats less than half the labour which has to be spent on country sugar. The refineries in villages are holding their own, but their trade is slipping away from those in the towns. Agents of European firms are being gradually established in the different trading centres of the Province, and their operations are contributing largely to the extinction of country sugar. The following table which has been compiled from information collected during a recent tour through three of the largest cane-producing districts in the province shows the decline in the number of refineries in the last eleven years :

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
District.	Town.	RAFFINERIES AT WORK IN		Increase.	Decreases.	NET DECREASE.	
		1887-88.	1897-98.			Actual.	Per cent.
Hoshiarpur	Tanda	7	3	...	4		
	Urmur	34	19	...	15		
	Gandhiwala	25	15	...	10		
	Hariana	49	31	...	18		
	Mukerian	23	34	11	...		
	TOTAL	138	102	11	47	36	26
Jullundur	Basti Danishmandan	8	10	2	...		
	Basti Darweshan	37	31	...	6		
	Basti Chuzan	17	8	...	9		
	Jullundur	15	13	...	2		
	TOTAL	77	62	2	17	15	19.5
Gurdaspur	Kadan	10	7	...	3		
	Srigovindpur	33	21	...	12		
	Harchowal	7	13	6	...		
	TOTAL	50	41	6	15	9	18.0
GRAND TOTAL		265	205	19	79	60	22.6

The markets selected were typical, and the above table gives a fairly accurate idea of the rate at which the indigenous industry is shrinking. Out of 12 towns only 3 show an



increase, which has probably been caused by refiners who finding their trade going transferred their shops to more promising localities.

9. I have gone over the Assessments and Settlement Reports of the Kangra, Gurdaspur, Amritsar, Shahpur, Gujranwala, Lahore, and Sialkot Districts all recently settled and can find no allusion to the possibility of the future curtailment of cane cultivation. And the annual revenue reports received in recent years from other districts such as Hoshiarpur and Jullundur are also silent on this head. Thus neither the Settlement Officers who must have an intimate knowledge of the resources of the tracts the assessments of which they revise, nor the Deputy Commissioners who periodically review the changes in crops and cultivation in their districts, have felt any apprehensions as yet as to future of sugar-cane.

10. Two indirect results have doubtless been caused by foreign imports. The first is that the comparatively small amount of sugar-cane which was formerly converted into sugar by local refiners and has now been set free has gone to supply the increased demand for *gur* caused by the rise in the agriculturist population. The second result is that the area under sugar-cane has not expanded so largely as it would have done had the indigenous refining industry not contracted. In other words, the foreign imports have prevented to a slight extent the area under cane from increasing so largely as it would presumably have done under the old conditions, but have not had the effect of actually causing that area to shrink. It follows therefore that this new trade in beet sugar has had no effect in the past on the land revenue or canal dues, and there is no probability of its making itself felt in this direction in the immediate future. At the same time I am strongly of opinion that the subject should not be lost sight of, and I would suggest that sugar-cane be added to the list of crops for which forecasts have to be prepared. Such forecasts would of course be submitted only from selected districts.

11. I have the honour to apologise both for the delay in the reply to the Government of India reference and for the somewhat disjointed manner in which the results of our inquiries have been arranged in this letter. But I purposely postponed taking up the question till I could have an opportunity of visiting the chief cane districts and making local investigations. I concluded these only two days ago at Batala in Gurdaspur, so that the letter has been written under great pressure. The issues raised by this question are very important, and they will not be lost sight of by this Department. The copy of the review of the question of countervailing duties on bounty-fed sugar is returned herewith as desired in your memorandum No. 14-A., dated 3rd February 1899.

Statement B.—Area under Cane.

		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
District.	Detail.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.		
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Hissar	{ Irrigated	112	123	62	123	599	924	731	928	1,594	1,599	2,241		
	{ Unirrigated	...	...	1	...	6	11	...	...	...	...	...		
Rohitak	{ Irrigated	18,273	12,204	9,825	20,301	23,200	12,358	12,120	18,719	13,683	19,211	23,573		
	{ Unirrigated	278	2,745	71	9	195	334	725	1,157	579	13	...		
Gurgaon	{ Irrigated	1,664	2,482	887	1,041	2,172	1,958	2,593	3,929	6,514	4,082	3,260		
	{ Unirrigated	479	3,006	365	35	771	986	675	184	2,030	70	62		
Delhi	{ Irrigated	25,262	19,677	15,376	24,636	28,478	18,458	17,122	19,930	14,435	24,364	32,968		
	{ Unirrigated	1,440	9,726	2,011	1,219	1,055	5,379	1,915	2,776	5,088	1,104	227		
Karnal	{ Irrigated	15,424	13,026	6,793	12,255	16,443	11,602	10,209	13,496	12,510	19,140	22,952		
	{ Unirrigated	1,947	2,599	2,029	1,835	2,452	1,636	2,653	2,816	3,439	1,787	2,537		
Umballa	{ Irrigated	6,427	6,296	5,132	7,277	7,881	7,501	5,758	6,129	3,439	8,549	5,622		
	{ Unirrigated	17,115	21,305	18,604	12,006	19,609	13,811	20,815	21,677	20,752	9,874	6,912		
	{ Irrigated	13	13	13	15	8	6	8	9	12	10	7		
Simla	{ Irrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	{ Unirrigated	2,088	2,126	1,932	2,277	2,169	2,888	2,169	2,203	2,208	2,136	1,740		
Kangra	{ Irrigated	2,602	2,521	2,566	3,148	3,551	2,185	2,289	3,753	3,767	1,964	2,471		
	{ Unirrigated	6,597	7,891	5,492	7,985	6,82	8,661	4,377	5,362	5,929	8,819	5,076		
Hoshiarpur	{ Irrigated	26,213	31,394	26,215	21,691	26,723	17,125	22,821	22,029	28,744	20,660	17,992		
	{ Unirrigated	40,341	38,715	33,613	32,771	35,749	30,879	33,639	34,487	38,310	32,435	27,955		
Jullundur	{ Irrigated	3,532	3,559	2,951	2,345	3,479	1,554	2,618	2,335	2,234	2,220	2,250		
	{ Unirrigated	11,307	10,792	8,434	9,083	11,082	10,577	10,444	12,105	14,666	13,987	10,256		
Ludhiana	{ Irrigated	4,020	4,113	2,877	3,138	3,521	3,758	2,996	3,049	2,957	3,959	2,640		
	{ Unirrigated	890	1,234	978	753	1,533	1,425	1,518	1,057	1,475	1,855	1,414		
Ferozepore	{ Irrigated	18	30	11	11	15	98	80	80	62	...	1		
	{ Unirrigated	2,877	2,665	2,365	1,693	1,876	1,679	1,174	1,153	2,238	2,842	1,790		
Mooltan	{ Irrigated	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	10	3	4	...		
	{ Unirrigated	331	521	467	371	243	299	366	550	4,633	11,132	12,621		
Jhang	{ Irrigated	7	13	43	26	13	2	10	1	17	1	...		
	{ Unirrigated	192	191	151	119	190	303	549	330	407	543	648		
Montgomery	{ Irrigated	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	11	11	...	...		
	{ Unirrigated	4,172	7,425	6,048	3,006	4,071	4,912	5,048	3,849	5,653	8,317	8,719		
Lahore	{ Irrigated	127	70	99	56	48	50	52	29	33	35	36		
	{ Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Statement B.—Area under Cane—contd.

District.	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	1897-98.	1898-99.	1899-00.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1906-07.	1907-08.
Detail.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Amritsar ...	28,253	24,001	19,467	18,148	22,372	19,244	20,235	16,770	23,764	25,149	19,601
Irrigated	...	...	19,467	18,148	22,372	19,244	20,235	16,770	23,764	25,149	19,601
Unirrigated	1,300	1,020	1,086	1,376	1,026	1,086	1,382	1,011	1,537	1,781	1,285
Gurdaspur ...	25,934	27,463	24,061	27,083	28,257	26,840	22,619	23,067	28,762	32,118	25,044
Irrigated	22,927	20,572	20,604	23,123	31,039	20,695	20,695	25,323	29,730	25,089	23,094
Unirrigated	31,230	31,628	29,278	30,214	26,873	31,552	26,950	27,754	31,471	34,010	28,447
Sialkot ...	8,414	13,237	12,703	7,176	10,322	7,072	27,415	14,100	17,553	13,758	7,027
Irrigated	6,692	7,992	6,047	6,005	2,322	4,897	13,296	5,833	7,833	7,596	6,324
Unirrigated	186	738	751	517	78	565	6,736	974	9,713	6,162	1,072
Gujrat ...	17,031	19,036	20,585	17,632	13,073	14,423	16,794	14,779	18,348	22,440	22,343
Irrigated	193	312	1,020	177	864	477	16,794	141	1,194	1,303	1,488
Unirrigated	1,258	1,610	1,553	1,167	1,070	1,070	1,070	1,078	1,194	1,303	1,488
Gujranwala ...	11	16	307	252	10	42	1,066	233	284	271	31
Irrigated	374	397	307	252	88	150	34	233	284	271	31
Unirrigated	3	11	8	3	5	10	276	6	4	3	4
Shahpur ...	2,244	1,891	1,693	1,927	2,101	1,558	8	1,473	2,211	2,411	1,679
Irrigated	7	14	14	21	4	1	1,770	10	12	16	13
Unirrigated	956	836	828	895	675	776	1,770	799	1,101	1,170	713
Jhelum ...	9,380	8,884	8,697	9,131	10,280	11,529	10,660	10,941	10,496	14,232	10,555
Irrigated	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unirrigated	77	49	38	46	55	46	54	50	74	44	27
Rawalpindi ...	6,375	6,070	5,459	5,874	6,480	6,715	6,590	6,601	7,638	8,124	6,474
Irrigated	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Unirrigated	203	214	198	138	58	107	6,590	121	99	114	116
Hazara ...	36	36	48	30	34	36	43	48	47	51	108
Irrigated	7,858	6,954	4,707	3,625	3,998	4,545	3,810	3,767	5,146	5,860	4,814
Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar ...	295,811	264,455	221,874	245,873	259,306	237,418	226,785	238,450	266,159	313,920	280,180
Irrigated	99,887	126,005	104,188	77,995	104,670	76,831	100,819	101,480	119,749	84,282	67,941
Unirrigated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kohat ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bannu ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ismail Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dera Ghazi Khan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL OF THE PUNJAB	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

GANGA SAHAI,

Personal Assistant,  
for Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

CAMP MONTGOMERY;

The 3rd March 1899.

Statement A.—Area under Cane.

No.	District.	AREA UNDER STOCANE.											
		1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1897-98.	1898-99.	1900-01.	1901-02.	1902-03.	1903-04.	1904-05.	1905-06.	1907-08.
1	Hissar	78	95	99	112	123	63	605	935	731	928	1,594	2,211
2	Rohrak	17,280	12,880	14,766	18,551	14,949	9,846	23,305	12,692	12,945	19,876	14,262	23,573
3	Gurgaon	526	995	1,748	2,143	5,491	1,737	2,943	2,944	3,468	4,113	8,544	3,322
4	Dehli	24,565	31,487	20,369	26,702	29,473	17,387	29,833	23,837	19,037	22,700	19,323	23,105
5	Karnal	14,891	12,658	8,478	17,371	15,025	8,822	18,805	13,238	12,862	16,312	15,942	25,489
6	Umballa	15,618	21,653	24,677	23,592	27,701	23,736	27,490	21,312	26,573	27,806	24,191	12,534
7	Simla	5	9	10	13	13	13	8	6	8	9	12	7
8	Kangra	6,512	5,213	5,706	4,690	4,647	4,444	5,720	4,573	5,158	5,956	5,975	4,211
9	Hoshiarpur	28,610	33,769	38,726	32,810	39,785	31,707	32,805	25,786	26,968	27,391	29,479	23,668
10	Jullundur	40,749	42,476	47,669	43,873	42,274	36,564	39,228	32,433	36,237	36,822	40,544	35,316
11	Ludhiana	13,052	13,369	13,862	15,327	14,905	11,311	14,663	14,335	13,440	15,154	17,565	17,945
12	Ferozepore	600	1,025	973	908	1,264	985	1,538	1,523	1,598	1,137	1,537	1,855
13	Mooltan	3,440	3,070	3,087	2,877	2,665	2,365	1,877	1,683	1,175	1,163	2,241	1,790
14	Phang	238	469	557	338	534	510	256	301	376	551	4,650	12,621
15	Montgomery	130	223	236	192	194	157	193	303	589	341	418	648
16	Lahore	3,792	2,499	3,385	4,299	7,495	6,147	4,119	4,962	5,100	3,878	5,726	8,755
17	Amritsar	21,757	18,911	21,463	20,551	26,521	21,153	23,998	20,380	21,617	17,781	25,301	20,880
18	Gurdaspur	45,700	46,302	53,727	48,961	57,035	54,565	59,296	47,535	49,569	49,390	58,492	48,138
19	Sialkot	44,933	43,034	41,606	39,644	44,865	41,981	37,195	38,624	40,711	41,854	49,024	35,474
20	Gujrati	7,189	7,918	7,395	6,878	8,640	6,798	2,400	5,462	7,489	6,807	8,951	7,896
21	Gujranwala	20,519	18,949	16,217	17,224	19,918	22,205	13,219	14,856	17,015	14,920	18,431	22,030
22	Shahpur	960	1,266	1,518	1,269	1,626	1,559	874	1,112	1,100	1,084	1,200	1,519
23	Jhelam	310	346	507	377	406	315	93	160	284	239	288	209
24	Rawalpindi	1,195	1,708	2,666	2,251	1,905	1,707	2,105	1,559	1,775	1,483	2,223	1,692
25	Hazara	740	819	876	956	836	837	675	776	796	799	1,101	713
26	Peshawar	10,555	7,844	8,882	9,321	8,858	8,698	10,280	11,529	10,668	10,943	10,497	11,904
27	Kohat	60	41	71	77	49	38	55	46	54	50	74	27
28	Bannu	5,442	6,540	8,070	8,386	6,670	5,459	6,480	6,715	6,592	6,601	7,638	6,474
29	Dehra Ismail Khan	390	167	207	203	214	153	59	107	96	121	99	116
30	Dehra Ghazi Khan	36	43	44	36	36	28	34	36	43	48	48	129
31	Muzaffargarh	4,903	5,743	7,284	7,858	6,954	4,707	3,998	4,545	3,810	3,767	5,146	4,814
TOTAL		335,454	331,521	354,281	366,698	391,060	325,562	363,976	314,249	327,604	339,930	385,908	348,121

GANGA SAHAI,  
Personal Assistant,  
for Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

CAMP MONTGOMERY;

The 3rd March 1899.

No. 189—530, dated 11th March 1899.

From—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Circular letter No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars.

1. From the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 144, dated 17th February 1899, with enclosures.  
2. To the Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, from the First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, No. 530, dated March 1899.

2. In reply, I have the honour to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the correspondence noted on the margin, and to add that further information has been called for from the Commissioner, which will be submitted immediately it is received.

No. 144, dated 17th February 1899.

From—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

With reference to your office endorsement No. 1372—530, dated the 17th November 1898, forwarding, for enquiry and report, the Government of India Circular No. 15—48-3, dated the 31st October 1898, regarding the effect of increasing imports of refined sugar on the market for, and the price of, Indian sugars, I have the honour to forward a copy of letter No. 690, dated the 4th February 1899, from the Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere, with enclosures, and to state that the returns prepared by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere prove conclusively that imported sugar is being used to a very much larger extent than formerly, and thus either the consumption of both imported and indigenous sugar must have increased very considerably, or else the former is largely replacing the latter in the requirements of the native population of India.

2. The Assistant Commissioner of Merwara has collected no statistics on the subject, but his enquiries tend to show that a religious prejudice exists against sugar of foreign manufacture, the methods employed in which are suspected to be opposed to caste prejudices, but in view of the figures furnished by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, I am unable to think that this prejudice affects the consumption of imported sugar to any material extent.

3. The areas under sugar cultivation in Ajmere-Merwara is very small, but no far no sign of the plant going out of cultivation has been recorded.

No. 690, dated 4th February 1899.

From—The Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere,

To—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your endorsement No. 5611, dated the 23rd November 1898, regarding the effect of the increasing imports of refined sugar on the market, and the price of Indian sugar in the Ajmere District.

1. Statement showing the imports of foreign sugar into the Ajmere District by rail from the 1st April 1893 to the 31st March 1898.

2. Statement showing the area cultivated and the outturn of sugar-cane in the Ajmere District from 1894-95 to 1898-99.

2. I enclose the statements marginally noted.

3. It is clear from the Traffic Manager's return that the import by rail of foreign, i.e., refined, sugar into the Ajmere District has increased by leaps and bounds since 1894. During the year ending the 31st March 1898, the import was five

times what it was in the year ending the 31st March 1894. The increase has not, however, been absolutely steady, as during the year ending the 31st March 1897 the import was good deal less than during the year ending the 31st March 1896. I do not know that it would be possible to obtain a satisfactory explanation for this. But I think it may be taken that the return shows that foreign, that is, refined, sugar is steadily displacing Indian-made sugar in the markets of the Ajmere District. The Revenue Extra Assistant Commissioner informs me that foreign, that is, refined, sugar is much more largely used in the bazaars for making sweetmeats than formerly.

4. The large consumption of sweetmeats in India and the vast size of the Indian Continent must make India a most valuable market for sugar, and if the case for the whole of India is the same as the case for the Ajmere District, it behoves the British Government to take steps to stimulate the manufacture of refined sugar in India itself and to secure that the Indian import trade in refined sugar is facilitated far over West India sugar plantations now reported to be in so bad a plight.

5. The cultivation of sugar-cane in the Ajmere District, as shown in the statement attached, is limited to a few villages, and during the past five years it has only averaged



some 400 acres with an outturn of some 4,300 maunds of unrefined sugar. But the area cultivated under sugar-cane during the year 1898-99 was little more than half the area cultivated under sugar-cane in 1894-95. This may be to some extent due to the precarious rainfall of the Ajmere District. But I am inclined to attribute it to the increased import of foreign refined sugar, which the frugal native mind has found to taste sweeter and to go farther than the product of the country.

6. As the area cultivated under sugar-cane is so small and as the revenue demand of the Ajmere District has been fixed at a very low figure, and is a fixed demand (except in the case of some 38 variable villages) for a certain number of years, the decrease in cultivation of sugar-cane can, I consider, have no effect on the payment of Government revenue or on the ability of the cultivators to pay the same.

Statement showing the Area under Sugar-cane Cultivation for the last five years.

I.	II. Name of Villages.	III. 1893-94 1904 Fasil.		IV. 1894-95 1905 Fasil.		V. 1895-96 1906 Fasil.		VI. 1896-97 1907 Fasil.		VII. 1897-98 1908 Fasil.		VIII. TOTAL.		IX. REMARKS.
		Produce.		Produce.		Produce.		Produce.		Produce.		Produce.		
		Area.	Mds.	Area.	Mds.	Area.	Mds.	Area.	Mds.	Area.	Mds.	Area.	Mds.	
1	Ajmere	17	100	3	183	11	805	11	652	11	889	53	2,629	Sugar or gur is not prepared, the sugar-canes are sold.
2	Nand	...	...	2	16	3	25	1	15	...	...	6	56	
3	Suraj Kund	20	113	11	112	29	251	34	497	32	214	126	1,187	As against No. 1.
4	Kiranipura	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bis. 16	40	1	12	1	52	
5	Bansel	45	335	46	277	25	72	9	58	23	176	148	918	Sugar or gur is not prepared, the sugar-canes are sold.
6	Kanas	33	222	18	158	38	211	21	174	14	178	124	943	
7	Gahi	80	491	96	417	100	504	85	805	93	889	463	3,167	As against No. 1.
8	Khor	8	65	8	105	9	119	8	116	2	7	35	412	
	TOTAL	212	1,326	184	1,268	215	2,047	169	2,358	176	2,365	956	9,365	
1	Ganahera	105	1,105	86	1,056	58	452	39	404	50	773	338	3,790	Jagir Villages.
2	Bhagwanpura	10	65	5	56	1	7	...	...	...	...	16	128	Ditto.
3	Nadla	28	303	17	212	29	208	16	128	6	76	96	1,107	Ditto.
4	Tilora	10	97	13	222	18	304	9	113	3	37	53	773	Ditto.
5	Hokram	54	137	36	205	18	218	2	25	8	123	118	708	Ditto.
6	Kishenpura	19	180	15	214	26	347	13	195	18	119	91	1,025	Ditto.
7	Pushkar	46	769	39	346	34	353	34	771	15	269	184	2,508	Ditto.
8	Chavandia	52	827	47	404	21	112	8	65	13	134	141	1,543	Ditto.
9	Boraj Kasepura	...	...	Bis. 11	70	1	...	Bis. 10	20	2	70	3	160	Ditto.
10	Karel	3	100	4	58	4	102	2	60	4	150	17	470	Minor Istimir.
	TOTAL	327	3,643	262	2,843	226	2,194	123	1,751	119	1,751	1,057	12,213	
	GRAND TOTAL	539	4,969	446	4,111	441	4,241	292	4,139	295	4,116	2,013	21,578	

G. R. KHANDEKAR,

for Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

*Statement of Foreign Sugar (usually received from Bombay) received at the undermentioned stations in the Ajmere District during the last five years ending 31st March 1898.*

STATIONS.	1st April 1894 to 31st March 1894.	1st April 1894 to 31st March 1895.	1st April 1895 to 31st March 1896.	1st April 1896 to 31st March 1897.	1st April 1897 to 31st March 1898.	TOTAL.
	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.	Mds. Srs.
Ladpura ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiloma ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ajmere ...	074 0	4,523 0	7,342 0	4,802 20	10,171 30	27,813 10
Nasirabad ...	1,076 39	1,158 3	1,519 30	775 32	1,274 32	5,805 16
Bandanwara ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singawal ...	29 0	44 0	6 10	...	...	79 30
Barl ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saradhna ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mangliawas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kharwa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	2,079 39	5,725 23	8,868 0	5,578 12	11,446 22	33,698 16

G. R. KHANDEKAR,  
for Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.

No. 530, dated March, 1899.

From—The First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter No. 144, dated the 17th February 1899, I am directed to request that statistics for the past ten years may be furnished in the tabulated form used by the Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere in the statement which forms an enclosure to your letter under reference, showing the area under sugar-cane cultivation and the import of foreign sugar into both the districts under your charges.

2. The Chief Commissioner would also be glad to be supplied with a table showing for the same period the comparative prices of the different classes of both country and foreign sugar from the coarsest to the finest.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, —No. 962 Mis., dated 8th March 1899.

Read again—

G. O. No. 681, dated 15th November 1898, communicating to the Board of Revenue, for investigation and report, letter from the Government of India, requesting to be furnished with information as to the effect of the competition of imported sugars on the cultivation of sugar-cane in the Madras Presidency, on the profits of such cultivation and on those of sugar industry, also as to the possibility of any falling off in the land or canal revenues in consequence of the abandonment of sugar-cane cultivation.

Read—

Telegram from the Government of India, revenue and agriculture Department, dated 15th February 1899, enquiring when a reply to its Circular No. 15 (Agriculture), dated 31st October 1898, may be expected, and stating that the information is very urgently required.

Read again—

Reminders to the Board of revenue, No. 21 R, dated 16th February 1899, and No. 26 R, dated 24th February 1899 requesting a very early reply to G. O. No. 681, dated 15th November 1898

Read again—

Official Memorandum, Revenue Department, No. 46, dated 16th February 1899, enquiring whether the Government may expect a communication on the sugar bounties question from the Chamber of Commerce.

Read—

Letter\* from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, dated 17th February 1899, submitting report on the subject of the effect of the competition of bounty-fed sugar imported into India on the local industry.

\* Copy attached.

Order thereon by the Government of Madras.

The Board of Revenue is requested to submit, with the least practicable delay, the report called for in G.O. No. 681, dated 15th November 1898.

2. The letter of the Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras, will meantime be communicated to the Government of India.

No. 561 A.

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

Dated 17th February 1899.

From—C. E. P. VANSAGNEW, Esq., Vice-Chairman, Chamber of Commerce, Madras.

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department.

With reference to the G.O. No. 681 (Revenue), dated the 15th November 1898, in which the Chamber is asked to supply the Government with information on the subject of the effect of the competition of bounty-fed sugars imported into India on the local industry, I have the honour to inform you that, while the area of cultivation of sugar-cane in this Presidency may not yet have been adversely affected, there can be no doubt that the competition has forced down the prices of refined sugar manufactured in this country to such a point as to seriously endanger the future of the industry.

In support of this opinion, the Chamber would invite attention to the following figures of sale prices for the last six years of sugar locally refined by the firm which is most largely interested in the manufacture of sugar in this Presidency. The prices are gross realised in Calcutta, which is the largest and most representative market in this country, and refer to only two brands, of more or less equal value :

Year.	Highest Price.			Lowest Price.		
	R.	s.	p.	R.	s.	p.
1893	...	...	10 1 0	9 15 0	per Bengal maund.	
1894	...	...	9 15 0	9 8 0	"	"
1895	...	...	9 8 0	8 12 0	"	"
1896	...	...	8 14 0	8 11 6	"	"
1897	...	...	8 11 6	8 1 0	"	"
1898	...	...	8 1 0	7 10 0	"	"

In the opinion of the Chamber, the reason for this great falling off in price, notwithstanding a steady improvement in the quality of the article, is undoubtedly the reduction in the price of beet sugar during the above period brought about by the heavy bounties by which that industry is subsidised on a steadily increasing scale. With the falling off in the price of the locally refined article, it would have been impossible to compete with the imported bounty-fed sugar but for the margin which, it is well known, refiners have in past years enjoyed on the price of raw sugars. That margin must now, with the fall in refined sugars, have disappeared, and though it may be that the price of the raw sugars may admit of some reduction, the Chamber doubts it, in view of the high price of poonac manure and the recent spread of disease among canes.

In any case, there is a limit below which raw sugar cannot be profitably produced, while there is no apparent limit to the bounties, which were again increased in Germany only last year. A further fall in the price of the refined article must adversely influence the market for the raw product, and thus react upon cultivation, leading eventually to the curtailment, if not to the complete extinction, of the Indian sugar industry.

The Chamber sees no means of escape from this calamity other than the abolition of the bounties by international agreement, or the imposition in this country of countervailing import duties on bounty-fed sugar.

No. 6.

No. 16, dated 23rd March 1899.

From—His Excellency the Viceroy.

To—The RIGHT HON'BLE LORD GEORGE F. HAMILTON,  
HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.

In conformity with the provisions of Section XXI of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, I have the honour to forward herewith an authentic copy of the Law noted in the margin, which has been passed by the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, and to which I have signified my assent.

(Act No. XIV of 1899) to further amend the Indian Tariff Act 1894.

2. In accordance with the instructions contained in Your Lordship's predecessor's despatch No. 61, dated 21st December 1869, a copy of the papers noted in the margin, relating to the Law, accompanies.

Statement of Objects and Reasons, dated

Extracts from Proceedings, dated 20th and 20th March 1899.

(ACT NO. XIV OF 1899.)

[AS PASSED IN COUNCIL.]

*A Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 ; It is hereby enacted as follows :— VIII of 1894.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Tariff Amendment Act, 1899 ; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Addition of new section 8-A after section 8, Act VIII, 1894.

2. After section 8 of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, the following section shall be added, namely :— VIII of 1894.

“8-A. (1) Where any country, dependency or colony pays or bestows, directly or indirectly, any bounty or grant upon the exportation therefrom of any article and the article is chargeable with duty under the provisions of this Act, then, upon the importation of any such article into British India, whether the same is imported directly from the country of production or otherwise, and whether it is imported in the same condition as when exported from the country of production or has been changed in condition by manufacture or otherwise, the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, impose an additional duty equal to the net amount of such bounty or grant, however the same be paid or bestowed.

“ (2) The net amount of any such bounty or grant as aforesaid shall be, from time to time, ascertained, determined and declared by the Governor General in Council, and the Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules for the identification of such articles and for the assessment and collection of any additional duty imposed upon the importation thereof under sub-section (1).”

Act not to apply in certain cases.

3. This Act shall not apply to any imported article the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the commencement of this Act.

This Bill was passed at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the twentieth day of March, 1899.

(Sd.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON,

*President.*

I assent to this Bill.

(Sd.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON,

*Viceroy and Governor General.*

*The 20th March 1899.*

(An authentic copy.)

(Sd.) H. W. C. CARNDUFF,

*Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India,*

*Legislative Department.*

## STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

DURING the last two years there has been a rapid and large increase in the amount of bounty-fed sugar imported into India, especially from Germany and Austro-Hungary. This appears to be seriously affecting the important sugar industries of India, as it is reported that many refineries have already ceased to work and that others are on the verge of being closed.

2. The present Bill has been prepared with the object of enabling the Government of India to impose countervailing duties on bounty-fed articles at the port of importation and thus to preserve the sugar cultivation and industries of this country.

J. WESTLAND.

*The 10th March 1899.*



*Extracts from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 67, and 55 & 56 Vict., Cap. 14).*

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 10th March 1899.

### INDIAN TARIFF ACT (1894) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894. He said:—"I see that it is stated in the List of Business that my object is stated in the title of the Bill. With all deference to the Hon'ble Member who has charge of the Legislative Department, I think it would require a large amount of perspicacity for anyone to see my object stated in the title of the Bill. As a matter of fact, I am proposing to open an entirely new chapter in our fiscal history, and which I have already endeavoured to make plain in language which is not legal and not legislative, but which, I fancy, has been understood, by statements made in the newspapers.

"I propose to ask the leave of the Council to introduce a Bill which will have the effect of conferring upon the Government a power to impose countervailing duties in the case of bounty-fed sugar imported from European countries. I shall not take up the Council's time by explaining the economic effect of bounties and of countervailing duties. I take it for granted that Hon'ble Members know these matters as well as I do myself, and, if I refer to them for a short time, it is only with the object of introducing to the Council the facts with regard to which I shall have to satisfy them in asking leave to introduce this Bill.

"It is well known that the effect of bounties is two-fold. It affects in two entirely opposite directions the interests of the consumer and the producer. So far as regards the consumer, it brings the article of consumption to the market at a cheaper price than would otherwise be available to him. In that respect he receives benefit. But the producer looks at it from a different point of view. It supplants in the market the produce which he would otherwise bring to it by a competitive produce which has attached to it an artificial advantage. England, of course, is, as regards sugar, a nation of consumers. No project for the imposition of countervailing duties has there been made; but India, on the other hand, is, to a very large extent, a nation of producers, and the productive interests of the country in respect of sugar are, as I hope to satisfy the Council, extremely important, and ought to be safeguarded by any measures that we can take. As regards the interests of the producer, I shall quote some official documents which have reference to them, and will show that sugar is a particularly important product in this country. Hon'ble Members will no doubt excuse my beginning my quotations by a reference to an old Financial Statement—that of 1877-78. Sir John Strachey in talking of sugar in that statement says:—

"It is one of the most important agricultural staples of those provinces, and it is important not only to the agriculturists and manufacturers and consumers, but directly to the Government, which looks greatly to sugar cultivation for its irrigation revenue."

"Then again, when the Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, made a representation about a year ago on the subject of sugar, they also drew attention to the extreme importance of the productive interests connected therewith. They enclosed a memorandum from the firms interested in the sugar industry in Calcutta, in which it was said:—

"The importance of cane cultivation in the agricultural scheme of almost every Province in India is perhaps hardly appreciated, except by those officials whose duties have brought them into association with the settlement of land-revenue. The remark may be found in many a settlement report that in such and such tracts the entire rent, and therefore the entire revenue, is paid from the cane-field. "The peasants say," writes the Settlement-officer of Bareilly, "that sugarcane is to other tillage as the elephant to other beasts." In almost every settlement report and district gazetteer of the Punjab, of the North-Western Provinces and of Oudh, the extremely important position held by sugarcane in maintaining agricultural prosperity is prominently noticed, as the extracts quoted below sufficiently indicate; "

and then they proceed to make the extracts justifying the statement. Again, in a report from the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces received the other day, talking of the possibility of the reduction of cultivation of sugar in the North-West, he says:—

"The closing of refineries must lead to a contraction in the acreage under sugar. This reduction might, if the refining industry were destroyed, reach a maximum of 250,000 to 300,000 acres. Such a reduction in the acreage under a valuable and paying crop would cause far-reaching injury to landlords, tenants and the labouring population, and might affect the well-being of the rural classes to an extent that would produce serious discontent in the sugarcane-growing regions. The stability of the Government revenue would be affected, not indeed directly, because the land-revenue assessments are not ordinarily made on the special or crop rents that are in some places paid for land let out for a cane crop, but because the reduction of the profits of a valuable crop would impair the rent-paying capacity of the tenants, and thus cripple the resources of the landlords."

"Perhaps these extracts will show the importance which is attached from the agricultural and economic point of view to the maintenance of sugar cultivation. With refer-

ence to the interests of the consumer, which I mentioned are entirely in the opposite direction, there is one very considerable discount to be reckoned in India, and that is, that the bounty-fed sugar is a refined sugar, and the sugar which is affected by it in this country is mostly the refined article. The common people of this country, that is, the poorer classes, do not, for the most part, consume refined sugar, although they are taking to it lately in larger quantities. The principal staple, however, of their consumption is unrefined sugar, and, so far as we can trace it at present, although the unrefined sugar has to a certain extent been affected by the large importation, to which I will presently allude, of bounty-fed sugar, still it is mostly in the direction of the cheapening of refined sugar that the effect of this bounty-fed import has been seen. Accordingly, although the consumer has benefited by the cheapness of the bounty-fed importations, yet the consumer who is so benefited is not the poorer classes but the classes who are comparatively well able to bear the burden of the removal of the cause cheapening their sugar. I find that the report made by the West Indian Commission expresses this view even with regard to England. They state :—

‘ It has, we believe, been argued that the reduction in the price of sugar which has resulted from the bounty system is such a source of gain to the British Empire as a whole that it would not be right for Your Majesty’s Government to initiate any measures to bring about the abolition of that system. In that argument we do not concur. \* \* The benefit which the British Empire as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on a limited class, namely, Your Majesty’s West Indian and other subjects dependent on the sugar industry. \* \* We have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that the abolition of the bounty system is an object at which Your Majesty’s Government should aim, if they should see their way to securing that result, and that the accomplishment of such an end is worth some sacrifice provided always that such sacrifice would be really effective and would not involve evils out of all proportion to those which it is desired to remove.’

“ Of course we are not, so far as this Legislative Council is concerned, considering the interests of the West Indian subjects of Her Majesty, but the very expressions here used might be adapted to India with a small variation and we might say that the benefit which India as a whole derives from any lowering of the price of sugar due to the operation of the bounty system is too dearly purchased by the injury which that system imposes on one class, namely, the agricultural population which is dependent on the sugar industry of the country.

“ I wish to bring the Council the actual facts of importations into this country so as to show to what an extent in recent years the importation of bounty-fed sugar has increased. I have before me the statistics of importation for the last twenty years stated in thousand of hundredweights. The facts are that for the first ten years the importation of sugar was about one million hundredweight; towards the end of that period it had risen to one million and a half hundredweight. By far the largest portion of this, almost the whole of it, was Mauritius sugar. European sugar hardly entered into the figures at all. In none of the first five years was there any European importation at all, and during the last five years there was an importation of 15,000, 10,000 and 11,000 hundredweight in three of the years concerned. After 1890, although the importation from Mauritius continued and rather increased, that is to say, moved up from about one million three hundred thousand to one million six or seven hundred, yet the importation from Austria and Germany vastly and suddenly increased. The year 1890-91 was almost the first year in which German sugar was imported, and in that one year 709,000 hundredweight were imported. The figures then fell off for a short time, but during the last three years, 1896-97-98, the amount which has been imported from Austria and Germany combined has been 874,000 hundredweight; then the year after that more than two million hundredweight, and in the ten months of this year more than a million hundredweight has been received. This is a very large and a very sudden increase, and I will mention the facts to which it is due. In 1897 the Government of the United States passed an Act, upon which the Bill now before the Council is framed, by which they imposed countervailing duties upon sugar. The effect of that Act was to cut out the bounty-fed sugar of Europe from the markets of the United States. The consequence was that bounty-fed sugar was driven to find its market in India, and it found its market very suddenly and very abundantly. Hon’ble Members are no doubt aware that a couple of years ago the attention of Her Majesty’s Government was drawn to the critical condition of the sugar industry in the West India Islands. They sent out to inquire into the subject a Commission of which two members were my own distinguished predecessor Sir David Barbour, and the Hon’ble Sir Edwin Collen’s distinguished predecessor Sir Henry Norman. They made a report in which they showed that the sugar industry of the West India Islands, upon which the commercial prosperity and even the administrative possibilities of the West Indian Colonies depended, was in an extremely critical state, and they attributed it all to the existence of the bounty system. Thereupon Her Majesty’s Government took what they considered the only means of having the bounty system revised, namely, they proposed to call a Conference of the various European Powers in order to consider the whole question of bounties. At that time the Government of Belgium had had its attention drawn to the subject, and they met the invitation to Conference issued by Her Majesty’s Government by stating that they had already taken measures to

have a Conference of the Powers. This Conference took place in Brussels in the summer of 1898. It was a Conference which came to no practical conclusion. The proposals regarding the dropping of the bounty system were opposed for various reasons, mainly by France and Russia, but no practical conclusion was come to. The Conference separated on the understanding that the Government of the King of the Belgians would continue by diplomatic action to pursue its object. At the instance of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce we had taken measures to have India represented by a member at that Conference, and Mr. Ozanne, who was a recently retired Civil Servant of the Presidency of Bombay, was the Indian representative. After the Conference separated we received a letter from the Chamber of Commerce of Madras, and also from the Chamber of Commerce of Upper India, in which they recommended that now, as the proposals of the Brussels Conference proved ineffective, we should at once take measures to impose a countervailing duty. Madras is to some extent an exporting Province, and it grows a fair quantity of sugar; but Cawnpore, the seat of the Chamber of Upper India, is the centre of a most important sugar industry and is much more in touch with the subject and much more closely affected by it than any of the other Chambers. The Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta has also taken up the subject, and I find from their last annual report that they recommend the imposition of countervailing duties as the only alternative in the event of further negotiations regarding the abolition of bounties proving futile, and that a continuance of unrestricted importation will probably result in the closing of the remaining sugar refineries in the district of Jessore, a large number of which have already ceased to work.

"But I am a little in advance of the subject when I refer to the closing of the sugar refineries. I wish to show that it is not merely a matter of theory, but an ascertained fact that the sugar industry of this country has been very adversely affected.

"In India altogether about 3,000,000 acres are under sugarcane cultivation. Of this, 1,300,000 are in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 1,000,000 are in Bengal, and the remaining 700,000 are scattered over the other Provinces of India. It is obvious, therefore, that by far the most important Province from the sugar-producing point of view is that of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Now, we have obtained very full particulars of the recent condition of the sugar cultivation and of the sugar-refining industry in the North-Western Provinces, and I may at once say that the immediate effect upon cultivation has not been very great. Apparently the production has diminished, taking the whole of India, from about 3,000,000 to about 2,600,000, that is to say, a drop of about 13 per cent.; but there are many reasons why cultivation should not be immediately affected. In the first place, the natives of this country are extremely conservative in their habits and customs. It is very difficult to move them from the existing cultivation, and they will for a long time sustain loss in that cultivation before absolutely giving it up. Moreover, agriculture is largely carried on under advances for delivery of actual produce, and these obligations are obviously obligations which can only be carried out by continuing cultivation, so that the mere depression in the price of sugar does not make itself immediately seen in the reduction of cultivation. It will do so ultimately beyond a doubt. As regards refineries however, we have strong evidence that the importation of bounty-fed sugar is causing very serious disaster. In a letter from His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces he tells us :—

"There has been a substantial decrease in the acreage under cane in those parts of the Province where the margin of profit on the cultivation is least, this decrease being probably due to the competition of bounty-fed sugar. Further experience is, however, required to arrive at certain conclusions in this respect.

"Foreign sugar does not as yet compete with *gur*, but it is now competing with refined sugar for home consumption, of which article it has seriously reduced the exports. It has also already caused the closure of numerous refineries, while it has seriously endangered the stability of others. The Director gives statistics showing that 120 refineries have stopped working, but his figures on this point are incomplete. He has since informed the Lieutenant-Governor that no less than sixty have been closed in a part of the district of Azamgarh alone, of which no account is taken in his memorandum.

"The price of refined sugar has been reduced about 12 per cent. in five years, and this decline has had a general lowering effect on all sugar prices."

"He goes on to report also that—

"The information available points to the probability of the further cheapening of the production of bounty-fed sugar in the future, to its importation in increasing quantities, and to the further under-selling of the native refiners.

"It is of much more importance to these Provinces to preserve their sugar industry on the basis of present arrangements than to have a cheap foreign sugar supplied to the consumers of the refined article.

"There is no prospect of native processes being so improved that refineries could hold their own against the foreign competition assisted by bounties."

"I may mention that in the description of the condition of things in the North-Western Provinces we are not dependent upon the reports of the North-Western Provinces alone. For example, in reply to our enquiries, which we issued last September, we have a report from the Resident of Hyderabad regarding the sugar consumption in Berar. He says :—

"In 1893-94 the imports of refined sugar from the North-West Provinces were 27,702 maunds; in each subsequent year there has been a steady decline till in 1897-98 the quantity imported amounted to only 11,638 maunds, or considerably less than half the former quantity. A more than corresponding rise is to be observed in the imports of refined sugar from Bombay port; commencing at 50,158 maunds in 1893-94 the figure has now risen to 1,27,625 maunds, or more than 2½ times the former import."

"So that, whether this sugar which had been imported in Bombay and Berar is bounty-fed or not, it is obvious that the conditions of the trade are at present such that a Province which had formerly a large supply from the North-Western Provinces, has ceased to derive its sugar from there. The same is the case as regards the Punjab. The Government of the Punjab have not as yet sent us their report, but they have sent us in anticipation of the report a telegram which I shall read. They say :—

'Imported sugar almost entirely superseding Indian refined sugar in towns. Consequently great falling off in imports of refined sugar from North-Western Provinces, previously the chief source of supply. Native sugar refineries are also gradually being closed. In the Punjab, cultivation, though not extending, has not fallen off, as the demand of the agricultural population, which is chiefly for unrefined sugar, is still sufficient to maintain prices at a level which renders cultivation profitable.'

"It will be seen, therefore, that the information which we have received as to the condition of the North-Western Provinces in respect of their sugar industry, whether we look at what has been said by the Government of the North-Western Provinces itself, or by the effect as observed from the outside by the Government of the Punjab and the Resident of Hyderabad who represents the Berars, is the same, namely, that the prospects of the industry in the North-Western Provinces are very much like the prospects which have been described by the Commissioners who were sent to investigate the matter in the West India Islands. As regards Calcutta, it may be sufficient for me to refer to the statement of the Chamber of Commerce in their last annual report—a statement which I have already quoted—

'In any case a continuance of the unrestricted importation of bounty-fed sugar would probably result in the closing of the remaining sugar refineries in the district of Jessore, a large number of which had already ceased to work.'

"I have some further information which I might lay before the Council regarding the falling off in the price of sugar which, of course, is the direct effect of the importation of the bounty-fed sugar and through which those deleterious effects I have been describing have been operating. The general falling off in prices during the last three years has been (at Cawnpore) a falling off of about one and a half rupees out of a price of about 11, 12 and 13 rupees per maund—a sufficiently serious falling off to necessitate the closing of the refineries, and, when the refineries are closed, there must, no doubt, follow a falling off in the cultivation. I think therefore the Council may take it as proved that we are in the presence of a real danger to an important industry; and I trust they are sufficiently convinced that the time has come when, if we are to protect our sugar industry in this country, which is extremely important, it is necessary for us to take measures against bounty-fed importations. Of course we might wait a little longer; we might wait till our refineries are still further closed, and till the raiyats are so impoverished as to give up the cultivation altogether; but it is better in these matters, I think, to take protective measures beforehand, because it is far more easy to revive and encourage an existing industry than to restore one which has been by adverse circumstances extinguished.

"It is hardly necessary for me to touch upon the extent of bounties, or on their effect upon the trade of foreign countries. We are legislating only as regards India. But I would like to point out that the measure we are taking, or which I am asking the Council to take, is not necessarily a measure that condemns the action of foreign countries in putting bounties upon their sugar. We have only regard to our own internal concerns, and it may be perfectly possible for us even to approve the action of foreign Governments in putting a bounty upon their sugar and at the same time to take measures to prevent their having an injurious effect upon our own cultivation. I observe that the argument which the representative of France laid before the Brussels Conference as justifying the granting of sugar bounties in France was this. He said it is all very well for England to denounce sugar bounties. England is the mistress of the seas; she can look forward with confidence even to a state of isolation arising out of war; foreign ports will still be open to her and her ports will be open to importation from foreign countries; but in the case of France it is exactly the opposite. If France is isolated and an enemy of France has command of the seas, then the result might be a very serious national disaster. It is the duty of the Government of France, as a mere question of national preservation, to take care that France shall be independent of foreign countries in the matter of her provisionment. If a certain quantity of sugar is absolutely necessary for the inhabitants of France, then the Government of France must take care that that amount of sugar shall be forthcoming within an area that is under her own command, and, if the cultivation under normal circumstances is not sufficient to produce it, it is legitimate for the Government, by the operation of bounties, to give sufficient encouragement to the internal cultivation of sugar. It is therefore a matter of internal administration. What I point out with regard to this is that we may quite agree with them. We are not bound in any way to denounce the system of bounties as a matter of internal administration of any foreign country. We only wish to protect our own industry, and we claim the same right to preserve our industry in this country as foreign nations no doubt claim to preserve and encourage the sugar industry and sugar cultivation in their own territories."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* and in the local official Gazettes in English. He said:—"The Bill, I may state, is in form a sufficiently simple one. It is copied in its wording from the Bill which is actually operative in the United States of



America. We take power to impose, in addition to the ordinary tariff which is levied under the Tariff Act, a further duty equal to the amount of bounty which is granted by any foreign nation. The wording of the Act is in short the same as the wording of section 5 of the United States Act of the 24th July 1897. In the United States they have a slightly different form of legislation from ours; that is to say, the Act itself imposes the duty, but lays down directions that the Executive shall prescribe rules for its assessment and regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of the Act. In this case we have slightly modified the procedure, and we give the Government power to impose the necessary duties as well as to lay down these rules and regulations. I hope that the Act will be considered sufficiently simple to pass without being referred to a Select Committee, and it is the intention of the Government to pass it if possible without its being examined by a Select Committee during the currency of the present session."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"I should like to say that I support this Bill. As the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has said, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce urged that legislation in this direction might be undertaken. It might be urged that if foreign Governments are generous enough to give us sugar under cost-price, it would be rather foolish of us not to take the sugar on those low terms and grow something else on our sugar land. I think, as the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has pointed out, the interests of the producer in India are greater than the interests of the consumer, and as the unrestricted importation of beet sugar is likely to kill the sugar industry in India altogether, I think that legislation will be of great benefit to a great many people in India. With reference to the Hon'ble Sir James Westland's remarks with regard to the passing of the Bill this session, I should like to call his attention to one point, namely, that in putting the Bill into operation there may be cases of great individual hardship. I understood him to say that the probability was that the duty which would be imposed would be equivalent to the bounty that the foreign Governments give. I think it is highly improbable that the price of sugar will rise in India to the extent of the duty that will be imposed. I may say that there has been a very large quantity of beet sugar sold 'to arrive,' as it is called, in Calcutta, that is, shipment for months ahead, and if the price of sugar does not rise to the same extent as the amount of the duty, then I think the buyers of that sugar will probably be very heavy losers by this legislation, unless provision is made to avoid this; and I hope the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, in making arrangements to bring the Bill into operation, will consult the mercantile community in the matter."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Arthur was good enough to mention this matter to me before the commencement of the proceedings in Council. There is a provision in the Tariff Act as it stands which alters the terms of contracts in which the conditions as regards the payment of customs duty have been altered by new legislation. I do not know if that would go far enough in giving relief in the cases to which the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur refers; but in legislation like that which I have just been announcing it is always difficult to enter into the matters of detail to which the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur has referred before taking up the general question, because it is necessary to keep our intentions secret pending preliminary consideration, and it is impossible therefore to consult people in regard to details. However, I hope to be able to settle this matter in consultation with the Hon'ble Mr. Arthur, and possibly in consultation with the sugar merchants who represent the industry in Calcutta."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu said:—"I very gladly welcome this Bill. I consider it to mark a very important epoch by way of a departure in the fiscal legislation of this country. The reasons for my considering so I shall reserve for a future occasion, as the Hon'ble Financial Member has stated that very probably this measure will be brought up for discussion and determination during this session. I will at present only make this observation that even from the point of view of the consumer it is quite easy to show that this measure will be a welcome one."

The motion was put and agreed to.

*Extract from the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, and 35 and 36 Vict., Cap. 14).*

The Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 20th March 1899.

#### INDIAN TARIFF ACT (1894) AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir James Westland moved that the Bill to further amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, be taken into consideration. He said:—

"When I moved on last Council day for leave to introduce this Bill, I was careful to explain it solely with reference to Indian conditions. There is one part of the subject to which I did not then refer, but to which I shall now take the opportunity of referring. His



Excellency the Viceroy has received a memorial from the sugar-planters of Mauritius. These sugar-planters are very naturally dismayed at the prospect of their being reduced by the operation of the bounties given in the countries of Europe to the conditions in which the sugar-industry is in the West India Islands. It is with reference to that, that they make an appeal to the Viceroy to have legislation passed in this country of the character, which is now before the Council. I think, that the days are passed when, under the pretence of absolutely free trade, no consideration was given to any circumstances arising outside the country concerned. We now do admit a certain obligation to other countries, and especially to those with whom we are knit by the Imperial tie. We are especially interested in the sugar-cultivation of the Mauritius, by reason of the fact that, that sugar cultivation is carried on very largely by labour imported from India. The greater part, I believe, of the inhabitants of the Mauritius are Indians, and as such are entitled to some measure of protection from this Council. The petition of the sugar-planters and merchants commences as follows:—

'The cultivation of sugar-cane and the manufacture and sale of cane sugar are practically the sole industries of the inhabitants of Mauritius, and their welfare and even their livelihood depend upon the remunerative sale of the sugar produced.

'The sugar industry, directly, or indirectly gives employment and the means of subsistence to a population of about 380,000, of whom more than 260,000 are Indian immigrants or immediate descendants of natives of India.

'These Indian immigrants have come to Mauritius with the sanction and under the control and protection of the Imperial and the Indian Governments secured by laws suggested, approved or imposed by both Governments, and therefore the Imperial and Indian Governments are jointly responsible with the Government of Mauritius for the welfare and means of subsistence of themselves and their descendants.'

"That perhaps carries things too far. However, as I pointed out, the sugar cultivation in Mauritius is one which gives employment to a very large Indian population, and if our legislation, based as it is on interests which are purely Indian, and refer to this country alone, also helps to preserve the means of subsistence to such a large number of Indian immigrants, I think, I may bring it before the Council as one additional reason in support of the Bill which was introduced last Council day. I am glad to think, from the public notices which I have seen of the legislation now before the Council, I am not called upon to defend it. It has been generally approved of, and, I think my proper course is to wait in case objections are made to it before I say anything further in its defence."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta said:—"I confess I should have preferred that this Bill had been allowed to run the usual course which Bills in this Council run. I should have preferred if the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee. I say this for two reasons. In the first place, it seems to me that the matter is not quite so simple as my Hon'ble friend Sir James Westland said in introducing the Bill. He has placed certain materials before the Council, but it seems to me, that a certain amount of further investigation and verification is absolutely essential before the conclusions drawn by him can be accepted. It is true that a certain number of sugar-refineries in the country have been stopped, but I am not quite sure that the facts placed, before us necessarily point to the importation of bounty-fed sugar as the sole or main cause of that result. It seems to me, that further enquiry and investigation and verification of some of those figures and statistics should be really made, before we commit ourselves to the legislation which is sought for. The second reason I have is, that the matter is not so urgent as not to allow time for the appointment of a Select Committee. I quite admit, as the Hon'ble Sir James Westland has pointed out, that we must not wait until the sugar-industry in this country is destroyed, but I do not think he has made out a case for such urgency, as to justify the course he has adopted in not referring the matter for consideration to a Select Committee. For these reasons, it seems to me that it would have been more desirable if the Bill had been referred to a Select Committee.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis said:—"My Lord, I wish only to make one remark, and that is to express my cordial concurrence in the proposal which has been submitted to the Government by the Hon'ble the Finance Member. The existing state of things with regard to the sugar-industry of India is such, that it is impossible to tolerate it any longer. The bounty-fed beet-sugar has nearly driven away cane sugar from our markets, and one by one the raiyats are giving up cane-cultivation. And once a raiyat has given up cane-cultivation, he has practically done with it for ever. For it should be borne in mind that the raiyat plants canes and preserves their cuttings immersed in water for the next year's cultivation. A raiyat who has failed to preserve these cuttings, has either to purchase them—if at all procurable—at an enormous cost or to give up cane-cultivation altogether. Thus, should the existing state of things be allowed to continue, a time might come when the cultivation of cane will disappear altogether from this country.

"In the same manner the date-sugar having been driven away from the market by the bounty-fed beet, it is said that the raiyats in Bengal have ceased to grow date-trees. And, that being the case, it is apprehended that the manufacture of sugar from date-juice might disappear from Bengal in the course of a few years.

"When the indigenous manufacture of date and cane sugar has been thus destroyed in India, the European Governments will, of course, discontinue the bounty which they now give to the beet-sugar. What is more, the European manufacturers themselves will then be in a position to sell their inferior sugar at their own price. When things have been brought to this pass, it is likely that the Indians will make an effort to revive the cultivation of date and cane. But the European Governments referred to above, might then resume the practice of giving bounty to the beet-sugar and thus once again destroy the sugar-industry of India. It will thus be seen, that the only way of saving this purely agricultural country from a serious disaster, is to levy a countervailing duty on all bounty-fed sugar.

"Of course it would be absurd to expect unanimity of opinion on such a measure as the Sugar Bill. There are people, well-meaning people too, who, I know, view it with alarm as being repugnant to the principles of free trade. But free trade can never prevent us from initiating legitimate measures of self-defence. In my humble judgment it is the first duty of the Government of India to consider the interests of the people of India; and it is from that point of view that I look at this question; and, looking at it from that point of view, I can have no doubt that the course which the Government of India have determined to take is a just and right one, for the initiation of which the people will feel most grateful to Your Lordship."

The Hon'ble Rai Bahadur P. Ananda Charlu said:—"At the first blush, it may look as though we are flying in the face of free trade principles. But, in reality, we are doing nothing of the kind. If our action were abnormal, it is only directed against steps which are themselves abnormal and which, while inflicting deeper and deeper injury on us, seem to admit of no other cure, in order to safeguard what are of vital interest to us. But, in truth, are we embarking on anything abnormal? In my humble judgment, we do no such thing.

"If the sugar, whose importation is proposed to be subjected to countervailing duties, were the outcome of natural resources and of normal conditions, it may perhaps be arguable whether, on commercial grounds, an exception could be taken to it on the ground of irreparable loss to us. It may be equally arguable whether, on commercial grounds, it is expedient to stem, by artificial means, a torrent which—as unerringly as does water—must find its proper level sooner or later. But the sugar in question is unnaturally produced. It is made capable of being sold as cheap as it is now, only by reason of bounty which bolsters it up—be that bounty in the shape of a prior advance by the States to stimulate manufacture or be it in the shape of remission or refund of taxation after the commodity has been produced, in order to quicken its circulation in the Indian and other unprotected markets, for the up-keep or welfare of which the bounty-giving Governments make no sacrifice or have no concern. Noting the tendency it has created to alarmingly diminish the cane-cultivation in extensive tracts, solely and wholly devoted to it in this country, and the dreaded certainty of danger that our sugar manufactories will have soon to shut shop and pass out of their present prosperous existence, the day is not distant when locally-made sugar is sure to be a thing of the past or be relegated to the limbo of our other and numerous extinct industries. When that bitter cup is full to the brim, the imported sugar will increase by leaps and bounds, rule our markets absolutely without a rival, and its owners may dictate their own terms or drive the hardest bargains. Let us suppose—and the supposition is by no means unnatural—that the bounties which now prop up the manufacture in the foreign countries are withdrawn—be it from caprice or because no longer necessary or because wiser counsels prevail. The result will be, that a well-established and thriving industry would have been, in the meantime, brought (at best) to the brink of ruin. The capital and labour, which are now working with excellent results, would be diverted from the production of commodities of extensive local consumption and sent adrift in problematic search of tentative re-investments in a spirit of timid experiment or hazardous enterprise, so foreign to the genius, nature and habits of the people of this country. It is easy to realise what will be the fate of even the present consumer when reduced to a condition of sole or virtual dependence on the tender mercies of that foreign producer. Viewed in this light alone, the present Bill is fraught with good to the consumer as well as the producer in this country. This is not all. I think, that, unless, indeed, we rigidly define the term the 'consumer' as an intensely and sordidly selfish being the word has a wider significance in this country where spontaneous charity is enjoined on every individual as inviolable and meritorious religious duty towards the poor and helpless within the fold, common to them and him. If, then, the consumer should regard himself, not merely as living for himself and his immediate kith and kin, but as one acting for and acted upon by the common good of his community, as distinguished from other communities, he could not help taking a far more comprehensive view of his position. He would then conceive his well-being as part and parcel of the well-being of the rest of his community and welcome some amount of hardship and sacrifice on his part without murmur. If, again, the present consumers are of the well-to-do classes as asserted, our position is all the more strong; for we must bear in mind that they must then realise a near and repeatedly-recurring future when they must come in for their share of contribution, either in the shape of additional taxes or of large charities, in case the hosts of cane-growers and sugar-makers of the day are thrown out of employ or

reduced to a state of starvation—as is but too likely in this land of periodic famines—and are thereby cast on their hands or on the State, which is the same thing. Having regard to their inherited nature or to this eventuality, which—be it repeated—is by no means improbable, the effect of this Bill, even if it should cause a rise in the price of sugar they use, would be to lay men of comparative competence under a species of indirect taxation for the benefit of their poor brethren, which they will not and ought not to grudge. These are among my reasons for advocating this measure with perfect loyalty to free trade doctrines.

“There is another ground—not an altogether inapt ground—in favour of this Bill. It is this, namely, that it is calculated to dispel the notion—more or less widespread and more or less groundless—that free trade has ruined the indigenous industries—a notion which cannot but lend an undesirable colour to the opinion entertained about the effects of the British rule. I regard it, therefore, not only as inaugurating an era in the fiscal legislation of the country and as being welcome on that account and on its own merits but also as dispelling the above erroneous notion. There is no doubt, that with the advent of British sovereignty, the reign of free trade has synchronised in this country; and, with that reign, a taste has set in for British articles of clothing which began to flow in unchecked. But the truth ought not be disguised that such is, after all, the fault of the altered tastes rather than of free trade. Certain new ideas of the decencies and comforts of life, which have followed in the wake of the civilization of the West, have weaned not a few from their old and traditional ways; but free trade, as such, has had nothing to do with that result. Exigencies that have arisen in consequence may have, as I think they did, intensified the result, but it is difficult to see how that result could be helped or could be said to have been originated by it. For every one man or woman who fell in with and adopted the Western fashions, there are tens, if not hundreds, who have adhered to their old ways, in a perceptible degree. It is therefore illogical to say that because a large number of the well-to-do and the seekers of the fashion of the day have utilised the Western articles, the articles themselves or the natural facilities for their influx should be denounced or proscribed. Giving free trade the fullest swing, it seems to me that the local industries might well have thriven if the tastes of the people had, in the bulk, remained unvaried and unvariable. Take, for instance, the almost entire masses of the Hindu ladies. They have been untouched by the fashions of their Western sisters, and the species of manufacture which supplied their clothing have, I believe, continued to hold the ground. As surely would the manufacture of male clothing have continued its hold, if men too could be brought to display or develop a like tenacity to old habits. While for these reasons I regard the prevailing outcry against free trade as unreasonable, while I recognise in the Bill before us a departure which marks a desirable epoch in our fiscal legislation, and which will prove a powerful solvent of doubts entertained about the operation of free trade doctrines, I cannot but share the feeling nor get rid of the impression that, just as the threatened ruin of the cane-growers and sugar-makers has laudably moved our Government towards this measure of preventive legislation, the urgent need exists to inaugurate measures, on similar lines, to meet the case of the millions of skilled workmen whose ruin is almost accomplished and whose instructed and inherited aptitude for delicate workmanship, menaced with extinction at every famine that comes round, presents a no less anxious and grave problem of the day.

“Claims of international commerce may be said to be in the way. I am not unaware of the motives, results, and advantages laid to its credit. I nevertheless venture to think that it suffices to say just at present that the subject has not yet ceased to be controversial and that, so far as this dependency of the British Sovereign is concerned, those motives, results, and advantages are either too remote or too problematic to be efficacious. In the meantime let me allow that the claims of international commerce are indeed great. But the claims of a nation's prosperity and its freedom from utter impoverishment are even greater. The question may well be asked, whether the sustenance and prosperity of millions of lives, which run imminent risk of being either altogether lost or sensibly enfeebled, are not to be a primary object of every Government—a consideration paramount above commerce, international amity, and all else. One may well entertain the grave doubt whether there is not, to the problem to be grappled with, a *political* as well as a *commercial* and an *economical* side, whether the European and the American Governments, which are not wanting in intelligence and which have persisted in non-free-trade principles in dealing with other States side by side with a full recognition of free-trade principles within their own territorial jurisdictions, do not, after all, act in tacit acknowledgment of some such distinction, and whether sufficiently long periods of such persistence have not elapsed to refute by practical, concrete results the abstract theory that the policy is bound to prove suicidal.

“But these latter remarks are superfluous to set on its legs the Bill before us—a Bill which has indisputable merits of its own. The sole aim with which I have thrown out those observations is to hint at what seems to me a possible solution of a kindred problem of no less gravity; and I have done so, in the hope that what is but an academical debate to-day in relation to the Bill now on the anvil, will, before long, pass within the domain of practical politics, and that this Bill will prove but the harbinger of other measures to come, though they must needs be experimental, fragmentary, and cautious at the outset.”

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said :—" In the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta I think he has failed to observe the distinction between the functions of this Council and the functions of a Select Committee. The question whether this Bill is in principle required or not and whether we ought to provide for the protection of the sugar industry against existing adverse influences is, it seems to me, a question which the Council must decide for itself, and not a question which it should refer to a Select Committee. The business of a Select Committee rather comes in after the principle has been laid down and after the general tendency of the proposed legislation has been accepted, to see whether the proposed Bill is correct in point of form, or whether it cannot be altered and improved in respect of the subsidiary arrangements connected with it. The reason why no proposal has been made to refer this Bill to a Select Committee is that if the principle is adopted there is really very little work for the Select Committee to do. The Bill, as I said last Council day, has been framed on the basis and upon the wording of an Act which is actually operative for purposes to which we desire to apply this Bill. It has been carefully framed upon the experience of another legislature, and I think we may take it for granted that a further consideration of it by a Select Committee would not have altered it in point of form, or suggested any improvements in a matter so simple as that of giving powers to Government to impose duties of a certain class. Then, as regards the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta that he did not consider that the Bill was of a sufficiently urgent character to be brought up to be passed at this Council, I think I may reasonably refer him to the two speeches which have been delivered, one by the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis, himself an agriculturist and in close touch with all agricultural questions, and the other by the Hon'ble Mr. Charlu, who is a keen observer and reporter on all matters relating to social economy in India. I think the statements of those two gentlemen will have convinced the Council that after all there was some reason for regarding this measure as an urgent one and seeking to pass it before the session comes to an end. Nor do I think that it is altogether reasonable to refer to a Select Committee the question of whether the statistics which have been laid before the Council are correct. I have not stated these matters of my own knowledge. What I stated to the Council was taken from the official reports of the high officers who were instructed to enquire into the subject, which reports have been based upon very careful enquiries. These papers I quoted pretty fully last Council day, and I can only say that if any Hon'ble Member had desire to verify them still further, the fuller reports and details could easily have been placed at his disposal. I trust, therefore, that the Council will feel that the measure which is before them has been amply justified and will, on the motion which I shall presently make, be pleased to pass it into an Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that to the Bill the following clause be added, namely :

" 3. This Act shall not apply to any imported article the bill of lading for which was signed and given before the commencement of this Act."

Act not to apply in certain cases.

He said :—" I am afraid that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta may now pounce upon me and say that my moving this amendment is evidence that the matter ought to have been laid before a Select Committee ; but this really is no new matter. It is not brought before the Council for the first time. The Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur mentioned it at the last meeting, and I gave an undertaking that I should consider the subject with Mr. Allan Arthur and with his constituents, and be able to lay it before the Council for consideration when the Bill came up to be passed. In an ordinary measure for changing the duties imposed by the Tariff the law prescribes that the contracts which have been made before the change have to be modified with reference to that change. The principle upon which that provision in the law is based is that under ordinary circumstances the change of a tariff duty results in the change of the price of the article concerned more or less exactly by the amount of the duty imposed or taken off. If this were merely a revenue measure, if it were a measure merely for altering the rate of duty which is demanded at the ports upon sugar, I would be strongly averse to making any alteration in the existing provision of the law relating to current contracts for purchase or sale of articles to be imported. I take it for granted that people who make contracts of the kind know what the law is relating to them and relating to the operation upon them of any subsequent alteration of duty. But the present measure is not one that has simply for its object the alteration of a duty. It is one that will have some effect upon the sugar trade as a whole. No doubt the price will be enhanced. It has been enhanced, I believe, by a certain amount, but the price will not be enhanced by the same amount by which we alter the duties. The consequence is that where we now throw upon the forward seller of sugar the obligation to pay the customs duty at the port, he may indeed pass it on to his purchaser, but at the same time this purchaser will not be enabled by a corresponding rise of price to recover it from his purchaser. Well, the form which the provision should take with respect to these contracts for future delivery has been very carefully considered by me in consultation with those most competent advisers,—the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,—and the form in which the clause is proposed is a form which seems to them the best for the



saving of existing contracts, namely, that sugar which has been put on board a steamer at a foreign port before the date of the commencement of this Act, that is to say, before to-day, shall not be affected by the imposition of these new duties. This will postpone for a short time the operation of the Act so far as concerns the protection of the sugar-industry, but it will relieve merchants from a good deal of uncertainty regarding their transactions and from what may be a good deal of unfairness in the operation of the law. Another form which was proposed was simply to exempt from the operation of the Act all sugar which was the subject of a contract made before the Act was introduced. It seemed to me there were strong objections to giving legislation that form, because it is a section of which the operation would not in regular course come to a close by any fixed time. We might have sugar imported a year hence, or two years hence, or even ten years hence, upon the basis of a contract already made. We cannot postpone the operation of the Act for such an indefinite time, or give to future importations, which, as I say, might extend over years, an advantage over other importations going on at the same time; whereas if the Council accepts the provision for security of current contracts, which I have laid before them, the result will be that after a very short time—I suppose a month at the outside—the whole of this temporary exemption will have ceased and all sugar imported into the country will be under the operation of the Act."

The Hon'ble MR. ALLAN ARTHUR said:—"I think the amendment proposed by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland fairly meets the difficulties which I pointed out at the last meeting of the Council might arise in bringing this Bill into operation. I agree with the Hon'ble Member in regard to what he said as to the difficulty of exempting all contracts that were made before the passing of the Act from the operation of the Act, and I further think it would give the holders of such contracts a greater advantage than they can reasonably claim.

"The holders of contracts for sugar now at sea, *i.e.*, for which bills of lading are signed, will no doubt make a profit on their contracts. Beet-sugar has already risen 12 annas per maund, but as the dealers who hold such contracts probably also hold contracts for sugar which will be shipped after the passing of the Act, they will probably make a loss on these latter contracts, as it is improbable that the price of beet-sugar will advance to the full extent of the duty imposed. There will be a set-off, however, in the profit on the former contracts against the probable loss on the latter contracts, and, on the whole, I think the amendment meets the difficulties as well as they can be met."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT SAID:—"Before I put the question that this Bill be passed into law I should like to make a few observations with regard to it. I have been glad to notice the complete unanimity that has prevailed with regard to the Bill in this Council—representative as it is of so many diverse and important interests. The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta indeed would have preferred that this Bill should have been referred to a Select Committee—a contention to which I think that an adequate reply was given by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland. I also understood him to urge that it might have been desirable that further enquiry should have taken place with respect to the subject matter of this legislation. Well, I have always heard it made a reproach against the Indian Government that it is perpetually conducting enquiries, and very seldom acting upon them; and that reproach I, at any rate, during my time of administration here, desire to escape.

"The answer to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Mehta is that we have been conducting enquiries for a whole year past. We have received representations from every leading Chamber of Commerce in the country, and from most, if not all, the important firms connected with this industry. We have addressed observations to, and received replies from, the Governments of all the provinces and districts of India concerned. We should have had if my Hon'ble colleague's advice had been followed, to wait for the best part of another year before we introduced this legislation. We regarded the case as urgent, and we were not prepared to accept such a delay. At the same time I am glad to notice that the Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, although he delivered this criticism on a point of detail, did not withhold his assent, which I am certain that he is prepared to give, to the general principle of the measure. Then we have had on a previous occasion and again to-day a statement approving the Bill from the Hon'ble Mr. Allan Arthur, the distinguished representative of European mercantile interests in this capital, and finally we have had two speeches from the Hon'ble Mr. Chitnavis and the Hon'ble Mr. Ananda Charlu, which I take it we are entitled to regard as typical of the opinions that are held by those important sections of the native community which they represent at this table. I am therefore, I think, justified in saying that at any rate within these walls complete unanimity has prevailed with regard to the principle of the Bill.

"This complete unanimity here reflects an almost equally complete unanimity outside. There are, it is true, certain interests and certain Chambers of Commerce—Bombay and Karachi I may name—in which those interests are strongly represented, which have not entirely concurred in the necessity for countervailing duties at this stage. Those representations are entitled to due consideration, but it is to be noted that they do not



come from the areas where the sugar-cane is grown, where the refineries exist, or where the real effect of the bounty system is felt. They represent in the main the interests neither of the producers nor of the consumers, but of the importing merchants. On the other hand, if I regard either the representations to which I have already referred, and which have been received by us from the Local Governments, or the reception which our proposals have met with alike in the English and the Native Press of India, I do not hesitate to say that few measures have ever passed through this Council with a greater weight of qualified and homogeneous opinion behind them.

"Now the first point that I desire to emphasise is this—that it is in the interests of India, and of India alone, that this legislation has been proposed by us, and that I have authorised the introduction of this Bill. It may be that our Bill may ultimately affect the action of other countries. It may more immediately touch the interests of certain of our own colonies as well. The Hon'ble Sir James Westland in his speech to-day has alluded to the representations that we have received from the colony of Mauritius, a colony in which, in view of the enormous Indian population that is there engaged in labour, we here are bound to take a close interest, and whose welfare we should be glad, I am certain, consistently with our own, to subserve. It may be that this Bill will set an example of far-reaching significance. By some it may even be regarded as a factor in the Imperial problem. It is from such points of view that we may expect the measure to be examined, and perhaps criticised, in the British Parliament in London. I do not deprecate such examination, or such criticism, conscious that it will not weaken, but will rather strengthen, our case. All I have to say here is that our conduct has not been determined by those considerations. We are exercising our own legislative competence, of our own initiative, though with the sanction and concurrence of the Secretary of State, to relieve India from an external competition, fortified by an arbitrary advantage, which can be shown to have already produced serious consequences upon our agriculture and manufactures, and which, if unarrested, is likely to produce a continuous and a dangerous decline.

"There is another point upon which I must, in passing, say a word. I have been glad to notice that no one in this Council has ventured upon the argument that we are guilty of an economic heresy in our proposal to meet bounties by a countervailing duty. Bounties are in themselves an arbitrary, and in my opinion a vicious, economic expedient designed in exclusively selfish interests. They are inconsistent with free trade, because they extinguish freedom, and they reverse the natural currents of trade. To meet them by a countervailing duty is to redress the balance and to restore the conditions under which trade resumes its freedom. I do not think that we need pay much attention, therefore, to the mutterings of the high priests at free trade shrines. Their oracles do not stand precisely at their original premium. This is not a question of economic orthodoxy or heterodoxy; it is a question of re-establishing a fiscal balance which has been deflected for their own advantage and to our injury by certain of our foreign competitors.

"Moreover, if the utilitarian basis upon which the doctrines of free trade are supposed in the last instance to rest, *vis.*, that they regard the interests of the greater number, be examined, out of their own mouths would the prophets of those doctrines, in India at any rate, be condemned. For here we are dealing in the case of the sugar industry with a population the vast majority of which are not consumers of a cheap imported article, but are themselves producers of the raw material, and in their capacity as consumers, consume for the most part the article which they have themselves produced and worked up. In other words, the conditions that prevail in England are completely reversed. The majority in England consists of poor consumers to whom it is indispensable that the price of sugar should be low. The minority consists of capitalist producers. On the other hand, the majority in India consists of poor producers whose industry is at stake; the minority consists of well-to-do consumers of refined sugar who are not likely in my judgment, to be affected seriously, if indeed they are at all affected, by enhanced prices resulting from our legislation, but who, if they were, could not claim that their interests should override those of the overwhelming majority of the population.

"Now I shall not recapitulate the figures which have been laid before you with so much ability and clearness by the Hon'ble Sir James Westland when he introduced the Bill at our last meeting; but let me remind you of the facts which have been established in this discussion. They are these:—firstly, that there has in the last few years been an enormous increase in the importation of beet-sugar into India from Germany and Austria—a fact which is unquestionably due to the loss by the American market of those countries in consequence of the imposition of countervailing duties by the Government of the United States in 1897; secondly, that in the same period the rupee price of sugar in this country has seriously fallen; thirdly, that there has been a contraction in nearly every part of India in the area under sugar cultivation, the total reduction being estimated at as much as 13 per cent; fourthly, that there has been a widespread and a still unarrested closing of native refineries, a phenomenon which is capable of one explanation, and one alone; for while it may be argued that the decline in the total area under cultivation may be partially due to other causes such as famine and the low prices resulting from famine, that this is not the case in respect of the factories which have been closed is demonstrated by the fact that in districts where cultivation has increased,

or remained stationary—in other words in districts which have remained unaffected by famine—the refineries nevertheless have been, and still are being, shut.

"From these facts it appears to me to be impossible to draw any other conclusion than that this decline in an Indian industry—in which I have seen it stated that two millions of people are employed and in which the value of the annual crop has been estimated at nearly twenty millions sterling—is due to the importation of beet-sugar at a price below the natural cost of production *plus* the cost of transport, in other words, to the unrestricted competition of a bounty-fed article.

"Now this is a state of affairs which neither the Government of India nor I, as the head of that Government, from whatever point of view we may regard it, can contentedly accept. If we look at it from the point of view of the agriculturist, we cannot sit still and look on while he is impoverished by the economic exigencies of Continental nations. If we regard it from the point of view of native manufactures, what would be the meaning and value of the speeches which I have made since I came to India about the encouragement of native enterprise, if I were to acquiesce in the tacit suppression of this promising branch of indigenous industry? We ought, on the contrary, I think, to stimulate and to encourage its development by every means in our power. Finally, if I approach the question from the point of view of the Government, while we should be strangely constituted if we could contemplate with equanimity the preventible growth of an agrarian and industrial grievance, which must sharply react upon the general prosperity of the people, we should also be poor stewards of our own estate if we were to acquiesce in a condition of affairs that must detrimentally affect both the land assessments and the canal returns, and in this way jeopardise the ultimate revenues of the State.

"These are the grounds—which I have endeavoured to state in their wider rather than in their narrower aspect—that have induced the Government of India to introduce this Bill, and that enable me confidently to recommend it to the acceptance of this Council and of the public."

The motion was put and agreed to.

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 12th May, 1899.*

##### APPOINTMENTS.

##### ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

No. 499.—Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Martin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Deputy Adjutant-General in India, to be Deputy Adjutant-General in India, *vice* Colonel E. A. Money, C.B., resigned. Dated 6th May 1899.

##### ARMY STAFF.

No. 500.—Captain I. Kirkpatrick, 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment, to be a Station Staff officer, 1st class, in the Madras Command, *vice* Major W. F. Coleman, appointed a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General. Dated 13th February 1899.

No. 501.—Captain R. M. Betham, 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be District Recruiting officer, Poona, *vice* Captain G. W. C. Knatchbull, vacated. Dated 23rd March 1899.

No. 502.—Captain F. St. 'D. Skinner, 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain E. H. F. Finch, appointed to the Head-Quarters of the Punjab Command. Dated 24th April 1899.

No. 503.—Colonel F. H. Whitley, 2nd Battalion, Durham Light Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major E. R. C. Graham, who has vacated. Dated 26th April 1899.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 504.—Lieutenant H. E. Garstin, Royal Artillery, to officiate as an Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from the 28th April 1899.

No. 505.—In G. G. O. No. 3, dated 6th January 1899, for "Lieutenant G. G. K. Duff, Royal Artillery," read "Lieutenant H. W. Bowen, Royal Artillery."

No. 506.—In G. G. O. No. 25, dated 13th January 1899, for "Captain E. L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery," read "Lieutenant G. G. K. Duff, Royal Artillery."

##### PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 507.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff.

*To be extra Aide-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant H. N. Holden, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry. Dated 1st May 1899.

##### STAFF CORPS.

No. 508.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

##### Second-Lieutenants—

Vere Arthur Coaker. Dated 30th March 1899.

Grenville Pulteney Gurdon. Dated 3rd April 1899.

Hugh Lennox Dyce. Dated 4th April 1899.  
Henry Clifford Kay. Dated 9th April 1899.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

**No. 509.**—10th Regiment of Bengal (Duke of Connaught's Own) Lancers—

Jemadar Mian Khushal Chand, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 474 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 11th April 1897.

**No. 510.**—The following direct appointments are made :

16th (The Lucknow) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Ram Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 2nd November 1898.

33rd (Punjabi Muhammadan) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.

Sultan Fateh Ali Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy, with effect from date of joining.

#### COMMANDS.

##### DISTRICT.

**No. 511.**—Colonel N. R. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Ferozepore, to officiate in Command of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Major-General Sir M. G. Gerard, K.C.S.I., C.B., appointed to officiate in Command of a 1st class district. Dated 27th April 1899.

**No. 512.**—Colonel G. H. More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, Cawnpore, to officiate in Command of a second-class district in the Bengal Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General Sir A. Gaselee, K.C.B., officiating as Quartermaster-General in India, and in relief of Brigadier-General E. A. Money, C.B. Dated 4th May 1899.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

**No. 513.**—The following extract is published for general information :

"London Gazette," dated the 14th April 1899, page 2392.

#### WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 14th April, 1899.

Indian Army.—Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Evans Grigg, Bengal Infantry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 22nd March 1899.

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### SUBORDINATE.

**No. 514.**—With the approval of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the

Government of India sanction the following changes in the conditions of service of the warrant officers of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, with effect from the 1st of April 1899 :

1. The existing grade of 3rd class assistant surgeon is abolished and the service will be divided into four classes as shown below :

	Old designations. (Grades.)	New designations. (Classes.)	Corresponding Rank.	Pay. Rs.
1st class	{ Above 5 years' service . Under 5 " " .	1st class 2nd class	Conductor	{ 200 150
2nd class	{ Above 5 " " . Under 5 " " .	3rd class 4th class	Sub-Conductor	{ 110 85
3rd class				

Note.—Compensation for quarters, furlough pay, half-pay, pensions, etc., of the new classes will be according to the allowances at present authorised for the corresponding former grades.

2. Subject to good-conduct and efficiency and in the case of 3rd class assistant surgeon the passing of an examination also, as detailed in paragraph 3, a service of five years in the 4th class and of seven in the 3rd and 2nd class, respectively, shall entitle as assistant surgeon to promotion to the next higher class.

3. Third class assistant surgeons will, before being eligible for promotion, be required to pass an examination in surgery, practice of medicine, materia medica, hygiene, midwifery and acquaintance with the regulations which govern military hospitals, at any time before the end of the twelfth year of service. No allowance on any account, including that of field service, will be made for failure to pass this examination which will be held annually under the orders of the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, who may, on the advice of the examiners, remand a candidate to his studies for any period not exceeding two years.

4. (a) The assistant surgeons in the service on the 1st April 1899 (excluding those who have been specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion during their service) will be classified from 1st April 1899, according to their length of service as follows :

Those under five years' service will be graded in the 4th class ;

Those of 5 and under 12 years' service will be graded in the 3rd class ;

Those of 12 and under 19 years' service will be graded in the 2nd class ;

Those of 19 years' service and over will be graded in the 1st class ; and their rank in their new class will in like manner be fixed according to the date of their warrant rank. Thus an assistant surgeon who entered the service on the 1st August 1886, will be placed in the 2nd class and will rank from the 1st August 1898.

(b) An assistant surgeon, who has been specially promoted, degraded, or passed over for promotion during his service will be placed in the same class as, and immediately below, the assistant surgeon next above him in his present grade whose promotion has been normal and the date of his rank in his new class shall be the

same as that of a normal assistant surgeon and in his subsequent promotion he shall (unless again specially promoted, degraded or passed over for promotion) be treated according to paragraphs 2 and 3 above as if his entry into the class occurred on such date.

(c) All promotions made under paragraph 4 (a) into the first and second classes shall be subject to the condition that the assistant surgeons so promoted shall, if not already qualified, qualify within two years in accordance with paragraph 3 above.

### PROMOTIONS.

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 515.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army:

Major Lewis Montgomery Murray Hall,—2nd April 1899.

No. 516.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

8th May 1899.

Major Edward Henry Hopton Montresor.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.*

9th May 1899.

Horace Walter Cobham.

Bernard Scott.

Julian Stuart Dallas.

Richard George Bagley.

Thomas Edwin Scott, D.S.O.

Arthur Hay.

Henry Alan Vallings.

Charles Roderick MacLagan Hutchinson.

Ernest Douglas Money.

Leslie Hawthorne Marriott.

*Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants,*

20th April 1899.

James William Sherrard.

Edward Leyborne Popham.

Ronald Stuart Gordon.

Hedley Morton Battye.

Francis Stewart James Murray.

George Hutchison.

Hugh Ernest Rudkin.

Andrew Galbraith Cowan.

George Wright Stratford Sherlock.

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

##### BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 517.—Colonel B. Franklin, C.I.E. (super-numerary), Indian Medical Service, Bengal, is absorbed in the administrative grade, with effect from the 17th January 1899, *vice* Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., retired.

No. 518.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

#### INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

##### BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel.*

Dated 2nd April 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Temporary Colonel) Christopher William Carr-Calthrop, M.D., *vice* Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., retired.

#### INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

##### Bengal.

No. 519.—Second class Assistant Surgeon Arthur John D'Ravara to be first class Assistant Surgeon, from 7th December 1898, *vice* first class Assistant Surgeon A. Robinson, reduced to second class.

##### Bombay.

No. 520.—The undermentioned Military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third class assistant surgeons, with effect from the 1st October 1898:

Henry Reynold Byrne.

Nicholas Philip Shemain.

St. John Edward Hendricks.

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

##### Bengal.

No. 521.—Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, Joseph Harrison, Foreman Moulder, Gun Carriage Factory, Bombay, to be Deputy Commissary, *seconded*, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Assistant-Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, William Viney, Head Overseer of Carpenters, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, *seconded*, to be Deputy Commissary on the effective list, and to have the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 1st April 1899, to complete the establishment on augmentation.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 522.—*and Regiment of Bombay Lancers—*

Risaldar Karim Khan to be Risaldar-Major, *vice* Mitt Singh, reverted to Risaldar, with effect from 22nd March 1899.

No. 523.—*1st Regiment, Central India Horse—*

Dafadar Ghazan Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ram Lall, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st March 1899.

No. 524.—*Deoli Irregular Force—*

Havildar Bhur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sri Rama, invalided, with effect from the 15th March 1899.



## RETIREMENTS.

No 525.—Major-General James Fortnom Willoughby, General List, Infantry, Bombay, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## REWARDS.

## GOOD-SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 526.—On the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good-service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

From the 25th October 1898, in room of Surgeon-General J. Cleghorn, M.D., C.S.I., Director-General, Indian Medical Service, who has vacated consequent on retirement with the special additional pension of £ 250,—

**SURGEON-GENERAL SIR JOSEPH FAYRER, Bart., M.D., K.C.S.I., INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE (Retired).**

## DATES OF COMMISSIONS.

(Served as an Assistant Surgeon in the Royal Navy and in the Royal Artillery, 1847-49.)

Assistant Surgeon	29th June 1850.
Brevet-Surgeon	7th September 1858.
Surgeon	28th July 1863.
Surgeon-Major	29th June 1870.
Honorary Deputy Surgeon-General	23rd January 1875.
Surgeon-General (local)	10th March 1875.

## APPOINTMENTS

Regimental duty, Sylhet Light Infantry, (officiating part of the time as Civil Surgeon of Cherrapunji), November 1850 to October 1851.

Regimental duty, 74th Bengal Native Infantry, October 1851 to February 1852.

Doing duty with the Field Hospital, Burma Expeditionary Force, March 1852 to March 1853.

Officiating Medical Storekeeper, Burma Field Force, and officiating Civil Surgeon, Rangoon, March to August 1853.

Residency Surgeon, Lucknow (officiating once as Extra Assistant to the Resident), August 1853 to March 1856.

Civil Surgeon, Lucknow, March 1856 to November 1857.

Officiating Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* First Surgeon of the College Hospital, May 1859 to June 1860.

Professor of Surgery in the Medical College, Calcutta, and *ex officio* First Surgeon of the College Hospital (holding concurrently the medical charge of the Mysore Princes, and officiating once, in 1860-61, as Surgeon to the

Lower Orphan School; once, in 1865-67 as Consulting Surgeon to the Howrah General Hospital; and once, in 1869, as Surgeon to the Viceroy; besides accompanying His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh during his tour in India, in 1869-70),—1860-74.

(Retired, December 1874).

## Since Retirement.

President of the Medical Board, India Office, December 1874 to January 1895.

(Accompanied His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales to India, in medical charge of His Royal Highness' party, 1875-76.)

## WAR SERVICES.

*Burma, 1852-53.*—Destruction of the stockades on the Rangoon River (in temporary medical charge of two companies of the 18th Foot), capture of Rangoon, and subsequent operations in the vicinity.—(India medal and clasp.)

*India, 1857-58.*—Defence of the Residency at Lucknow, from June to November 1857, and operations at Cawnpore in December 1857.—(Twice mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of the Government of India; granted one year's extra service; brevet of Surgeon; medal and clasp.)

## GOOD-CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 527.—The undermentioned men of the Madras Command are granted long service medals, with and without gratuities, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of clause 205, India Army Circulars, 1898:

*Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," with gratuity.*

No. 424, Private Ghaffar Beg, Body-Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

*Medal inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct," without gratuity.*

No. 436, Private Amir Khan, Body Guard of His Excellency the Governor of Madras.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 528.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles William McCulloch resigns his commission.

No. 529.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Richard Charles Busher to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd May 1899, *vice* Droux, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 530.—*Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles James Weir, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Tremeneere, resigned.

Captain Arthur Doyne Adams, Unattached List, resigns his commission.



**No. 531.—3rd (Presidency) Battalion,  
Calcutta Volunteer Rifles—**

Joseph David Horrell, Esquire, to be Captain,  
Samuel Charles Gethen, Gentleman, to be  
Lieutenant, and Frederick Charles Dorrett  
Little, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant to  
complete the establishment on augmentation.

**MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.**

**No. 532.**—The undermentioned members of  
the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer  
Long Service Medal under the provisions of  
clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895:

**Cossipore Artillery Volunteers.**

Bombardier J. S. Christie.

**Madras Volunteer Guards.**

Volunteer S. Brookes.

Volunteer M. A. Garratty.

**East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifles.**

Second-Lieutenant A. W. Robinson.

Sergeant T. Buller.

Sergeant J. Hopps.

Corporal E. A. Robinson.

Volunteer H. Browne.

Volunteer E. E. Heppollette.

Volunteer W. Robertson.

Volunteer J. C. Samuels.

**Oudh Volunteer Rifles.**

Volunteer G. A. Gaitely.

**Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer  
Rifles.**

Color-Sergeant R. Watson.

Sergeant T. S. Goss.

**Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer  
Rifles.**

Lance-Sergeant T. Maynard.

Corporal E. Dillon.

Corporal A. B. Duggan.

Corporal J. Johnson.

Corporal G. F. Vardon.

Corporal J. Wright.

Lance-Corporal T. A. Jebb.

Volunteer C. Bowhill.

Volunteer T. G. Cooke.

Volunteer G. E. Hotton.

Volunteer W. H. Layzell.

Volunteer T. Moore.

Volunteer H. L. Purvis.

Volunteer D. W. Roberts.

Volunteer J. E. Roberts.

Volunteer J. W. Shane.

**Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles.**

Corporal H. R. Martin.

**2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central  
India Railway Volunteer Rifles.**

Lance-Corporal W. J. Corke.

Lance-Corporal Sorabjee Dossabhoj.

**Agra Volunteer Rifles.**

Volunteer G. C. Wiggins.

**Burma Railway Volunteers.**

Quartermaster Sergeant W. M. Penfold.

Sergeant J. H. Cully.

**Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles.**

Volunteer W. Celand.

**Madras Railway Volunteers.**

Quartermaster-Sergeant O. Horrocks.

Quartermaster-Sergeant W. J. Lem.

Color-Sergeant G. Howard.

Color-Sergeant W. Phillips.

Color-Sergeant O. Simpson.

Sergeant J. C. Franks.

Sergeant C. W. Jackson.

Sergeant G. A. C. Johnson.

Sergeant S. Jones.

Sergeant T. Sabey.

Sergeant R. K. Shortland.

Sergeant H. Williams.

Corporal C. Arnett.

Corporal N. Davitt.

Corporal J. W. Prentice.

Corporal H. Rodrigues.

Lance-Corporal J. C. DeVine.

Volunteer G. A. Ariss.

Volunteer J. D. Barlow.

Volunteer B. Borges.

Volunteer W. Brunton.

Volunteer W. Collins.

Volunteer J. Cowan.

Volunteer H. A. Cowen.

Volunteer J. C. Dickson.

Volunteer I. Franswash.

Volunteer N. Gleeson.

Volunteer J. Hill.

Volunteer E. R. Jansen.

Volunteer W. J. S. Lynsdale.

Volunteer A. J. Martin.

Volunteer A. B. Martinz.

Volunteer M. McFarlane.

Volunteer G. Rabel.

Volunteer A. Scott.

Volunteer J. Shaw.

Volunteer A. Smith.

Volunteer J. Tanner.

Volunteer G. Webster.

**3rd (Presidency) Battalion, Calcutta Volun-  
teer Rifles.**

Volunteer E. Culloden.

**East Coast Rifle Volunteers.**

Sergeant T. Akhurst.

Sergeant W. Chapman.

Volunteer V. Parker.

## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 533.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 29th March 1899:

Names.	From	To
Colonel F. T. N. Spratt . . . . .	Superintending Engineer, class I	Chief Engineer, class III.
Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, class II	Superintending Engineer, class I.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E. . . . .	Superintending Engineer, class III	Superintending Engineer, class II.
Lieutenant-Colonel E. Glennie, R.E. . . . .	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## LEAVE.

No. 13.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for one month.

Chief Engineer R. Walker, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), for three months.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General.*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 6th May. 1899.*

No. 100.—Mr. H. H. Buckland, District Locomotive Superintendent, in Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Locomotive Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class I of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. J. Riekie, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

*The 8th May, 1899.*

No. 200.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Ashworth, Captain P., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	1st January 1899.
Dawson, F. G. R.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	1st January 1899.
Walton, H. R.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	3rd January 1899.
Manson, J.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	13th January 1899.
Johns, W. A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	13th January 1899.

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lubbock, Lieutenant G., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Temporary	13th January 1899.
Pratt, C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	22nd February 1899.
Nathan, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	22nd February 1899.
Lovell, J. H.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	14th March 1899.
Hadow, F. A.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	14th March 1899.
Lubbock, Lieutenant G., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	...	27th March 1899
Phillips, H.				
Lyle, J. C.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	23rd March 1899.
Roberts, F. W.				
Humfress, H.				

*The 9th May, 1899.*

No. 202.—Mr. A. Upson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in Class III, Grade 3 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in Class II of that Establishment, with effect from the 17th April 1899, *vice* Mr. L. C. D. Bean, officiating as Deputy Traffic Superintendent, or until further orders.

No. 203.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 202, dated 9th May 1899, Mr. J. G. MacLean, Traffic Inspector, North Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, with effect from the 16th April 1899, and until further orders.

*The 10th May, 1899.*

No. 204.—Mr. W. A. T. Carnduff, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, State Railway Stores.

No. 205.—Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, Class II, Grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, is granted furlough for twenty-four months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th June 1899, or such subsequent date as it may be availed of.

No. 206.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated the 10th May 1899, Mr. W. G. Allen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, temporarily attached to the Office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Port Storekeeper, State Railway Department, Calcutta, and Storekeeper, Eastern Bengal State Railway, during the absence of Mr. J. H. L. Patterson, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 207.—2nd-Lieutenant Thomas Gracey, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to State Railways.

His services are placed at the disposal of the Director of Railway Construction.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 208.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th May 1899, under Article 712 (C) of the Civil Service Regulations.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

*The 9th May, 1899.*

No. 201.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 339, of 26th July 1898, Mr. N. F. McLeod, officiating Superintending Engineer, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, reverted to his substantive rank of Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, with effect from the 7th November 1898.

## TELEGRAPHS.

*The 12th May, 1899.*

No. 209.—The following reversions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the 13th April 1899 :

Name.	From	To
Mr. H. A. Kirk . . . .	Director, Class III, temporary rank.	Chief Superintendent, Class IV.
Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson . .	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary rank.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st grade.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 20.}

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 20.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 20th May, 1899.*

**No. 561-M.**—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General, accompanied by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Members of the Governor General's Council, will attend the Divine Service at Christ Church, Simla, at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, the 24th May 1899, which will be held in commemoration of the 80th Birthday of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

Officers of Her Majesty's services, Civil and Military, are invited to attend.

Full dress will be worn by all officers entitled to wear uniform: morning dress by gentlemen not entitled to wear uniform.

The Chaplain of Simla will arrange for seats being reserved for those who have no fittings at Christ Church, if application is made to him in writing.

By Command,

ARTHUR SANDBACH, *Lieut.-Col.,*

*Military Secretary to the Viceroy.*



## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 19th May, 1899.*

No. 1046.—His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to declare that Asif Kadr Saiyid Wasif Ali Mirza, eldest son of Nawab Sir Saiyid Hasan Ali, Khan Bahadur, of Murshidabad, G.C.I.E., shall have the privilege of private entrée to the Government House at Calcutta.

## MEDICAL.

*The 15th May, 1899.*

No. 839.—The services of Captain A. F. W. King, I.M.S. (Bombay), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties under that Government.

No. 842.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty:

Major H. D. Rowan, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Captain J. C. B. Statham, R.A.M.C.

No. 844.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bombay for employment on plague duty:

Captain R. W. H. Jackson, M.B., R.A.M.C.

Lieutenant E. W. P. V. Marriott, R.A.M.C.

No. 846.—The services of Major H. E. Deane, R.A.M.C., are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty. Major Deane has been on military duty from 16th February 1899 on which date he made over charge of his plague duty in Mysore.

*The 17th May, 1899.*

No. 853.—The services of Captain A. R. S. Anderson, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

*The 18th May, 1899.*

No. 862.—The services of Captain W. G. Pridmore, M.B., I.M.S. (Madras), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Burma.

*The 19th May, 1899.*

No. 872.—The services of Captain T. A. Granger, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

No. 874.—The services of Captain P. F. Chapman, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

No. 877.—The services of Lieutenant H. V. Firth, 27th Madras Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 880.—The services of Captain W. W. Clemesha, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment on plague duty.

No. 882.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:

Captain T. W. A. Fullerton, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal).

Captain C. B. Prall, I.M.S. (Bengal).

## JAILS.

*The 13th May, 1899.*

No. 203.—The services of Captain R. Heard, M.B., B.Ch., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Jail Department.

## JUDICIAL.

*The 13th May, 1899.*

No. 714.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal Appeal in the case of Crown *versus* Ali Murad walad Piral from the Saur Court in Sind to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

*The 19th May, 1899.*

No. 738.—The following notification is substituted for Home Department Notification No. 290, dated the 24th February 1899:

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:

Captain R. R. Vaughan, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Agra, for eight months. Pension service—13th year, commenced 5th February 1899.

## POLICE.

*The 19th May, 1899.*

No. 239.—Consequent on the grant of special leave for three months to Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, District Superintendent of Police of the 1st class, the following temporary appointments are made in the Berar Police, with effect from the 16th April 1899,—

Mr. R. Galloway, District Superintendent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 1st class.

Mr. J. T. B. D. Sewell, District Superintendent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 2nd class.

Mr. F. T. Coode, District Superintendent of the 4th class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 3rd class.

Mr. A. D. Szczepanski, District Superintendent of the 5th class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 4th class.

Mr. J. R. O'Grady, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class, to officiate as a District Superintendent of the 5th class.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### FORESTS.

*Simla, the 18th May, 1899.*

No. 463-F.—The services of Mr. J. L. Pigot, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Coorg, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, for employment as Conservator of Forests in the Mysore State, with effect from the 3rd January 1899.

#### LAND-SURVEYS.

*The 19th May, 1899.*

No. 1090.—Captain F. W. Pirrie, I.S.C., officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough to Europe on private affairs for one year, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st June 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

M. FINUCANE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 17th May, 1899.*

No. 784-G.—Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir.

No. 786-G.—Mr. H. Jowers, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, is posted as First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana and Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

No. 789-G.—With reference to Notification No. 210-G., dated the 15th February, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by

the Government of India of Mr. D. McIver as Consul for Belgium at Karachi, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 1291-I.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1) of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 443-I.-A., dated the 4th February, 1897, to all territories in India which are under the administration of the Governor General in Council, but are not part of British India, including all railway lands and the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing of used apparel and bedding (except when used as the personal baggage of travellers), rags and waste paper from the province of Bengal and the Jullundur and Hoshiarpur districts of the Punjab into any part of the territories first aforesaid.

*The 18th May, 1899.*

No. 793 G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. T. M. Gruner as acting Consul for Germany at Bassein, during the absence of Mr. G. Bachmann.

No. 798-G.—With reference to Notification No. 742 G., dated the 9th May, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. T. Fee, as Consul for the United States of America at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 801-G.—With reference to Notification No. 285-G., dated the 1st March, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. W. F. Bickel, as Consul for Sweden and Norway at Bombay, has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

No. 806-G.—With reference to Notification No. 1563-G., dated the 14th December, 1898, the privilege leave therein granted to Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, an First Assistant to the Resident in the Persian Gulf, is extended by two days.

No. 1307-I.-B.—Captain H. Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, *vice* Captain F. H. B. Commeline, with effect from the 12th March, 1899, and until further orders.

*The 19th May, 1899.*

No. 1315-I.-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the admission to practice and the practice of Legal Practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Courts subordinate to that Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the

Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.-B., dated the 26th August, 1897):

## CHAPTER I.

### PRELIMINARY.

1. (1) These rules may be called the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Legal Practitioners Rules, 1899; and

(2) They shall come into force at once.

(3) They extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, and the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.-B., dated the 26th August, 1897).

2. In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "advocate" means any person admitted as an advocate under Chapter III:

(b) "Judicial Commissioner" means the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(c) "pleader" means any person holding a certificate as a pleader granted under Chapter IV:

(d) "Resident" means the Resident at Hyderabad:

(e) "subordinate Court" means any Court, other than a Revenue Court, subordinate, or hereafter declared by the Governor General in Council to be, for the purposes of these rules, subordinate, to the Judicial Commissioner: and

(f) "tout" means any person who procures the employment in any legal business of any legal practitioner in consideration of any remuneration moving from such practitioner, or proposes to any legal practitioner to procure his employment in any legal business in consideration of such remuneration.

## CHAPTER II.

### GENERAL PROVISIONS.

3. Except as provided in the Code of Civil Procedure or the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, or in any other law for the time being in force,

no person shall appear, plead or act for any other person in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court, unless he is an advocate or pleader authorized so to do under these rules:

Provided that any person who is entered as an advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, or as an advocate on the roll of the Chief Court of the Punjab or of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and who ordinarily practises in such Court or in some Court subordinate thereto, shall be entitled to appear, plead and act in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court without being admitted as an advocate or granted a certificate as a pleader under these rules.

## CHAPTER III.

### ADVOCATES.

4. Any person who has been admitted as a barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, may, in the discretion of the Judicial Commissioner, be admitted as an advocate of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

5. Every person desirous of being admitted as an advocate under this Chapter shall, before being so admitted, submit an application, as hereinafter provided, and produce therewith a certificate showing that he has been admitted as a barrister in England or Ireland, or as a member of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, together with satisfactory certificates of good moral character and ability.

6. Every application for admission as an advocate under this Chapter shall be in the form of a letter, addressed to the Judicial Commissioner, stating the date on which, and, if the applicant is a barrister, the Inn by which, the applicant was called to the Bar, and that it is his intention to practise within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

7. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, grant or refuse an application submitted under this Chapter, and his order thereon shall be final.

(2) If the application is refused, the Judicial Commissioner shall not be bound to specify his reasons for such refusal.

(3) If the application is granted, the Judicial Commissioner will give the applicant, on his supplying a stamp of the value of three hundred rupees, a certificate of admission under his signature and the seal of his Court, and enrol his name in his Court's Register of Advocates.

8. Every person admitted as an advocate under this Chapter shall be entitled to practise in any subordinate Court as well as in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

## CHAPTER IV.

EXAMINATION AND CERTIFICATES OF  
PLEADERS.

9. Except as otherwise provided in rule 25, any person desirous of obtaining a certificate as a pleader under these rules shall, before being granted such a certificate, pass the examination prescribed thereby.

10. (1) There shall be one examination annually held in the month of September or at such other time, and at such place, as the Resident shall notify at least four months beforehand in the Hyderabad Residency Orders.

(2) There shall be two standards of examination, the higher and the lower, as provided by rule 14. Candidates desirous of practising as pleaders in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and in all subordinate Courts shall be required to pass by the higher standard. Candidates desirous of so practising only in subordinate Courts shall be required to pass by the lower standard.

(3) The examination will be conducted by a Committee, of which the Civil and Sessions Judge of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or such other officer as the Resident may nominate in this behalf, shall be President, and the other members shall be appointed by the President.

(4) The duty of preparing the examination papers will be entrusted to the President, subject to the approval of the Judicial Commissioner.

(5) The remuneration to be paid to a non-official member appointed under sub-section (3) shall be fixed by the Judicial Commissioner, and shall be paid from the fees levied under rule 11.

11. (1) Any person desirous of being examined shall, before being admitted to the examination, submit an application in writing to the Judicial Commissioner within two calendar months from the date of the notification prescribed by rule 10, sub-section (1), together with—

(a) a certificate showing the place of his birth and his exact age, which at the date of the examination shall be over twenty-two, and, unless the Judicial Commissioner by general order otherwise directs, under thirty-five years;

(b) a certificate that he has passed the Entrance Examination of the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad or Punjab University, or any other examination which the Resident may declare to be equivalent thereto;

(c) a certificate that he can speak, read and write the Marathi language fairly and has a good colloquial knowledge of the Urdu language, if he intends to practise in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or a certificate that he can speak, read and write the Urdu language fairly, if he intends to practise in any area other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;

(d) a satisfactory certificate that he is of good moral character, dated not earlier than six calendar months immediately preceding the time fixed for the examination; and

(e) a fee of ten rupees (British Indian currency), for which a receipt shall be furnished by the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) No certificate submitted under this rule shall be accepted unless it is signed by an officer not lower in rank than a District Judge, Collector, Political Agent or Registrar of a High Court, Chief Court or Court of a Judicial Commissioner.

12. (1) After perusal of the certificates required by rule 11, any after such inquiry (if any) as he may think fit to make, the Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, grant or refuse the application, and his order thereon shall be final.

(2) If the application is refused, the Judicial Commissioner shall not be bound to specify any reason for such refusal, but shall return to the applicant the fee paid by him under rule 11, clause (e).

(3) If the application is granted, the name of the applicant shall be included in a list of the candidates admitted to the examination, which shall be published in the Hyderabad Residency Orders at a reasonable time before the time fixed for the examination.

(4) The fee of a candidate, who has been admitted under sub-section (3), may not be reserved for any subsequent examination, nor shall it under any circumstances be refunded.

13. (1) The examination shall be conducted in writing in the English language, and want of proficiency in that language shall of itself be held to disqualify a candidate.

(2) One paper shall be set in each of the subjects hereinafter set forth, and the maximum number of marks obtainable for each shall be as follows:

(a) Hindu and Muhammadan Law and the Law relating to Succession, Probate and Administration	100
(b) the Law relating to Civil Procedure and Limitation and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Small Cause Courts Law, 1889	100
(c) the Law relating to Contracts, Torts, Specific Relief, Transfer of Real Property, Mortgages and Trusts	200
(d) the Law relating to Evidence, Registration and Stamps	100
(e) Criminal and Police Law	100

(3) In addition to the Acts, Regulations and Law Reports bearing on the above subjects, the examination may extend to the following textbooks, namely:

- (a) Mayne's *Hindu Law and Usage*;
- (b) Macnaghten's *Principles and Precedents of Muhammadan Law*;
- (c) Field's *Law of Evidence*;
- (d) Leake's *Law of Contracts*;
- (e) Cunningham's *Commentaries on the Indian Contract Act*;
- (f) Addison's *Law of Torts*;
- (g) Collett's *Law of Torts*;
- (h) Smith's *Equity Jurisprudence*, or Snell's *Principles of Equity*;
- (i) Broom's *Legal Maxims*; and
- (j) Macpherson's *Law of Mortgages*.



14. (1) In order to pass the examination by the higher standard, a candidate shall be required to obtain at least thirty per cent. of the maximum number of marks obtainable for each paper and seventy per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable for all the papers.

(2) In order to pass the examination by the lower standard, a candidate shall be required to obtain at least thirty per cent. of the maximum number of marks obtainable for each paper and fifty per cent. of the aggregate number of marks obtainable for all the papers.

15. A list of the candidates who have, in the opinion of the Committee appointed under rule 10, passed by the higher and lower standards, respectively, shall be submitted by the Committee for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

16. If, in the opinion of the Committee, any candidate has presented himself for examination without due preparation, the Committee may prohibit his appearance at the next examination.

17. Any candidate who may have been declared by the Committee to have passed, may nevertheless be refused a certificate by the Judicial Commissioner, whose order in the matter shall be final.

18. The candidates who have been declared by the Committee to have passed the examination and have not been refused by the Judicial Commissioner certificates (hereinafter called "original certificates") in Form I or in Form II, as the case may be, set forth in the first schedule. Certificates in Form I shall be granted to candidates who have passed by the higher standard, and certificates in Form II to those who have passed by the lower standard.

19. Any candidate who is declared by the Committee to have failed to pass the examination may, subject to the limitation of age prescribed by rule 11 and to the provisions of rule 16, appear at a subsequent examination on production only of the certificates of age and good moral character required by rule 11, clauses (a) and (d).

20. Original certificates shall be valid till the thirty-first day of December following the date of their issue, but the holders shall, on application and delivery of their original certificates to the Judicial Commissioner for cancellation, receive renewed certificates.

21. Renewed certificates shall be valid till the thirty-first day of December following the date of their issue, but the holders shall, on application and delivery of their expired certificates to the Judicial Commissioner for cancellation, receive from year to year renewed certificates.

22. The Judicial Commissioner shall cause to be published every year in the Hyderabad Residency

Order a list of persons whose certificates are valid for the current year.

23. Every certificate in Form I set forth in the first schedule, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of fifty-rupees, to be provided by the applicant, and every certificate in Form II, whether original or renewed, shall be written upon stamped paper of the value of twenty-five rupees, to be provided by the applicant.

Provided that in the case of original certificates or certificates renewed under rule 20, which are issued for a portion only of the year, the fees shall be proportionately reduced, but that no reduction shall be made for a fraction of a quarter.

24. Holders of certificates in Form I set forth in the first schedule shall be entitled to practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and in all subordinate Courts; and holders of certificates in Form II shall be entitled to practise only in any subordinate Court:

Provided that any person who obtained, previous to the year 1889, a certificate in Form B granted under the rules published in Resident's Book Circular No. XV of 1885 and holds a certificate under these rules in Form II set forth in the first schedule, may, notwithstanding anything contained in such latter certificate, practise in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner in all cases, except the following:

- (a) applications for permission to appeal to Her Majesty in Council, under Chapter XLV of the Code of Civil Procedure; XIV
- (b) cases in which the High Court may exercise powers under Chapter XLVI of the Code of Civil Procedure, except in regard to applications to review decrees or orders passed by Courts of Small Causes;
- (c) applications not hereinbefore specified made to the High Court under any of the other provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure;
- (d) appeals to the High Court under section 589, proviso (b), of the Code of Civil Procedure; and
- (e) criminal cases or proceedings.

25. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, in his discretion, exempt any advocate, vakil or attorney on the roll of any High Court established under the Indian High Courts Act, 1861, from passing the examination prescribed by these rules, and may permit him to practise permanently in his Court and in all or any of the subordinate Courts, on such advocate, vakil, attorney or other person submitting an application, together with satisfactory certificates—

- (a) that he is of good moral character;
- (b) that he can speak, read and write the Marathi language fairly and has a good colloquial knowledge of the Urdu language, if he intends to practise in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, or that he can speak, read and write the Urdu language fairly, if he intends to practise in



any area other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts within the jurisdiction of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner; and

(c) that he has practised for the space of at least three years in such High Court or in some Court subordinate thereto.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may likewise exempt any person who has taken the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad or Punjab University from passing the examination prescribed by these rules, and may permit him to practise permanently in his Court and in all or any of the Courts subordinate to his Court on the submission by such person of an application, together with—

(a) a satisfactory certificate that he is of good moral character; and

(b) a certificate of linguistic proficiency as required by sub-section (1) in the case of advocates, vakils and attorneys:

Provided that such exemption shall be granted only to persons who are permanent residents of the area to which these rules extend.

(3) Persons admitted under this rule shall be liable to the higher fee prescribed by rule 23.

## CHAPTER V.

### SUSPENSION FROM PRACTICE AND CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES.

26. The Judicial Commissioner may suspend from practice, or cancel the certificate of, any advocate or pleader who is convicted of any offence implying a defect of character unfitting him to be an advocate or pleader; and may likewise suspend from practice, or cancel the certificate of, any advocate or pleader—

(a) who takes instructions in any case, except from the party on whose behalf he is retained, or some person who is the recognized agent of such party within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, or some servant, relative or friend authorized by the party to give such instructions; or

(b) who is guilty of fraudulent or grossly improper conduct in the discharge of his professional duty; or

(c) who tenders, gives, or consents to the retention, out of any fee paid or payable to him for his services, of any gratification for procuring, or having procured, the employment in any legal business of himself or any other advocate or pleader; or

(d) who directly or indirectly procures, or attempts to procure, the employment of himself as such advocate or pleader through or by the intervention of any person to whom any remuneration for obtaining such employment has been given by him, or agreed or promised to be so given; or

(e) who accepts any employment in any legal business through the intervention of a person who has been proclaimed as a tout under rule 40; or

(f) for any other reasonable cause.

27. The suspension from practice, or the cancellation of the certificate, of any advocate or pleader under rule 26 shall not take effect unless the order of the Judicial Commissioner in this respect has been confirmed by the Resident.

28. (1) If the presiding officer of any subordinate Court has reason to believe that any advocate or pleader practising before him has been guilty of fraudulent or unprofessional conduct, he shall reduce to writing in a concise form the grounds for his belief and forward a copy of the same to the advocate or pleader, together with a notice that on a day therein appointed, not being less than twenty days from the date of despatch of the said copy, the matter will be taken into consideration.

(2) On such day, or on any subsequent day to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the presiding officer shall receive and record all evidence properly produced in support of, and opposition to, the charge, and shall record his finding in the case.

29. (1) If the presiding officer finds the charge established and considers that the advocate or pleader should be suspended in consequence, or that his certificate should be cancelled, he shall forward the proceedings in the case and his finding for the orders of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Every report made under sub-section (1)—

(a) by any Civil Judge, other than the Civil and Sessions Judge or any District Magistrate in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, shall be made through the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts;

(b) by any District Magistrate in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, or the said railway lands to which these rules extend, shall be made through the First Assistant Resident;

(c) by any subordinate Magistrate in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts or any of the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Jalna, Mominabad and Hingoli, shall be made through the District Magistrate and the Civil and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad Assigned Districts;

(d) by any Magistrate in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, any of the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Bolaram and Raichur, or the railway lands to which these rules extend, shall be made through the District Magistrate and the First Assistant Resident.

(3) Each officer, through whom such report as aforesaid is forwarded, shall record his opinion on the case for the information of the Judicial Commissioner.

30. The Judicial Commissioner may call for Order by Judicial the record of any proceedings taken under rule 28 and pass such orders thereon as he may think fit.

31. Any advocate or pleader who has been Surrender of certifi- suspended from practice or cate. whose certificate has been cancelled under this Chapter, shall forthwith deliver up his certificate to such Court as the Judicial Commissioner may direct.

## CHAPTER VI.

### REMUNERATION OF ADVOCATES AND PLEADERS.

32. (1) In the taxation of costs as between party and party in any suit Limitation of fees. or proceeding in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court, the sums allowed against the unsuccessful party in respect of the fees of his adversary's advocate or pleader shall not exceed the following:

(a) in all regular suits and appeals in which the pecuniary value of the relief claimed has been or can be exactly defined, three per cent. on the value of the relief claimed;

(b) in all other regular suits and appeals, three per cent. on the amount of the largest money claim which would be covered by the court-fee affixed to the plaint:

Provided that in no case shall a higher fee than one thousand rupees be allowed without the sanction of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Fractions of rupees shall be omitted in the calculation of the amount of the fees allowable under this rule.

(3) The fees of one advocate or pleader only shall be allowed as costs in a suit.

(4) The fees fixed as aforesaid shall include fees for conducting proceedings for the execution of a decree where the advocate or pleader employed for this purpose was engaged in the original prosecution of the suit.

(5) In proceedings for the execution of a decree where a new advocate or pleader is engaged, and in miscellaneous proceedings, the fees allowable shall be one-fourth of the fees fixed as aforesaid.

33. Where a suit is brought to enforce an Suits to enforce agree- agreement between an ments with client. advocate or pleader and his client with regard to the amount or manner of payment for the whole or any part of any services rendered, charges incurred, or disbursements made, in connection with legal business transacted by such advocate or pleader, the Court may, if it is of opinion that the agreement is not fair and reasonable, reduce the amount payable under it, or order the agreement to be cancelled and the costs, charges and disbursements aforesaid to be ascertained in the same manner as if no such agreement had been made.

34. An agreement between an advocate or Agreements to bar pleader and his client shall further claims. bar any further claim on the

part of the advocate or pleader beyond the terms of the agreement with respect to any services, fees, charges or disbursements in connection with the conduct and completion of the legal business in respect of which the agreement has been made, except such services, fees, charges or disbursements (if any) as have been expressly excepted by the agreement.

35. Any provision in an agreement between an advocate or pleader and his Saving. client to the effect that the advocate or pleader shall not be liable for negligence, or that he shall be relieved from any responsibility to which he would otherwise be subject as such advocate or pleader, shall be void.

## CHAPTER VII.

### PENALTIES.

36. If any person attempts to practise in the Unauthorized practice. Court of the Judicial Commissioner or in any subordinate Court in contravention of these rules, the Court shall refuse to hear him, and he shall be incapable of maintaining any suit for, or enforcing any lien with respect to, any fee or reward for, or with respect to, anything done or any disbursement made by him as an advocate or pleader while contravening these rules.

37. Whoever, being an advocate or pleader, Failure to surrender fails to deliver up his certificate as required by certificate. rule 31 shall be liable by order of the Court, to which the delivery should have been made, to a fine not exceeding two hundred rupees and, in default of payment, to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

38. Every advocate or pleader who has Practice after suspen- been suspended from sion, etc. practice or whose certificate has been cancelled under these rules, and who practises during such suspension or after such cancellation, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 18

39. Every order made under rule 36, 37 or 38 shall be subject Revision. to revision by the Judicial Commissioner.

40. (1) The Judicial Commissioner, a Power to frame and Sessions Judge, and publish list of touts any District Magistrate (each as regards his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto) may frame and publish lists of persons proved to his satisfaction, by evidence of general repute or otherwise, habitually to act as touts, and may from time to time alter or amend such lists.

(2) No person's name shall be included in any such list until he has had an opportunity of showing cause against such inclusion.

(3) A copy of every such list shall be kept hung up in every Court to which the same relates.

(4) The Court or Judge may, by general or special order, exclude from the precincts of the Court any person whose name is included in any such list.

(5) Every person, whose name is included in any such list, shall be deemed to be proclaimed as a tout within the meaning of rule 26, clause (e).

41. The notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department specified in the second schedule are hereby rescinded:

Provided that—

(a) every advocate admitted under the rules contained in the notifications so rescinded and borne on the roll of the Court of the Resident or Judicial Commissioner at the commencement of these rules shall be deemed to have been admitted under these rules; and

(b) every pleader's certificate granted under the said rules and in force at the commencement of these rules shall be deemed to have been granted under these rules in Form I or Form II, as the case may be, set forth in the first schedule.

### THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

#### FORM I.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated . . . 189 .

To

In pursuance of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Legal Practitioners Rules, 1899, you, . . . , are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and in all Courts subordinate to that Court.

This certificate is subject to renewal as provided by the said rules.

Judicial Commissioner.

#### FORM II.

IN THE COURT OF THE

Dated . . . 189 .

To

In pursuance of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Legal Practitioners Rules, 1899, you, . . . , are hereby authorized to practise as a pleader in all Courts subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

This certificate is subject to renewal as provided by the said rules.

Judicial Commissioner.

### THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

#### NOTIFICATIONS RESCINDED.

No.	Date.
3096-I.	5th August, 1892.
3097-I.	Ditto.
1516-I.	7th May, 1894.
1517-I.	Ditto.
3047-I.	13th September, 1895.
3060-I.-B.	13th August, 1897.
3061-I.-B.	Ditto.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 18th May, 1899.

No. 2271-Gl.—The following acting appointments are made in the Postal Department, with effect from the 26th April 1899, or until further orders:

Mr. W. F. Cockell, 2nd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 1st Assistant Director General;

Mr. G. A. T. Bennett, 3rd Assistant Director General, to officiate as 2nd Assistant Director General; and

Mr. H. C. Sheridan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, to officiate as 3rd Assistant Director General of the Post Office.

No. 2273-Gl.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Deputy Post Master General, Central Provinces and Berar, in the Notification in this Department No. 1735-Gl., dated the 20th April 1899, is extended by twenty days.

No. 2286-Gl.—Lieutenant-Colonel Gerald Ward Martin, I.S.C., Assay Master, Bombay, is granted furlough for one year, under Rule IX of the Furlough Regulations of 1898, with effect from the 20th May 1899.

No. 2287-Gl.—Major A. Milne, I.M.S. (Bombay), Deputy Assay Master, Bombay, is appointed substantively to the appointment of Assay Master, with effect from the 12th May 1899, and is placed in charge of that office in the Bombay Mint.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 19th May, 1899.*

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

No. 534.—Captain M. E. Willoughby, 2nd Regiment of Bengal Lancers, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Major E. T. Paul, whose tenure has expired. Dated 23rd April 1899.

No. 535.—Captain F. H. G. Playfair, 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, to be Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain A. A. E. Campbell, whose tenure has expired. Dated 13th May 1899.

No. 536.—In G. G. O. No. 503 of 1899, for "Colonel F. H. Whitley" read "Colonel F. H. Whitby."

## COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 537.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. P. Hawkes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class;

Major C. V. W. Williamson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class;

Major C. G. R. Thackwell, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 3rd class;

Captain G. H. Bretherton, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, to be Assistant Commissary-General, 4th class;

Captain E. A. R. Howell, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class,—

with effect from the 27th February 1899, *vice* Brevet-Colonel A. T. S. A. Rind, C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 1st class, retired.

## PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 538.—The following appointment is made on the Personal Staff of Lieutenant-General Sir George Luck, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Bengal:

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Sinclair, Royal Engineers, to be Assistant Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp. Dated 1st April 1899.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 539.—11th Regiment of Madras Infantry—

Jemadar Raghava Naik, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 238 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 18th April 1897.

No. 540.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

Madras Venkatachalam Permaul to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 541.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 21st April 1899, pages 2546 and 2547.

## INDIA OFFICE:

21st April, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps, the Indian Medical Service, and Indian Army Departments, and admissions to the Staff Corps, made by the Government of India:

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Major Charles James Robarts. Dated 12th February 1899.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel William Arthur D'Oyly O'Malley. Dated 12th February 1899.

Major Edward Hogarth Mol-sworth. Dated 24th February 1899.

*To be Majors.*

Captain George Frederick Chenevix-Trench. Dated 22nd January 1899.

Captain Archibald Henry Kellie. Dated 1st February 1899.

Captain Frederick Wyllie. Dated 22nd February 1899.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.*

Dated 1st February 1899.

Edward Rushworth Blakiston Murray.

Maynard Ffolliott Harding.

Dated 11th February 1899.

Charles Edward Every Francis Kirwan Macquoid, D.S.O.

Charles Spottiswoode Stack.

Frederick William Birch.

Frederick Charles Kendall Macmullen.

Ernest Alfred Russell Howell.

Arthur Pemberton How.

John Herbert Dickson.

Frank William Daniell.

George Kynaston Cockerill.

Arthur Berridge Longden.

William Edmund Eyre Lloyd.

James Sweet Hodding.

Arthur Watson Pennington.



Skipston Hill Climo, D.S.O.  
 Charles Sidney Eastmead.  
 Edward Gyles Vaughan.  
 Robert Pilkington Jackson.  
 George Rainier Vanrenen.  
 Nathaniel Melhuish Comins Stevens.  
 Arthur Stephen Robert Annesley.  
 Herbert William Heffernan.  
 William Donnan.  
 Charles Virgil Nunez Lyna.  
 Archibald Ross Hervey Garden.  
 Claude Cambridge Fenner  
 Archibald Samuel Hamilton.  
 Percy Cormack Searle.  
 Francis Forbes Major.  
 Frederick Fisher.  
 Harry Morris Mitchelson Brooke.  
 John James Patrick Quinn.  
 John Currie Sherer.  
 John Beatson Bell.  
 Edward Russell Foord.  
 Frederic Llewellyn Lloyd Jones.  
 Harold Edmund Hitchins.  
 William John Windsor.  
 Andrew Edward Barnard.  
 Cyril Uvedale Price.  
 Walter Clarence Black.  
 John Stuart Mackenzie Shea.  
 Frederick George Pierce.  
 Patrick Graham Anderson.  
 Charles Rattray.  
 Ernest Eardley Wilmot.  
 William Robert Walker.  
 Cedric Richard Kauntze.  
 Charles William Grant Richardson.  
 Charles Hesketh Grant Moore.  
 John Shaw Kemball.

Dated 15th February 1899.

Harold Robert Baker.

Dated 17th February 1899.

Alan Beville Murray.

Donald Ogilvy Morris.

*To be Lieutenants.*

Lieutenant Cecil Frederick Grant Lang, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 17th November 1898, but to rank from 29th September 1897.  
 Lieutenant Bernard Joseph Fagan, from the Royal Munster Fusiliers. Dated 23rd November 1898, but to rank from 30th September 1897.  
 Lieutenant Arthur Thomas Searle Dickinson, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 20th October 1898, but to rank from 9th April 1898.  
 Second-Lieutenant Hugh William Niven. Dated 22nd April 1898.

Lieutenant Edmond Ernest Wilford, from the East Yorkshire Regiment. Dated 19th December 1898, but to rank from 15th June 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Eric Grey Drummond, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 16th November 1898.

Second-Lieutenant Richard Garratt. Dated 15th January 1899.

*To be Second-Lieutenants.*

The undermentioned Second-Lieutenants from the Unattached List :

Henry Watson Stace. Dated 16th March 1898, but to rank from 20th January 1897.

Robert Crooks Gilchrist. Dated 21st December 1898, but to rank from 4th August 1897.

Bertram Charles Fellows. Dated 22nd November 1898, but to rank from 4th August 1897.

George Benson Brown. Dated 25th December 1898, but to rank from 15th September 1897.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

*To be Surgeon-General.*

Colonel-Lionel Dixon Spencer, M.D., C.B., Bengal Establishment. Dated 25th October 1898.

*Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.*

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Daniel Nicholas Martin, M.D. Dated 28th February 1898.

Russick Lall Dutt, M.D. Dated 1st April 1898.

Joshua Duke. Dated 2nd April 1898.

John McConaghey, M.D. Dated 7th April 1898.

Edward Palmer. Dated 26th June 1898.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.*

Dated 29th January 1899.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Archer William Ross Cochrane.

William Wesley Clemesha.

James Alexander Black.

Roger Parker Wilson.

Victor Edward Hugh Lindesay.

James Currie Robertson.

Norman Robinson Jones Rainier.

Christopher Dering Dawes.

Edmund Ludlow Perry.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Michael Biddulph Pinchard.

William James Niblock.

Clarence Barrymore Harrison.

Nicholas Purcell O'Gorman Lalor.

Thomas Henry Symons.

Ernest Reinhold Rost.



## BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Chintaman Ramchandra Bakhle.  
Krishnaji Vishnool Kukday.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*First-class Assistant Surgeons to be Senior Assistant Surgeons, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.*

Dated 17th February 1899.

## BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Joseph Prentis.  
George Murphy.

## INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

*Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Deputy Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Captain.*

Arthur Edwin Oppenheim, Miscellaneous Department, Bombay. Dated 3rd December 1898.

James Donovan, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

*Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, to be Assistant Commissaries.*

Thomas James Ellis, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bengal. Dated 12th October 1898.

Joseph Devine, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

*Conductors to be Deputy Assistant Commissaries, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant.*

Edward Marchant, Barrack Department, Madras. Dated 21st December 1898.

John Watson, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major Hudson Henry Ozzard. Dated 4th April 1899.

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Colonel Daniel O'Connell Raye, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 2nd April 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Andrew King Holmes, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 20th March 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Thornhill, M.D., Madras Establishment. Dated 8th April 1899.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Captain.*

James McNaught, Bengal Establishment. Dated 17th October 1898.

## INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

*Deputy Commissary, with the honorary rank of Captain.*

Thomas Chapman, Public Works Department, India. Dated 7th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the supersession of the undermentioned officer for absence without leave.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant Henry Walker. Dated 20th October 1898.

"London Gazette." dated the 25th April 1899, pages 2629 and 2630.

## WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 25th April, 1899.

.....

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Colonel Robert Henry Francis Rennick. Dated 2nd April 1899.

Colonel John Alexander Temple. Dated 4th April 1899.

.....

## MEMORANDA.

.....

Captain and Brevet-Major H. Bower, Indian Staff Corps, is granted the local rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst Commandant of a Battalion of the Chinese Regiment. Dated 8th November 1898.

.....

Deputy Assistant Commissary Arthur Edwin Oppenheim, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 5th February 1899.

.....

## ORGANISATION.

## ARMY RESERVES.

No. 542.—Alexander Dingwall Anderson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 543.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*To be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

Major Henry Beaufoy Thornhill,—23rd April 1899.

*To be Major.*

Captain and Brevet-Major Hugh Lionel Custance,—17th May 1899.

*To be Captain.*

Lieutenant John Loch Orr,—16th May 1899.

No. 544.—The first christian name of Captain H. B. Ford, whose promotion was notified in G. G. O. No. 285 of 1899, is "Harry," and not as therein stated.

## COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 545.—Sergeant Thomas Duthie is promoted, as a supernumerary, to the grade of Sub-Conductor, under the provisions of India Army Circulars, clause 95 of 1894, in recognition of his services in connection with the grass operations at Rawal Pindi. Dated 19th May 1899.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 546.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Jeremiah Edmund Campbell to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First-class Assistant Surgeon James Mackey to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the Honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second-class Assistant Surgeon John Thomas Parkinson to be first-class Assistant Surgeon;

Third-class Assistant Surgeon William George St. John Hussey to be second-class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 28th December 1898, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Major H. C. Hodgkins.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 547.—1st Regiment of Madras Lancers—

Subadar Muhammad Beg, Bahadur, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Muhammad Abdulla to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Lal Ahmad to be Jemadar, *vice* Rahman Khan, appointed Native Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Madras, with effect from the 2nd April 1899.

No. 548.—32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry—

Jemadar Ghulam Mustafa Khan to be Subadar and Pay-Havildar Ilahi-Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Buta Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 549.—3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Raghuji Powar to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Shaikh Ibrahim to be Jemadar, *vice* Musaji Satkelji, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1898.

## RESIGNATIONS.

No. 550.—Second-class Assistant Surgeon Louis Leonard Carlos, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Madras, is permitted to resign the service.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 551.—Major-General Louis Henry Emile Tucker, C.I.E., General List, Infantry, Bengal, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 27th April 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 552.—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Major-General Edward Mockler, General List, Infantry, Bombay,—15th April 1899.

Colonel Arthur Stephen, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay,—19th May 1899.

No. 553.—The undermentioned Senior Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bombay) are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Honorary Captain Sebastin Robeiro,—17th March 1899.

Honorary Lieutenant Anthony Philip Fernandez,—21st October 1898.

## REWARDS.

No. 554.—In G. G. O. No. 186, dated the 17th February 1899—

For "services with the Tirah Expeditionary Force" read "services during the operations on the North-West Frontier, 1897-98."

## GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

No. 555.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of the Unattached List, Madras Command, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners and Madras Infantry, are awarded silver medals for long service and good-conduct, for the quarter ending 31st March 1899:

*With gratuity of £ 5.*

Drummer Michael O'Grady, 5th Madras Infantry.

Drum-Major William Duncan, 28th Madras Infantry.

Pensioned Fife-Major Joseph Alexander Davidson, late of the 21st Madras Pioneers.

*Without gratuity.*

Store-Sergeant Frederick Thomas Court, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant Charles Lewis, Commissariat-Transport Department.

Sergeant John Tocher, Commissariat-Transport Department.

Sergeant Thomas Edward Graham, Assistant Master Tailor, Army Clothing Department, Madras.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor Charles Wragg, Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.

Company Sergeant-Major Frederick Lark, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

Company Sergeant-Major Harry Sinclair, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

No. 556.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded silver medals for long service and

good-conduct for the quarter ending 30th June 1899:

*Without gratuity.*

Sergeant Patrick Lowry, Commissariat-Transport Department.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor George Moulton Hogan, East Indian Railway Volunteers.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor Frederick Swaddling, East Indian Railway Volunteers.

Sergeant Robert Benjamin Courtenay, Military Works Department.

**VOLUNTEER CORPS.**

**APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.**

**No. 557.—Oudh Light Horse—**

Lieutenant Beville Granville Smithe to be Captain, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Birnie, resigned.

John Michel Jackson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Smithe, promoted.

**No. 558.—Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles—**

Frank William McCall, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Kingsley, resigned.

**No. 559.—Mussoorie Volunteer Rifles—**

Arthur Barnard Stokes, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 8th May 1899, *vice* Kelly, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant Walter Richard Chambers to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Sheehan, resigned.

Patrick John Fitzpatrick, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th May 1899, *vice* Chambers, promoted.

Captain Alexander McRitchie Ogden, resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

**No. 560.—Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles—**

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Farrington Evans resigns his commission.

Captain Richard Ebb Hamblin to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Evans, resigned.

**No. 561.—Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles—**

Captain William Grierson Jackson, Unattached List, resigns his commission, with effect from the 5th May 1899.

**No. 562.—Nilgiri Volunteer Rifles—**

Captain William Cuthbert Lewis resigns his commission.

**No. 563.—Dacca Volunteer Rifles—**

Henry Savage, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Hart, transferred to the Surma Valley Light Horse.

**No. 564.—Madras Railway Volunteers—**

Lieutenant James Edward Young resigns his commission.

Captain Ross Chisholm to be Major, *vice* Lightfoot, transferred to the North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles.

Captain Robert Edward Pigott to be Major, *vice* Wake, resigned.

Lieutenant John Currie to be Captain, *vice* Ross, resigned.

Lieutenant Robert George Bamford to be Captain, *vice* Chisholm, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Isaac Walters to be Lieutenant, *vice* Currie, promoted.

**No. 565.—Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles—**

Lieutenant Edward Adolphus Wood resigns his commission.

**MARINE DEPARTMENT.**

**APPOINTMENTS.**

**No. 14.**—Commander T. G. R. Finny, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Presidency Port Officer, Madras, with effect from the 9th May 1899, *vice* Commander H. A. Street, Royal Indian Marine, retired.

**No. 15.**—The services of Mr. H. Johnston, Engineer, Royal Indian Marine, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Burma for employment as Government Engineer Surveyor and Superintending Engineer for Government, at Rangoon, with effect from the 1st December 1898.

**FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.**

**No. 16.**—Commander C. W. R. Hooper, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Moulmein, is granted furlough out of India (p. a.), for one year, under the leave rules contained in paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II.

**RETIREMENTS.**

**No. 17.**—Commander H. A. Street, Royal Indian Marine, Presidency Port Officer, Madras, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 9th May 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General.

Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 13th May, 1899.*

No. 211.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 181, dated 27th April 1899, Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed temporarily to the charge of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

*The 17th May, 1899.*

No. 217.—Mr. H. E. Haddon, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 29th March 1899.

*The 19th May, 1899.*

No. 220.—Mr. Thomas Alexander Blake, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification).

No. 221.—Mr. Albert Roderick Kalberer, Accountant, 2nd Grade, and officiating Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is permanently appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch with the rank of Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification).

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.**The 13th May, 1899.*

No. 210.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, in view to their employment in the Survey of India Department :

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Punjab.

Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Punjab.

*The 15th May, 1899.*

No. 212.—Sub-Conductor H. W. Long, Supervisor, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Engineer in the Provincial Service of the Engineer Branch of the Public Works Department and posted to the Punjab, Public Works Department.

No. 213.—Mr. C. A. Perrin, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, and Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th April 1899.

No. 214.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 213, dated 15th May 899, Mr. W. B. Gordon, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Engineer to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with the temporary rank of Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.

*The 16th May, 1899.*

No. 215.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers on the Minor Administration List, with effect from the 3rd November 1899 :

Names.	From	To
Harriott, G. M. . . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Sweet, W. McM. . . . .	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.
Mitra, R. . . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.
Matadin Sukul . . . . .	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.

*The 18th May, 1899.*

**No. 218.**—The retirement of Mr. J. I. R. Dempster, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, Punjab, has effect from the forenoon of the 15th April 1899, and not from the date given in Public Works Department Notification No. 165, dated the 17th April 1899.

**No. 219.**—Lalla Rulla Ram, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Assistant Examiner (honorary rank), attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Examiner of Accounts, Class II (new classification), with effect from the 7th April 1899, and until further orders.

TELEGRAPHS.

*The 16th May, 1899.*

**No. 216.**—The undermentioned passed students, Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee, are appointed to the Provincial Service of the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department as Apprentices :

Mr. Gurbaksh Singh.

Mr. Abbaya Charan Banerjee.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*





# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 21.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

**PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

**PART IV.**—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General:—

*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

**SUPPLEMENT No. 21.**

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 22nd May, 1899.*

**No. 1067.**—In continuation of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 877 Public, dated the 3th May 1899, and in exercise of the powers therein described, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that for the word and figures "section 14" in the said Notification the words and figures "section 14 and section 15" shall be read.

##### MEDICAL.

*The 25th May, 1899.*

**No. 911.**—The services of Major T. F. MacNeece, R.A.M.C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department for employment on plague duty in Mysore, with

effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties.

*The 26th May, 1899.*

**No. 925.**—The services of Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Wilkins, D.S.O., I.M.S. (Bombay), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Bombay.

##### JUDICIAL.

*The 25th May, 1899.*

**No. 760.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 527 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the Criminal Appeal in the case of Crown *versus* Ihsanallah wafad Gulam Nabi, from the Sadar Court in Sind to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

*The 26th May, 1899.*

**No. 768.**—Under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap.

104), section 7, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. P. Handley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, to officiate as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal until further orders, in the vacancy caused by the appointment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Jenkins to be Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature, Bombay.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### FORESTS.

*Simla, the 23rd May, 1899.*

No. 486-F.—With reference to the Notification of this Department No. 378-F., dated the 20th April 1899, Mr. S. Carr, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd April 1899.

#### LAND-SURVEYS.

*The 25th May, 1899.*

No. 1143—45-8.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Survey of India Department as Assistant Superintendents, 2nd grade, in the order named, with effect from the date on which they join their appointments:

Lieutenant C. P. Gunter, R.E.

Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E.

Lieutenant A. A. Crookshank, R.E.

M. FINUCANE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 22nd May, 1899.*

No. 831-G.—The services of Lieutenant A. V. Alexander, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry, are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Government of Fort St. George for employment in the Nayar Brigade in Travancore, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties under the British Government.

*The 23rd May, 1899.*

No. 838-G.—With reference to Notification No. 248-G., dated the 21st February, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Monsieur J. C. Pilinski, as Acting Consul General for France at Calcutta has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*The 25th May, 1899.*

No. 841-G.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, is confirmed in the appointment of Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 4th April, 1899, *vice* Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., retired.

No. 845-G.—Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Kotah.

No. 847-G.—Major W. H. M. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, is posted as Political Agent in Malwa.

No. 850-G.—With reference to notification No. 342-G., dated the 9th March, 1899, the provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Mr. C. Hummel as Commercial Agent for Brazil at Bombay has been confirmed by Her Majesty's Government.

*The 26th May, 1899.*

No. 756-E.-A.—Whereas the Governor General in Council has power and jurisdiction within the tract noted in the margin:

The tract bounded on the north by the country of the Mianis; on the west by the country of the Burgha Shirannis; on the south by the country of the Zimarras and Ustranas; and on the east by the Dera Ismail Khan District.

and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders:

### PART I.

1. (1) The provisions, so far as they can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being, and as amended for the time being by subsequent enactments, of the enactments specified in the First Schedule to this Part, are hereby applied to the aforesaid tract, subject, in the case of the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, to the modifications specified in the Second Schedule to this Part.

(2) For the purpose of facilitating the application of the said enactments to the said tract, any Magistrate or Court for that tract may construe any provision in any such enactment with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Magistrate or Court.

## THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

*Enactments applied.*

Number and year.	Subject.
Act XLV of 1860 . . . . .	Indian Penal Code.
Act XXIII of 1867 . . . . .	Punjab Murderous Outrages.
Act IX of 1877 . . . . .	Reviving and Amending Act XXIII of 1867.
Act V of 1898 . . . . .	Criminal Procedure.
Regulation IV of 1887 . . . . .	Punjab Frontier Crimes.

## THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

*Modifications in the Code of Criminal Procedure and the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation.**(1) In the Code of Criminal Procedure—*

- (a) The Court of Session may take cognizance of any offence, as a Court of Original Jurisdiction, without the accused person being committed to it by a Magistrate, and shall, when so taking cognizance of any offence, follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates;
- (b) No appeal shall lie from any order of the Sessions Judge;
- (c) Trials before the Court of Sessions may, in the discretion of the Sessions Judge, be without jury or the aid of assessors.

*(2) In the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation, 1887—*

- (a) For section 1, sub-sections (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6), the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(2) This Regulation shall not be enforced against (1) European British subjects, or (2) persons of any such class as the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, declare to be exempt therefrom, or (3) any person in the civil or military service of the Government, unless such person is accused of having committed an offence conjointly with a person to whom this Regulation applies."

"(3) The word 'class' as used in sub-section (2), includes any persons who may be collectively described in a notification under this section as persons exempt from the provisions of this Regulation."

- (b) Section 2 and section 7, sub-section (2), shall be omitted.

- (c) For clause (2) of section 3, the following shall be substituted, namely:

'(2) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Derajat Division, and

'(3) "Deputy Commissioner" means Deputy Commissioner of the Dera Ismail Khan District.'

- (d) For sub-section (1) of section 10, the following shall be substituted, namely:

"When the Deputy Commissioner thinks it expedient that any dispute should be settled in the manner provided by this section, he may make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his opinion and referring the dispute to a Council of Elders."

## PART II.

For the purposes of the exercise of criminal jurisdiction as regards the aforesaid tract,—

- (1) (a) The Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the Dera Ismail Khan District, as regards the said tract, shall exercise the powers of a District Magistrate, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and may try any offence or pass any sentence which a District Magistrate specially empowered under section 30 of that Code may try or pass; and
- (b) Every Magistrate having for the time being any jurisdiction within the Dera Ismail Khan District shall exercise the like jurisdiction, as regards the said tract.
- (2) The Commissioner for the time being of the Derajat Division shall be the Sessions Judge, and his Court the Court of Sessions as regards the said tract.
- (3) The functions of the High Court as a Court of Reference and Revision shall be discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies.
- (4) All other functions of the High Court shall be discharged by the Court of Session.
- (5) This part of this notification applies to all proceedings, except proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with European British subjects.

No. 1370-1.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 13 of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act, 1886 (VI of 1886), and in supersession of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 346-I., dated the 25th January, 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the persons for the time being holding the offices designated in the first column of the schedule hereto annexed to be Registrars of Births and Deaths in respect of the classes of persons indicated in section 11, sub-section 7, clause (b), of the said Act for the local areas respectively mentioned opposite their designations in the second column of the schedule.

2. For the purposes of section 24, sub-section (2), and section 32 of the said Act, the Governor General in Council is further pleased to appoint the Registrar General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for Ajmere-Merwara, for the time being, to be the Registrar General for the local areas mentioned in the schedule.

Officers.	Local areas.
The Resident, Jaipur . . . . .	The States of Jaipur and Kishengarh, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Railway Medical Officer at Bandikui . . . . .	Bandikui Railway station and the adjoining Railway lands.
The Apothecary in medical charge at Phalera . . . . .	Phalera Railway station and the adjoining Railway lands.
The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar . . . . .	Sambhar and the lands within the jurisdiction of the Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Sambhar.
The Resident, Western Rajputana States . . . . .	The States of Marwar, Jaisalmer and Sirohi, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Officer Commanding, Brinpora Irregular Force . . . . .	Brinpora Cantonment.
The Magistrate of Abu . . . . .	Mount Abu.
The Apothecary in medical charge, Abu Road station . . . . .	Abu Road station and the adjoining Railway lands.
The Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Pachbhadra . . . . .	The lands within his jurisdiction.
The Political Agent, Bikaner . . . . .	The Bikaner State.
The Political Agent, Kotah . . . . .	The Kotah and Jhalawar States.
The Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States . . . . .	The States of Bhartpur, Dholpur and Karauli.
The Political Agent, Harauti and Tonk . . . . .	The States of Bundi and Tonk and the Chiefship of Shahpura.
The Political Agent, Alwar . . . . .	The Alwar State.
The Resident, Mewar . . . . .	The States of Mewar, Banswara, Partabgarh and Dungarpur, excepting the lands herein declared to constitute separate local areas.
The Officer Commanding, Mewar Bhil Corps . . . . .	Kherwara Cantonment.
The Superintendent of Police, Rajputana-Malwa Railway . . . . .	The stations on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway not specially named above.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

## ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 26th May, 1899.

No. 2411-A.—Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.

(Lakhs of Rupees.)

April 1899.

	IN APRIL.		WHOLE YEAR.	
	1899-1900.	1898-99.	Budget, 1899-1900.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1898-99.
[For the explanation of these heads, see <i>Gazette of India</i> , dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]				
<b>Civil Revenue.</b>				
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,86	1,87	28,68	28,45
Opium	54	39	6,00	5,71
Salt	78	79	8,76	9,08
Stamps	44	44	4,90	4,80
Excise	44	44	5,78	5,75
Provincial Rates	24	26	3,95	3,95
Customs	43	42	4,65	4,79
Assessed Taxes	7	8	1,31	1,78
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	54	41
Registration	4	4	46	44
Tributes from Native States	8	5	94	90
Other Civil Revenue	23	24	3,94	3,92
<b>TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS</b>	<b>5,17</b>	<b>5,04</b>	<b>70,41</b>	<b>69,98</b>
<b>Civil Expenditure.</b>				
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	— 14	— 14	— 3,78	— 3,81
Opium	— 1,00	— 80	— 2,65	— 2,37
Famine Relief	—	— 1	— 61	— 1
Other Civil Expenditure	— 2,12	— 2,04	— 27,73	— 26,03
<b>TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS</b>	<b>— 3,26</b>	<b>— 2,99</b>	<b>— 34,77</b>	<b>— 32,22</b>
<b>Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:</b>				
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]				
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 6	— 5	+ 37	— 1
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	— 2	—	+ 32	+ 53
Military Receipts	+ 3	+ 3	+ 70	+ 76
Military Issues	— 1,19	— 1,52	— 16,21	— 16,88
<b>Public Works Department—</b>				
<b>Receipts.</b>				
Ordinary Branches	+ 10	+ 10	+ 24,45	+ 2,97
State Railways	+ 1,16	+ 1,19		+ 15,20
East Indian Railway	+ 47	+ 51	+ 3,50	+ 5,50
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 31	+ 52		+ 3,88
Telegraph	+ 5	+ 6	+ 86	+ 73
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>+ 2,09</b>	<b>+ 2,38</b>	<b>+ 28,90</b>	<b>+ 28,28</b>
<b>Issues.</b>				
Ordinary Branches	— 69	— 61	— 23,51	— 7,40
State Railways	— 1,18	— 1,09		— 12,55
East Indian Railway	— 21	— 15	— 47	— 2,09
Repayment of Guaranteed Railways surplus profits, etc.	—	—		— 37
Telegraph	— 5	— 5	— 85	— 71
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>— 2,13</b>	<b>— 1,90</b>	<b>— 24,83</b>	<b>— 24,02</b>
<b>TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS</b>	<b>— 1,16</b>	<b>— 1,06</b>	<b>— 10,66</b>	<b>— 11,34</b>
<b>Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.</b>				
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	—	— 1	— 19	+ 96
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	—	—	—	+ 12
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	— 66	1,04	— 8,42	— 8,73
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 1,24	— 2,23	— 17,20	— 18,90
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	+ 2	+ 3	+ 44	+ 1,01
<b>TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS</b>	<b>— 1,88</b>	<b>— 3,25</b>	<b>— 25,37</b>	<b>— 25,63</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES</b>	<b>— 1,13</b>	<b>— 2,26</b>	<b>— 39</b>	<b>+ 79</b>
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	16,75	15,98	17,07	15,98
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	15,62	13,72	16,68	16,77



## SEPARATE REVENUE.

## POST OFFICE.

*The 26th May, 1899.*

No. 2326-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 10 (1), of the Indian Post Office Act (VI of 1898), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that Malta, Jamaica, Mauritius, North Borneo, and Labuan should be added to the list of British Possessions mentioned in Part I, rule 3 of the Notification in this Department, No. 1429-C.S.R., dated the 30th March 1899, published in the *Gazette of India* of the same date.

## STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

*Customs.**The 22nd May, 1899.*

No. 2351-S.R.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 23 of the Sea

Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that fittings of steel (such as bends, boots, elbows, tees, sockets, flanges, and the like), for steel pipes and tubes shall be assessed to duty on importation at the rate at which steel pipes and tubes are assessed, namely, one per cent. *ad valorem*.

*The 23rd May, 1899.*

No. 2372-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878 (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the casting of type.

## LEAVE AND LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

No. 2255-P.

*The 17th May, 1899.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 516, dated 31st January 1884, prohibiting heads of offices from employing officers belonging to other establishments without the previous consent of the officers on whose establishments they are borne.

RESOLUTION.—In paragraph 1 of the foregoing Resolution it is stated that "officers employed under Government sometimes obtain leave of absence, with the intention of taking up other employment under Government or otherwise, or accept such employment while on leave." The use of the words "or otherwise," in the passage above quoted, has had the effect of rendering the orders in the Resolution applicable to the cases of officers who take service under private employers while on leave. These cases are, however, dealt with under separate orders\* and the Resolution of 31st January 1888 should be held to apply only to the case of an officer taking employment on one Government establishment before he has resigned his appointment on another. The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that the words "or otherwise," referred to above, be cancelled.

\* No. 1738, dated 10th July 1888.  
No. 2256-P., dated 17th May 1899.

Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India (except the Public Works Department) to the Heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers for information.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department, with reference to the communication from that Department, No. 127-G., dated 4th February 1899.

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

No. 2256-P.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3738, dated 10th July 1888, prohibiting officers in receipt of furlough or leave allowances from taking service under any other employer in India; and, in the case of officers lent to any other employer, from taking leave or obtaining leave allowances unless they actually quit their employment for the period of such leave.

RESOLUTION—In supersession of the Resolution read in the preamble, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders relating to the conditions of acceptance of private employment during leave.

No gazetted officer of Government, who is in receipt of furlough or leave allowance, may, without the special orders of the Government of India, take service under any other employer in India, and no such officer, whose services have been lent to any other employer in India, can take leave or obtain leave allowances from the Government of India, unless he actually quits his employment for the period of such leave. In the case of a non-gazetted officer the previous consent of his departmental superior is sufficient authority for the taking of leave with the object of obtaining such employment and for the acceptance of such employment during leave.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to all Local Governments and Administrations, to the several Departments of the Government of India (except the Public Works Department), to heads of Departments subordinate to this Department, and to all Accountants General and Comptrollers for information.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Public Works Department, with reference to the communication from that Department, No. 127-G., dated 4th February 1899

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

#### SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.

##### COMPENSATION.

No. 2418-Ex.

*The 26th May 1899.*

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2424-Ex, dated the 31st May 1897.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4847-Ex, dated the 5th November 1898.

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 5040-Ex., dated the 17th November 1898.

RESOLUTION.—The claim of an officer appointed in India to receive exchange compensation allowance under the rules at present in force depends on two factors, which may be described as *personal* and *official* eligibility.

Personal eligibility is obtained only by being outside "the class to which an important privilege as to appointment in India is secured by the Statute 33

Vict., Cap. 3" (paragraph 4 of Resolution in this Department, No. 2422-Ex., dated 31st May 1897).

Official eligibility depends on the tenure of an appointment, or the membership of a service or Department, which has been declared by the Government of India to render its holder or member entitled to exchange compensation allowance if personally eligible.

2. The Resolution in this Department, dated 5th November 1898, No. 4847-Ex., has given detailed instructions in regard to official eligibility, and the Government of India now consider it desirable, in order to reduce the references which have hitherto been made to them on the subject, to lay down more specific instructions than have yet been promulgated in regard to the determination of personal eligibility.

3. It will be recollected that in the Circular letter of the Government of India in the Home Department, dated 18th April 1879, No. 21—746-53, it

\*That is, "a person born and domiciled within the dominions of Her Majesty in India of parents habitually resident in India and not established there for temporary purposes only."

was ruled that no person other than a native of India as defined in section 6 of 33 Vict., \* Cap. 3, should, save in certain excepted Departments, be there-

after appointed to an office carrying a salary of Rs200 a month or upwards without the special sanction of the Governor General in Council. Persons who belong to the class (Natives of India) who are thus protected as against outside competitors are not eligible for exchange compensation allowance. In the case therefore of a claimant for exchange compensation allowance who has been born in India and whose father was at that time in the country, the first thing to be considered is not the appointment or Department which he at present holds or belongs to, but whether, if he had at the time he first entered Government service been an applicant for a post to which the restrictive orders of 1879 apply (a Deputy Collectorship, for example), he could have been appointed thereto without the special sanction of the Government of India. An Indian-born applicant for such a post would not, whatever his race, be regarded as falling under the restrictive orders of 1879 if he had been wholly or mainly brought up in this country. It follows, therefore, that a man of this description should be held *prima facie* ineligible on personal grounds for exchange compensation allowance, whatever his actual appointment may be, and if he demurs to this presumption, it will fall upon him to show fully and clearly—

(a) That he was not domiciled in India at the time of his first appointment to Government service; or

(b) That his parents were only temporary residents in this country.

If he cannot do this, his claim fails.

4. The disposal of "personal eligibility" claims to exchange compensation allowance should further be subject to the following principles:

(1) In all cases in which the question whether or not the officer concerned is a 'Statutory native' has already been raised in connection with some claim of his to the privileges of a Statutory native, the decision then arrived at must be regarded as final;

(2) All persons who have, subsequent to the promulgation of the orders of the 18th April 1879, above referred to, been admitted to Government service without the special sanction of the Government of India under circumstances which would have necessitated such sanction had they not been regarded as Statutory natives, must be deemed personally ineligible for exchange compensation allowance.

5. The case of men entering the Government service subsequent to the issue of the exchange compensation allowance rules promulgated with this Department's Resolution of 31st May 1897, No. 2422-Ex., is governed by No. IV of those rules, which requires, as a condition of eligibility for exchange compensation allowance, the grant of a certificate which must be withheld from any one who is qualified for appointment under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, section 6. In determining whether a certificate should be withheld on this ground, Local Governments will bear in mind the principles enunciated in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the present Resolution.

6. Cases already referred to the Government of India and now pending will be disposed of by them; but all other cases should be dealt with by Local Governments under the above instructions. In any case coming before it, which the Local Government considers doubtful either in regard to the personal or the official eligibility of the claimant, reference will be made direct to the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department. It is hoped, however, that the present instructions will greatly diminish the number of such references.

7. Where a Local Government has decided that an officer is not a statutory native for the purposes of the new exchange compensation allowance rules and does not consider a reference to the Government of India to be required, audit officers will accept the decision as final.

8. Departments of the Government of India other than the Financial Department will exercise the powers of Local Governments under the Resolution in the case of officers serving directly under them.

**ORDER.**—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to Departments of the Government of India; to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy; to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to the Comptroller General and Comptrollers.

J. J. L. Y.,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 26th May, 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

#### ARMY STAFF.

No. 566.—Major C. deC. Hamilton, Royal Artillery, officiating Station Staff Officer, Rawalpindi, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. H. Monro, whose tenure has expired. Dated 15th May 1899.

No. 567.—Captain H. T. Kenny, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General on the establishment, *vice* Major L. H. Vidal, resigned. Dated 4th May 1899.

No. 568.—Captain A. C. B. Johnson, 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Woolcombe, appointed an Assistant Adjutant-General in the Punjab Command. Dated 6th May 1899.

No. 569.—Captain H. Vickers, 23rd (or Wallajahbad) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry on the establishment, *vice* Captain B. A. Johnstone, whose tenure has expired. Dated 16th May 1899.

#### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 570.—Lieutenant H. N. Young, Indian Staff Corps, 6th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 22nd March 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 4th May 1899.]

#### PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 571.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of Lieutenant-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., Commanding the Forces, Punjab:

Captain D. G. Scaggin, Royal Artillery, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain F. L. Galloway, vacated. Dated 3rd March 1899.

#### REMOUNT DEPARTMENT.

No. 572.—G. G. O. No. 223, dated 3rd March 1899, is cancelled and the following officiating appointments made in the Army Remount Department:

Captain A. G. B. Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 23rd February 1899, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Captain G. C. McD. Birdwood.

Lieutenant C. I. F. O. Johnes, 1st Madras Lancers, to officiate as Assistant Superintendent, with effect from 15th March 1899, in the vacancy caused by the absence on furlough of Captain E. Brandreth.

#### STAFF CORPS.

No. 573.—Lieutenant John Francis Bennett, Gloucestershire Regiment, officiating squadron officer, 7th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 5th October 1897, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 574.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Michael George Dobbie Rowlandson. Dated 29th March 1899.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 575.—15th (Cureton's Mullani) Regiment of Bengal Lancers—

Jemadar Hafiz Muhammad Baran Khan, appointed on probation, in G. G. O. No. 889 of 1897, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 14th April 1897.

No. 576.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining:

17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.

Mirza Rustom Beg to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

#### LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 577.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 2nd May 1899, page 2807.

#### WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 2nd May, 1899.

• • • • •

#### BREVET.

Captain S. H. Climo, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations on the North-West Frontier of India, 1897-98. Dated 12th February 1899.

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#### MEMORANDA.

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Lieutenant-Colonel F. S. Gwatkin, Indian Staff Corps, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in India, is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the army. Dated 22nd January 1899.

Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, Sirdar Bahadar, Indian Army, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 3rd May 1899.

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#### PROMOTIONS.

No. 578.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

#### INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Norman Victor Lacey Rybot,—3rd April 1899.

William George Keppel Gough,—20th April 1899.

#### NATIVE ARMY.

No. 579.—13th (the Shekhawati) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Dulare Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Chatter Singh to be Jemadar, vice Mahadeo, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1899.

Havildar Bhagat Singh to be Jemadar, vice Randhir Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1899.

No. 580.—Malwa Bhil Corps—

Jemadar Phooljee to be Subadar, vice Malji, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th February 1899.

#### RETIREMENTS.

No. 581.—The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Thornhill, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Madras), has effect from the 9th April 1899, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 381 of 1899.

#### REWARDS.

#### GOOD-CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 582.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good-conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ended on the 31st March 1899:

Sergeant William Ruddock, Commissariat-Transport Department.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor (Acting Sergeant-Major) John Downing, Bombay Volunteer Corps.

First-class Sergeant-Instructor John Bradshaw, 2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 583.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers and men of Royal and Native Artillery are granted medals for long service and good-conduct, for the year ending 31st March 1900, under the provisions of articles 334 (c), 336 (b) and 338, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II:

Medals inscribed "For Long Service and Good-Conduct", with gratuity.

No. 137, Naick Tonderoyen, No. 7 Company, Western Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

No. 354, Naick Karam Din, Punjab Garrison Battery.

No. 332, Gunner Muhammad Din, Punjab Garrison Battery.

No. 19, Bullock Driver Bahadur Khan, No. 12 Company, Eastern Division (Heavy Battery), Royal Artillery.

#### SPECIAL.

No. 584.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officers, having been absent



from military duty for ten years, are transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the dates specified:

Captain F. W. Dawson, Commandant, Nayar Brigade,—4th May 1899.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Assistant to the Resident in Mysore and Secretary to the Commissioner, Coorg,—25th May 1899.

#### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 585.—4th Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers—

Leslie Alexander Selim Porter, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Roberts, resigned.

No. 586.—Oudh Volunteer Rifles—

Second-Lieutenant William Frederick Hilton, supernumerary list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th May 1899.

No. 587.—Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Second-Lieutenant William Herbert Schroder Scott to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 588.—Rangoon Volunteer Rifles—

Oscar deGlanville, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant to complete the establishment.

No. 589.—Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifles—

Lieutenant Henry John Bell resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

##### MEDALS AND DECORATIONS.

No. 590.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Major Benjamin Phillips.

#### MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

##### PROMOTIONS.

No. 591.—The following temporary promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 16th April 1899:

Names.	From	To
Colonel F. T. N. Spratt, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I. and Chief Engineer, class III, <i>temporary</i> .	Chief Engineer, class II.
Lieutenant-Colonel R. O. Lloyd, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Chief Engineer, class III.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Duperier, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Superintending Engineer, class I.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. T. Badgley, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Superintending Engineer, class II.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Kellic, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 20th May, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and 20th May 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
42nd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry.	Major Henry Wood Priestley	5th May 1899	Shillong.	...	...

*The 27th May, 1899.*

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st and 27th May 1899:

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Public Works Department.	Sub-Conductor Edward Huson	16th May 1899	Madras	...	...

*Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th and 27th May 1899.*

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Robert Thomas Disney Leith. (a)	Lieutenant	Staff Corps (in Bombay Cavalry).	21st April 1898	...	2,350 14 2	...	26th July 1899.
Edward Valentine Tighe (b)	2nd-Lieutenant	Royal Artillery	9th September 1898.	Intestate	800 0 5	...	26th July 1899.
Gwynn Churchill Preston (c)	Lieutenant	3rd (King's Own) Hussars.	13th January 1899.	Will left	870 1 1	...	26th July 1899

(a) *Next-of-kin.*—Mother—Mrs. Leith.

Brother.—A. H. Leith, Esqr.

Address.—Glenkindie, Aberdeenshire.

(b) *Next-of-kin.*—Father—Captain F. Tighe.

Address.—Mafeking, Bechuanaland, South Africa.

(c) *Widow.*—Mrs. Florence Marion Preston.

Address.—Care of A. H. Ramsden-Lagore, Esq., Solicitor, 150 Leadenhall Street, London, E. C.

Brother.—William Dean Preston, Esq.

Address.—Alverstoke, Hants, England.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,  
Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 22nd May, 1899.*

No. 222.—Mr. H. H. Gahan, Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank, State Railways, and Officiating Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Nagpur, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th May 1899, under Article 712 (c) of the Civil Service Regulations.

*The 23rd May, 1899.*

No. 224.—The Hon'ble E. H. S. Napier, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, until further orders.

*The 25th May, 1899.*

No. 225.—Mr. G. W. V. deRhe Philippe, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, during the absence of Mr. W. Ogden, on privilege leave.

*The 26th May, 1899.*

No. 227.—The following is published for general information :

No. 967 R. E., dated Simla, the 23rd May, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*Application to Railways worked by Companies of the scheme for improving the Provident Funds, approved for State Railways.*

Read again—

Resolution No. 99 R. E., dated 24th January 1899.

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 58 Railway, dated 14th July 1898, paragraphs 2—4.

Read—

Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 68 Railway, dated 11th August 1898.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India are pleased to permit the rules for State Railway Provident Funds, as contained in the Resolution quoted in the preamble, to be applied, so far as they are applicable, to the railways worked by Companies quoted in the margin, whose Boards have expressed their willingness to accept the rules on behalf of their employes.

Madras.  
South Indian.  
Bengal-Nagpur.  
Indian Midland.  
Southern Mahratta.  
Bengal and North-Western.  
Rohilkhand and Kumaon.  
Burma.

Pending a further reference to the Government of Bombay in regard to a fundamental question affecting the application of the new rules to existing subscribers, the two railways noted in the margin, whose Boards have also expressed their willingness to adopt the new rules, have been excluded, for the present, from the scope of the Resolution.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway.  
Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

2. The rules published under Public Works Department Resolution No. 99 R. E., dated 24th January 1899, may be, so far as they are applicable, embodied in the existing rules of the several railways enumerated. The present subscribers will then exercise the option of electing between the old and new rules, and the European and Eurasian subscribers of 20 years' service and upwards who elect for the old rules will, on retirement to Europe, America, or the Colonies, also obtain the advantage of payment of their compulsory deposits, with bonus at the rate of 1s. 6d.

3. The condition of having their existing and future deposits recast and kept on a sterling basis does not apply to subscribers to the funds covered by this Resolution, as the assets are invested in certain classes of securities prescribed by rule, and cannot, like the assets of the State Railway funds, be held at interest by Government.

4. Rule IV of those published under Public Works Department Resolution No. 99 R. E. of 1899 is not a fundamental rule, and there is no objection to the existing rule applicable to each railway concerned being retained.

5. Some objections have been raised to rule III in the form in which it was originally circulated to the Boards of the several Companies. In its form as published it is believed that it is sufficiently elastic to meet these objections; but the Government of India are prepared to consider proposals for modifying it so far as railways worked by Companies are concerned.

6. Pensioned officers of Government serving a Company on a railway which adopts these rules, although they will be permitted to elect for the new rules, cannot have their deposits paid at the rate of 1s. 6d. unless they have more than 20 years' service during which they were earning no pension. Officers who are earning a pension while serving a Company cannot, under existing orders, subscribe to the Provident Fund.

7. In the case of railways worked by Companies to which the new rules may be eventually extended, it will be a condition of their adoption, that all railway servants, on transfer from a State railway to any line worked by a Company, or *vice versa*, shall have their Provident Fund accounts transferred also, provided that the transfer is made with the consent of the Manager or Agent, and without break of service.

8. Agents of the several railways concerned should report in due course whether the orders are accepted by the whole body of subscribers, subject to the above general conditions.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay and Burma, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, the Chief Commissioner of Assam, the Resident at Hyderabad, and the Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam, for information and guidance.

Ordered also that a copy be forwarded to the Accountant General, Public Works Department, for information, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India*.

F. R. UPCOTT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

#### TELEGRAPHS.

*The 23rd May, 1899.*

No. 223.—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. W. P. Henderson	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	12th March 1899.
Mr. W. P. Henderson	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	12th April 1899.
Mr. N. U. K. Leslie	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, officiating.	13th April 1899, and until further orders.

*The 25th May, 1899.*

No. 226.—The following is published for general information :

No. 441 C. W. L., dated Simla, the 18th May, 1899.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for 1897-98.*

Read—

Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Baluchistan for the year 1897-98, forwarded with letter No. 1046, dated the 2nd March 1899, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—There are two Minor Irrigation Works in Baluchistan, of which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept, *viz.*, the Shebo Canal and the Khushdil Khan Reservoir.

2. There has been no expenditure chargeable to Capital Account since 1894-95, up to the end of which year the outlay on these works amounted to Rs. 16,12,782, including indirect charges.

3. The results obtained on these works in 1897-98, compared with those of the five previous years, are shown in the following statement :

Year.				Area irrigated.	Gross revenue collected.	Rate per acre irrigated.	Working expenses, Direct and Indirect.	Net revenue.	Return on capital outlay.
				Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Per cent.
1892-93	...	...	...	10,484	39,528	3'77	17,361	22,167	1'43
1893-94	...	...	...	7,983	48,910	6'12	22,316	26,594	1'70
1894-95	...	...	...	6,461	21,176	3'27	13,395	7,781	0'48
1895-96	...	...	...	7,070	33,272	4'71	18,971	20,301	1'26
1896-97	...	...	...	3,355	29,137	8'70	15,394	13,743	0'85
Average of five years ending 1896-97.				7,071	34,405	4'86	16,287	18,118	1'14
1897-98	...	...	...	6,090	55,871	9'17	27,794	28,077	1'74

It will be seen from these figures that the area of irrigation was rather below the normal, though the gross revenue exceeded that of 1896-97 by 91'7 per cent. and the average of the past five years by 62 per cent., while the rate per acre irrigated has been considerably in excess of any previously recorded. The large increase in the working expenses was due partly to heavy repairs to the Khushdil Khan Reservoir and partly to an abnormal increase in the establishment charges caused by the retention of an Engineer to report on these Irrigation Works. It is not stated whether the increase in the gross receipts was due in any degree to the employment of this officer. The net revenue was Rs. 28,077 compared with Rs. 13,743 in 1896-97 and Rs. 18,118, the average of the past five years.

4. The revenue is still collected in kind, *viz.*, one-third of the total produce. On the Shebo Canal, the average yield per acre was—wheat 5'50 maunds and barley 10'42 maunds against the previous year's yield of 6'40 and 10'31 maunds, respectively, and the average revenue realized from the irrigation of these crops was Rs. 8'06 per acre as compared with Rs. 5'19 in 1896-97. The average yield per acre during the year is said to have been very low as compared with the experiments made of the crops, but no details of the experiments have been given.

On the Khushdil Khan Reservoir, the yield per acre was 9'60 maunds of wheat and 11'90 maunds of barley against the preceding year's yield of 10'28 and 12'70 maunds respectively. The average revenue realized was Rs. 10'35 per acre against Rs. 11 in 1896-97.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, British Baluchistan, Public Works Department, for information.



Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab in the Public Works Department, for information.

Also, that a copy of the Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information.

Also, that the Review be published in the *Gazette of India*.

Ordered, further, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 22. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

**PART III.**—Advertisements and Notices by Private individuals and Corporations.

**PART IV.**—Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General :—

*Nothing for publication.*

**PART V.**—Bills Introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23 :—

*Nothing for publication.*

**PART VI.**—Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations :—

*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 22.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

## STAR OF INDIA.

### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla; the 3rd June, 1899.*

No. 21-S. I.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

*To be Companions.*

The Honourable Mr. HENRY FARRINGTON EVANS, Indian Civil Service, Member of the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces for making Laws and Regulations.

Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN MUIR HUNTER, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent in Kathiawar.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

*for Secretary to the Most Exalted  
Order of the Star of India.*

# INDIAN EMPIRE.

## NOTIFICATION.

*Simla ; the 3rd June, 1899.*

No. 15-I. E.—His Excellency the Grand Master of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire is pleased to announce that Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been graciously pleased to make the following appointments to the said Order :

*To be Companions.*

ROBERT GILES, Esquire, Acting Commissioner in Sind.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS NICHOLSON, Esquire, Indian Civil Service, Acting Resident in Travancore and Cochin.

VISHWANATH PATANKAR MADHAVA RAO, Member of the Mysore State Council, and Plague Commissioner for Mysore.

HENRY BLOIS HAWKINS TURNER, Esquire, lately of the Firm of Messrs. Turner, Morrison, & Company.

Lieutenant-Colonel WALTER GAWEN KING, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Sanitary Commissioner, Madras.

JAMES SYKES GAMBLE, Esquire, lately Conservator of Forests, and Director of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra Dun.

Khan Bahadur CURSETJI RUSTAMJI THANAWALA, Diwan of Ratlam.

GEORGE WILLIAM FORREST, Esquire, Officer in charge of the Records of the Government of India and the Imperial Library, and *ex-officio* Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department.

Captain FRANK POPHAM YOUNG, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissioner, Punjab, and Colonization Officer, Chenab Canal.

REGINALD HAWKINS GREENSTREET, Esquire, District Superintendent of Police in Burma.

Khan Bahadur Kazi JALAL-UD-DIN KHAN, Akhundzada of Kandahar, Settlement Extra Assistant Commissioner, Baluchistan.

CHARLES LESLIE SUTHERLAND, Esquire, late of the War Office.

By Order of the Grand Master,

H. S. BARNES,

*for Secretary to the Most Eminent  
Order of the Indian Empire.*

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## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

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*Simla ; the 3rd June, 1899.*

### APPOINTMENTS.

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#### PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 592.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :

*To be Honorary Surgeons.*

Colonel W. F. BURNETT, Royal Army Medical Corps, *vice* Surgeon-General T. Walsh, retired.

Colonel E. TOWNSEND, M.D., C.B., Royal Army Medical Corps, *vice* Surgeon-General W. S. M. Price, vacated.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. B. BOOKEY, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), *vice* Colonel W. P. Warburton, M.D., C.S.I., retired.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. K. HATCH, M.B., C.M., F.R.C.S., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), *vice* Colonel D. O'C. Raye, M.D., retired.

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No. 593.—The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff :

*To be Honorary Aides-de-Camp.*

Lieutenant-Colonel H. GOAD, Indian Staff Corps, Director, Army Remount Department.

Major J. J. HOLDSWORTH, C.I.E., Commandant, Gorakhpur Light Horse.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. L. TREVITHICK, V.D., Commandant, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteers.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

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## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

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### NOTIFICATIONS.

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*Simla ; the 3rd June, 1899.*

No. 1455-I.-A.—Her Majesty the QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, has been pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood on—

The Honourable MR. LAWRENCE HUGH JENKINS, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

JOSEPH FRIZELLE, Esquire, Indian Civil Service (Retired), lately Chief Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab.

WILLIAM FISCHER AGNEW, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, Recorder of Rangoon.

No. 1456-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Khan Bahadur Ghulam Muhammad Ghaus, brother of the present Prince of Arcot, the title of Nawab as a personal distinction.

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No. 1457-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana, High Priest of the Parsis, the title of Shams-ul-ulama as a personal distinction.

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No. 1458-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction upon—

Nadadur Srirangacharya Swami, of Madras.

Pandit Ramá Nath Siddanta Panchanana, of Kotali Parah, Faridpur, in the Bengal Presidency.

Pandit Chitradhar Misra, of Darbhanga, in the Bengal Presidency.

Pandit Damodar Shastri, Professor of the Benares Sanskrit College.

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No. 1459-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Dewan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rao Bahadur Rishiyur Venkata Srinivasa Aiyar, Acting Collector of the District of Kurnool in the Madras Presidency.

Rai Bahadur Wathada Venkatareddi Nayudu, Honorary Assistant Engineer in the Public Works Department, Madras.

Rao Bahadur Munshi Balmukund Das, of Alwar in Rajputana.

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No. 1460-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Khan Sahib Meher Hoshang Dastur, of Poona.

Palanji Adarji Mistri, late Head Master of the Karachi High School.

Abdul Rahiman Haji Muhammad Kadwani, of Bombay.

Hakim Nazir Husain Khan, landowner of the Lucknow District, in Oudh.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Khan Sahib Mir Shams Shah, Political Adviser to His Highness the Khan of Kalat.

Saiyid Shah, District Overseer, Kurram.



Saiyid Hassan Baksh, Vice-President of the Municipal Committee of Multan in the Punjab.

Malik Muhammad Khan, Tiwana, Honorary Magistrate of Shahpur in the Punjab.

Maulvi Jannat Hosain Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the Bengal Presidency.

Munshi Rahim Baksh, of Jalpaiguri, in the Bengal Presidency.

Kazi Abdul Jamil, landowner of the Bareilly District, in Oudh.

Wali Muhammad Khan, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, in the Central Provinces.

Mirza Sufdar Ali Beg, Extra Assistant Commissioner in Berar.

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No. 1461-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Rao Sahib Krishnarao Jayram, of Malegaon in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Mahadeo K. Kumthekar, of Poona in the Bombay Presidency.

Rao Sahib Ghanasham Nilkant Nadkarni, Pleader of the High Court, Bombay.

Rao Sahib Narayen Trimbak Vaidya, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Annavarapu Pundarikakeshudu Pantulu, Pleader in the District Court of Kistna in the Madras Presidency.

Cumaraswami Murugesam Pillai, Deputy Collector in Madras.

Ammembala Venkataramana Poi, Sub-Judge in Madras.

Ramalingam Kandaswami Pillai, retired Tahsildar in Madras.

Vithal Narayan Pathak, of the Educational Department in the Bombay Presidency.

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No. 1462-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction upon—

Rai Sahib Bhya Mull, of Peshawar.

Bhawani Pershad, Dewan of the Bijawar State, in Central India.

Pandit Balkishen, Inspector of Vaccination and Registration in Kangra in the Punjab.

Lala Rajjan Lal, Executive Engineer in the Irrigation Department of the Punjab.

Shree Bollychand Pyne, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department.

Babu Krishna Mohun Mukerjee, late Subordinate Judge of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Palamau, in the Bengal Presidency.

Babu Purna Chandra Shome, late Subordinate Judge of the 24-Parganas, in the Bengal Presidency.  
 Babu Madhu Sudan Chowdhry, Assistant Superintendent of Police, in the Bengal Presidency.  
 Babu Tarini Prasad, Pleader and Honorary Magistrate, Bhagalpur, and Zamindar, Sonthal Parganas and Monghyr, in the Bengal Presidency.  
 Babu Krishna Chandra Bandopadhyaya, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Public Works Department, Bengal.  
 Babu Chunder Coomar Dutt, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, in the Bengal Presidency.  
 Babu Shiva Baksh Rae, Pleader and landowner of the Kheri District, in Oudh.  
 Manepanda Muttannah, Extra Deputy Conservator of Forests, Madras.  
 Brij Mohanlal, 2nd Grade Executive Engineer, Central Assam Division.

No. 1463-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Maulvi Saiyid Ali-ud-din Sahib, of Hospet in the district of Bellary in the Madras Presidency.  
 Ghulam Husain Sahib, pensioned Subadar, of Vellore in the district of North Arcot in the Madras Presidency.  
 Sheik Abdulally Mulla Hiptoola Misri, of Bombay.  
 Haji Ibrahim Haji Sumar Patel, of Bombay.  
 Hasanali Mulla Hakimji, of Bombay.  
 Bhikaji Ruttonji Rana, of Bombay.  
 Gulam Husen Rogay, of Bombay.  
 Kazi Muhammad Murgay, of Bombay.  
 A. S. Moos, of Bombay.  
 Bhimjibhai Rustomji Ashburner, a Clerk in the National Bank of India in Bombay.  
 Haji Ishak Haji Isa, of Bombay.  
 Manekji Jamsetji Chandana, of Bombay.  
 Kavasji E. Patel, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Mir Abbas Khan, Shahbazurg Khel of Bannu in the Punjab.  
 Haji Kalandar Khan, Gandapur of Madi, Dera Ismail Khan District.  
 Malik Iakhan Khan, Tarin, of the Peshin District in Baluchistan.  
 Sheikh Subhan, Bakhshi Fauj and Munsarim of the Forest Department in Jhalawar, Rajputana.  
 Didar Hussein, Vakil of the Orchha State, in Central India.  
 Senior Hospital Assistant Jan Muhammad, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.  
 Senior Hospital Assistant Nasir-ud-din Khan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Senior Hospital Assistant Aziz Muhammad Khan, Indian Subordinate Medical Department.

Sher Jang, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Wahid Ali Khan, Surveyor, Survey of India Department.

Malik Amir Baksh, Inspector of Police, Hazara, in the Punjab.

Mir Roshan Ali Asad Ali, First Grade Inspector in the Bombay City Police.

Ismail Beg Amirbeg, Chief Constable in the Poona Police.

Sheikh Atta Ullah, 1st class Agent of the Commissariat Transport Department.

No. 1464-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon the gentlemen named below, in recognition of the valuable services rendered by them in combating the plague—

Antaji Ramchandra Joglikar, Editor of the Dharwar "Vritt" and member of the Municipality of Dharwar in the Bombay Presidency.

Balkrishna Bhivaji, of Bombay.

Mulji Narayen, of Bombay.

Ramji Bhagwan Bhagat, of Bombay.

Manooji Raghuj, of Bombay.

Dr. Shamsabul Sitaram Misri, of Bombay.

Dayabhai Kalianji Desai, of Bombay.

Gopaldas Khusaldas, of Bombay.

Vasanji Tricumji, of Bombay.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rao Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Yalla Sanjivi Nayudu, retired Deputy Tahsildar in Madras.

Yeshwant Balkrishna Barve, retired Mamlatdar in the Bombay Presidency.

Ramji Pandu, Chief Constable in the Poona Police.

No. 1465-I.-A.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Rai Sahib as a personal distinction upon—

Dinbandhu Patnaik, Tahsildar, 1st Grade, at present Dewan to the Feudatory Chief of Sonpur, in the Central Provinces.

Kashi Pershad, Vakil of the Charkhari State, in Central India.

Pandit Nand Lal, Extra Assistant Commissioner and Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan.

Lala Bishan Das, Personal Assistant to the Manager, North-Western Railway.

Babu Nand Ram, retired Tahsildar in the Punjab.

Lala Maya Das, Salmi, Pleader and Member of the Municipal Committee of Rawalpindi in the Punjab.

No. 794-E.-B.—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer the title of Ahmudan gaung Tazeik ya Min as a personal distinction upon—

Maung Tha Nyo, Myoök and Akunwun, Mandalay District.

U Ka, Honorary Magistrate, Mandalay.

H. S. BARNES,

*Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.*

## HOME DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## MEDICAL.

*Simla, the 30th May, 1899.*

No. 942.—The services of Lieutenant G. A. Hawks, 1st Madras Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Madras.

*The 1st June, 1899.*

No. 957.—The services of Captain E. J. Morgan, M.B., B.S., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 962.—Colonel A. Scott Reid, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), is appointed to be Administrative Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 19th May 1899.

*The 2nd June, 1899.*

No. 966.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the dates on which they made over charge of their duties under the Government of Madras:

Captain S. A. Pearse, 17th Madras Infantry.

Lieutenant H. P. Ainslie, 3rd Madras Infantry.

No. 969.—The services of Captain A. E. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment on plague duty, with effect from the 12th May 1899.

No. 971.—The services of Lieutenant W. G. Liston, M.B., I.M.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

## SANITARY.

## Plague.

*The 2nd June, 1899.*

No. 1817.—The following telegram from Her Britannic Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 29th May 1899, is published for general information:

"All arrivals in Turkish ports from Egypt since 18th instant subjected to ten days' quarantine with personal medical examination on shore. Arrivals from beyond Suez with clean bills and not having communicated with Egypt will receive free pratique."

## PORT BLAIR.

*The 2nd June, 1899.*

No. 302.—Mr. C. W. B. Anderson, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, Port Blair, is appointed to be an Assistant Superintendent in the Settlement so long as he holds his present office, or until further orders.

## JUDICIAL.

*The 2nd June, 1899.*

No. 804.—Mr. J. T. Woodroffe, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to officiate as Advocate General for Bengal, during the absence on leave of the Honourable Sir G. C. Paul, K.C.I.E., or until further orders.

No. 809.—The following draft of a Notification, which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 22 and 8 of the Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), is published for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the said draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council on or after the 1st July 1899.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor General in Council:

## Draft notification.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Indian Petroleum Act, 1899 (VIII of 1899), the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply to carbide of calcium the provisions of sections 5, 6, 8 to 10, 12 to 18, 23 and 24 of the said Act and to fix 5 lbs. as the limit of the quantity of carbide of calcium which, under section 5 of the said Act, as applied by this Notification, may not be imported, transported, or kept without a license, and to fix 5 lbs. as the limit of the quantity of carbide of calcium which, under section 6 of the said Act, may be transported, or kept by any one person, or on the same premises, without a license.

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the said Act the Governor General in Council is further pleased to make the following rules:

1. Carbide of calcium kept or transported without a license, under section 6 of the said Act, as applied by this Notification, shall be kept in separate substantial hermetically closed metal vessels containing not more than 1 lb. each.

2. Carbide of calcium (a) which is imported or is kept at any place after seven days from the date of its importation or (b) which is transported, or (c) which is sold or exposed for sale, shall be contained in hermetically closed metal vessels, having attached thereto labels in conspicuous characters stating the description of the carbide of calcium with the addition of the words "Dangerous if not kept dry and liable, if brought into contact with moisture, to give off a highly inflammable gas" and with the addition, (d) in the case of a vessel kept, of the name and address of the consignee or owner; (e) in the case of a vessel transported, of the name and address of the sender; and (f) in the case of a vessel sold or exposed for sale, of the name and address of the vendor.

## ECCLESIASTICAL.

*The 2nd June, 1899.*

No. 236.—The Reverend G. H. Secley, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a

Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 27th December 1898.

No. 238.—The Reverend H. Menzies, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### FORESTS.

*Simla, the 31st May, 1899.*

No. 501-F.—Furlough for two years, under Article 340 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. E. P. Dansey, Conservator, 1st grade, in charge of the Central Forest Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1899.

The following arrangements are made during Mr. Dansey's absence or until further orders:

- (i) Mr. C. G. D. Fordyce, Deputy Conservator, 2nd (officiating 1st) grade, Bengal, to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, and to hold charge of the Central Forest Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the afternoon of the 24th May 1899, when he relieved Mr. Dansey of the charge of that Circle.
- (ii) Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator, 2nd grade, Bengal, to officiate in the 1st grade, with effect from the 25th May 1899.

#### LAND-SURVEYS.

*The 30th May, 1899.*

No. 1178—83-2-L S.—Captain C. H. D. Ryder, R.E., officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted furlough for eight months and nineteen days, under Article 223 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th June 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

*The 1st June, 1899.*

No. 1202—75-2-L S.—Lieutenant B. R. Daunt, I.S.C., Probationary Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted six months' leave on medical certificate, under Article 340 (a) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th May 1899.

M. FINUCANE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 30th May, 1899.*

No. 877-G.—Captain H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 880-G.—The undermentioned officer has been selected as a probationer for the Political Department of the Government of India and is temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as a supernumerary Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties:

Lieutenant H. B. St. John, Indian Staff Corps.

No. 1416-I.-A.—Captain V. G. Drake-Brockman, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the 19th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and as Agency Surgeon in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the 1st April, 1899.

*The 31st May, 1899.*

No. 836-G.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. F. C. Pallachi as Consul for Greece at Calcutta and in charge of the Greek Consulate General.

*The 1st June, 1899.*

No. 896-G.—Mr. A. D. St. C. Barr, an Assistant District Superintendent of Police in the Punjab, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 11th May, 1899.

*The 2nd June, 1899.*

No. 899-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. C. C. Kilburn as Acting Consul General for Denmark at Calcutta.

No. 902-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, a Resident of the 1st class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted special leave for four months, on urgent private affairs, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1447-I.-A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), to the Civil Station of Rajkot so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as so applied, any Court having jurisdiction in the said Civil Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may



be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Government of Bombay and references to British India or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the said Civil Station.

2. The following Notification of the Political Agent in Kathiawar is hereby cancelled to the extent indicated :

Notification.	Extent repealed.
No. 2, dated the 27th January, 1879.	So much as purports to apply Bombay Act II of 1874 to the Civil Station of Rajkot.

**No. 1448-I.-A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), to the Civil Station of Wadhwan so far they may be suitable :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as so applied, any Court having jurisdiction in the said Civil Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Government of Bombay and references to British India or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the said Civil Station.

**No. 1449-I.-A.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Prisons Act, 1894 (IX of 1894), to the Cantonment of Deesa so far as they may be suitable :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the said provisions as so applied, any Court having jurisdiction in the said cantonment may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Government of Bombay and references to British India or the territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the said cantonment.

2. The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled to the extent indicated :

Notification.	Extent repealed.
No. 403-I., dated the 4th February, 1885.	So much as purports to apply Bombay Acts II of 1874, II of 1882 and IV of 1883 to the Cantonment of Deesa.
No. 4329-I., dated the 30th September, 1887.	The whole.

**No. 788-E.-B.**—Whereas by a Treaty ratified at Peking on the fifth day of June, 1897, it has been agreed between the respective Governments of Great Britain and China that, within the tract of country to the south of the Namwan River, near Namkhai, which may hereafter be designated "the Namwan Assigned Tract" and is enclosed to the west by a branch of the Nammak River and the Mawsi range of hills up to the Loichaw Peak, and thence by the range running in a north-easterly direction to the Shweli River, the administration and control shall be entirely conducted by the British Government :

And whereas the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east, has hitherto been administered by the British Government as part of the Shan State of Mōngmit, and the portion comprising the villages of Mansawn, Kunkyang and Kawngnawng, together with the lands appertaining thereto, as part of the Shan State of North Hsenwi :

And whereas it is desirable that so much of the said Tract as has hitherto been administered as aforesaid should continue to be so administered, and that the rest of the said Tract, which has hitherto been administered by the Chinese Government, should henceforth be administered as part of the district of Bhamo in Upper Burma :

Now, in pursuance of the said Treaty and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following orders for the administration of the said Tract, namely :

1. (1) All laws for the time being in force in the Shan State of Mōngmit shall be deemed to apply to the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east ;

(2) All laws for the time being in force in the Northern Shan States shall be deemed to apply to the villages of Mansawn, Kunkyang and Kawngnawng, together with the lands appertaining thereto ; and

(3) All laws for the time being in force in the district of Bhamo shall be deemed to apply to the rest of the said Tract :

Provided that, for the purposes of the application of the Kachin Hill-tribes Regulation, 1895 (I of 1895),—

(a) all laws for the time being applicable, under the said Regulation, to any hill-tribe in the Shan State of Mōngmit shall apply to all hill-tribes in the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east ;

(b) all laws for the time being so applicable to any hill-tribe in the Shan State of North Hsenwi shall apply to all hill-tribes in the villages and lands specified as aforesaid ; and

(c) all laws for the time being so applicable to any hill-tribe in the district of Bhamo shall apply to all hill-tribes in the rest of the said Tract.

2. (1) The Lieutenant-Governor of Burma and all officers subordinate to the Government of Burma for the time being exercising authority in the Shan State of Mōngmit shall have the like authority in the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east ;

(2) The said Lieutenant-Governor and officers for the time being exercising authority in the Shan State of North Hsenwi shall have the like authority in the villages and lands specified as aforesaid ; and

(3) The said Lieutenant-Governor and officers for the time being exercising authority in the district of Bhamo shall have the like authority in the rest of the said Tract.

3. (1) All Courts having jurisdiction for the time being in the Shan State of Mōngmit shall have the like jurisdiction in the portion of the said Tract which is bounded by the Namkham stream on the north, the Sinmakha stream on the west, the Loichaw Ridge on the south and the Shweli River on the east ;

(2) All Courts having jurisdiction for the time being in the Shan State of North Hsenwi shall have the like jurisdiction in the villages and lands specified as aforesaid ; and

(3) All Courts having for the time being jurisdiction in the district of Bhamo shall have the like jurisdiction in the rest of the said Tract.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATION.

#### SEPARATE REVENUE.

#### COTTON DUTIES.

*Simla, the 29th May, 1899.*

No. 2429-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 36 of the Cotton Duties Act, 1896 (II of 1896), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, *so far as the Bombay Presidency is concerned,—*

(a) the form indicated below shall be substituted for Form A, appended to the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in this Department, No. 864-S.R., dated the 21st February 1896 ;

(b) Form D shall be omitted ;

(c) the following rule shall be substituted for rule 6 of the said rules :

“ 6. Every mill-owner exporting goods direct from the mill shall, at the time of putting in the shipping bills furnish the Collector of Customs at the port of shipment with the particulars indicated in Form E appended to these rules.”

(d) the words “ or Packages ” shall be omitted from column 2 of Form F ; and

(e) the words “ as in bale register ” shall be inserted after the words “ Numbers on Bales ” in the second column of Forms E and F, respectively.

## FORM A.

Particulars of all cotton goods produced at the Mill during the period beginning at and ending 189 .

1	2		3	4	5	6	7
Description of goods. (1)	ISSUED OUT OF THE MILL PREMISES.		Numbers on bales (as in bale register).	Real value.	Deduction claimed under section 15 on account of quantity warehoused in lbs.	Deduction claimed under section 10 on account of quantity exported in lbs.	Balance on which duty is now leviable in lbs.
	Weight. lbs.	Length. Yards.					
Chadars . . . .							
Dhutis . . . .							
Drills and jeans . .							
Jacconets . . . .							
Madapollams . . .							
Mulls . . . .							
Printers . . . .							
Shirtings and Long cloths . . . .							
T-cloths, Domestics and Sheetings . .							
Other grey goods (to be specified by kind) . . . .							
TOTAL							

(1) To be shown separately for goods of different dimensions.

I do hereby declare that I have compared the above particulars with the records and books of my mill, and that they are, in so far as I can ascertain, accurate and complete.

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ 189 .

(Signed) \_\_\_\_\_

(To be signed by the Mill-owner, Managing Agent, or other principal officer of the mill.)

Part II—Fancy Goods, Part III—Hosiery, and Part IV—Other descriptions of goods, will be in the same form, and with the same verification and subscription.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd June, 1899.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

\* No. 594.—Captain H. A. F. Magrath, 1st Regiment of Sikh Infantry, to be District Recruiting officer, Sikh district, *vice* Captain R. E. Foley, whose tenure has expired. Dated 11th April 1899.

## COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 595.—Lieutenant A. H. Babington, Indian Staff Corps, 7th (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Rajput Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 3rd March 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 9th May 1899.]

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 596.—Colonel C. W. Carr-Calthrop, M.D., I.M.S. (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Principal Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Assam, with effect from the 19th May 1899, *vice* Colonel A. Stephen, retired.

## MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 597.—The following promotions and appointments are made, with effect from the 29th May 1899, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Young, retired :

Names.	From	To
Captain C. E. Mardall, Indian Staff Corps . . .	Military Accountant, 3rd class	Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Mr. L. L. Kalberer . . . . .	Military Accountant, 4th class	Military Accountant, 3rd class.
Captain B. Scott, Indian Staff Corps . . . .	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.	Military Accountant, 4th class.
Captain W. Donnan, Indian Staff Corps, 19th Madras Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Lieutenant F. H. Payne, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant J. H. Hudson, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Madras Infantry.	.....	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

## COMMANDS.

## DISTRICT.

No 598.—Major-General Sir A. Hunter, K.C.B., D.S.O., British Service, to command a district of the 1st class in the Bombay Command, *vice* Major-General Sir W. Galbraith, K.C.B., who has vacated. Dated 23rd May 1899.

## FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 599.—Captain F. G. Cardew, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Regiment of Bengal (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, is granted an extension of leave (p. a.) without pay for four days.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 600.—The following extracts are published for general information :

"*London Gazette*," dated the 9th May 1899, page 2959.

## WAR OFFICE;

*Pall Mall*, 9th May, 1899.

.....  
*Indian Army*.—Major-General John Mawby Clossy Galloway, Madras Cavalry, is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 29th April 1899.

Colonel James Fortnom Willoughby, Bombay Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 19th April 1899.

## MEMORANDA.

.....  
The name of Subadar-Major Nauratan Singh, *Sirdar Bahadur*, Indian Army, who has been granted the honorary rank of Captain, is as now described, and not as stated in the Gazette of 2nd May 1899.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 601.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

## INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

## BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

*Lieutenant-Colonel to be Colonel.*

19th May 1899.

Adam Scott Reid, M.B., *vice* Colonel A. Stephen, M.B., retired.

## INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

*Major to be Lieutenant-Colonel.*

20th May 1899.

William Hope Young.

*Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.*

26th September 1898.

Cunliffe Hamilton Martin.

20th April 1899.

Howard Challoner Cutler.

Charles Robert Wilkinson.

No. 602.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Majors are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army :

Henry Turner Faithfull,—18th April 1899.

George Goring John Sutton Jones,—29th April 1899.

No. 603.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned Captains are granted temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental commandants or seconds-in-command, Indian Army :

Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean,—4th March 1899.

Archibald Colin Baldwin,—1st February 1899.

## COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 604.—Sergeant (supernumerary Sub-Conductor) John Wallis Lombard Young is absorbed in the grade of Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd January 1899, *vice* Sub-Conductor John McCormack, retired.

*Madras.*

No. 605.—Sub-Conductor Charles Napier to be Conductor and Sergeant James Aldons Bloomfield to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 1st January 1899, *vice* Conductor George Crosse, deceased.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 606.—Third-class Assistant Surgeon Walter Arthur Clifford Netscher to be second-class Assistant Surgeon, from 8th January 1899, *vice* second-class Assistant Surgeon C. B. Boodrie, retired.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 607.—No. 9 *Native Mountain Battery*—

Jemadar Ghulam Muhammad, from No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, to be Subadar;

Havildar Fateh Singh, from No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery, and Havildar Sobha Singh, from No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery, to be Jemadars,—

with effect from the 16th February 1899, on augmentation.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 608.—Lieutenant-Colonel William Hope Young, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 29th May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 609.—Captain Bernard James Petre, Indian Staff Corps, squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Madras Lancers, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 30th June 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 610.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Medical Service have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles George Walter Lowdell, Bombay Establishment,—30th April 1899.

Major Louis Tarleton Young, M.D., Bengal Establishment,—29th April 1899. (G. G. O. No. 454 of 1899 is cancelled).

No. 611.—Colonel Arthur Stephen, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal, has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 19th May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval. (That portion of G. G. O. No. 552 which relates to Colonel Stephen is cancelled.)

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

## APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, AND RESIGNATIONS.

No. 612.—*Behar Light Horse*—

George William Disney, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 22nd January 1897.

No. 613.—*Karachi Artillery Volunteers*—

Captain George Clefford Whitworth to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Morris, retired.

No. 614.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Major George Frederick William Braide, Indian Medical Service, resigns his commission.

No. 615.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Alic Richard Godber to be Lieutenant, *vice* Ryan, resigned.

Robert Patterson Fleming, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Godber, promoted.

No. 616.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Barry John Durham, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 617.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Templar Webster, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 618.—*Agra Volunteer Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Charles Patrick O'Rielly resigns his commission.

No. 619.—*Yercaud Rifle Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Brinsley Nicholson to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lechler, resigned.

William Walter Hight, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Nicholson, promoted.



## MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 620.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Lieutenant K. St. J. Gillespie, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, supernumerary.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent . .	1st April 1899.
Second-Lieutenant A. F. S. Hill, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	7th April 1899.
Second-Lieutenant R. S. Skinner, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	7th April 1899.
Second-Lieutenant W. R. Isat, R.E.	Attached . . .	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent . .	13th April 1899.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## APPOINTMENTS.

No. 18.—Lieutenant W. G. Beauchamp, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 1st class, Marine Survey of India, is permitted to revert to general duty in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 19.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the dates specified :

*To be Assistant Engineers.*

Ernest Guppy . . . 5th April 1899.  
William Charles Constable . 6th April 1899.

## PROMOTIONS.

No. 20.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 9th May 1899 :

*To be Commander, 1st grade.*

Commander F. M. Barwick.

*To be Commander, 2nd grade.*

Commander E. J. Beaumont.

*To be Commander, 3rd grade.*

Lieutenant J. H. D. St. John.

*To be Lieutenant.*

Sub-Lieutenant A. E. Harold.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1899.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 28th May and 3rd June 1899 :

Corps.	Rank and name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps . .	Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Mungo Muir.	15th May 1899 .	Khatmandu (Nepal).	...	...

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 27th May, 1899.*

**No. 228.**—The services of Lieutenant L. E. Hopkins, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, which were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department, in Public Works Department Notification No. 111, dated the 12th March 1898, for employment on Field Service, are, on return from leave, replaced at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company, Limited.

*The 29th May, 1899.*

**No. 229.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 184, dated 28th April 1899, Mr. A. W. U. Pope, Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in Class I, Grade 3 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class I, Grade 3 (permanent), of that Establishment.

**No. 230.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 117, dated 16th March 1898, Mr. W. C. Boyce, Officiating Traffic Superintendent of the East Coast Railway, in Class I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment and promoted to Class I, Grade 3, of that Establishment.

*The 30th May, 1899.*

**No. 232.**—Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Chief Traffic Inspector, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Traffic Superintendent on that Railway, till further orders.

*The 31st May, 1899.*

**No. 234.**—Mr. F. F. Hensley, Examiner of Accounts, Bezwada-Madras Railway, is appointed to officiate as Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, during the absence of Mr. C. C. Swetenham on privilege leave, or until further orders.

**No. 235.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 234, dated 31st May 1899, Mr. E. A. Lee, Officiating Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, is appointed to the charge of the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, in addition to his own duties, pending the arrival of Mr. F. F. Hensley.

**No. 236.**—Mr. J. M. Hartley, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, on expiry of his privilege leave.

**No. 237.**—Mr. K. Balarama Iyer, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

**No. 238.**—Mr. G. B. Goyder, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway, is transferred temporarily to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

**No. 239.**—Mr. R. A. Way, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank, State Railways, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under Article 712 (c), of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st May 1899.

**No. 240.**—Mr. A. S. Jameson, Locomotive Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in Class I, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th May 1899, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

**No. 241.**—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 240, dated 31st May 1899, Mr. L. E. H. Yates, District Locomotive Superintendent in Class II, Grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the Eastern Bengal State Railway with temporary rank in Class I, Grade 3, of that Establishment, during the absence of Mr. Jameson on special leave, or until further orders.

*The 2nd June, 1899.*

No. 242.—The following promotion and reversions are ordered in the Superior Accounts Branch :

Name.	From	To	Promotion or reversion.	With effect from
W. G. G. Bayly . . .	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade, temporary rank.	Promotion .	16th April 1899.
J. Shaw . . . . .	Examiner, 4th Class, II Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade.	Reversion .	30th April 1899.
F. C. W. Dover . . .	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade, sub. <i>pro tem</i> .	Examiner, 4th Class, III Grade, temporary rank.	Reversion .	30th April 1899.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

*The 29th May, 1899.*

No. 231.—Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough on medical certificate for three months, in extension of that notified in Notification No. 529, dated 19th November 1898.

*The 30th May, 1899.*

No. 233.—*Corrigendum.*—For "1899" in Notification No. 215, dated 16th May 1899, substitute "1898."

T. HIGHAM,

*Joint Secretary to the Government of India.*



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 23.]

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 23.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATION.

*Simla, the 9th June, 1899.*

No. 23.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1851 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Friday, the 23rd June, 1899, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 5th June, 1899.*

No. 1168.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following modifications shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, namely, in line 2 of Rule VI—15 after the words "without fee" the words "and shall be valid for five years" shall be added, and in column five of Form X appended to the

said rules for the words and figures "from the of 189, to the 31st December 189," the words and figures "for five years from the of " shall be substituted.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 6th June, 1899.*

No. 358.—A temporary vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General by the departure on leave of the Honourable Sir Arthur Charles Trevor, K.C.S.I., the Governor General in Council has been pleased, under the provisions of Act 24 and 25 Vict., Cap. 67, section 27, to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Gardiner, R.E., to act temporarily as an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor General of India.

Colonel Gardiner has, on this day, taken upon himself the execution of his office under the usual salute.

*The 9th June, 1899.*

No. 366.—Mr. F. S. Bullock, C.I.E., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th April 1899.

#### PORT BLAIR.

*The 7th June, 1899.*

No. 330.—Mr. A. Brown, officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, is granted furlough out of India on medical certificate for one year from the date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

No. 332.—Consequent on the grant of furlough on medical certificate for one year to Mr. A. Brown, officiating 5th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, and of privilege leave for one month and ten days to Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, Port Blair, the following officiating appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:

Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan, 7th Assistant Superintendent and officiating 6th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown.

Mr. R. F. Lewis, 8th Assistant Superintendent and officiating 7th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 5th Assistant Superintendent, *vice* Mr. A. Brown, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan and as 6th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. P. Vaux, Head-Quarter Inspector and officiating 8th Assistant Superintendent, to officiate as 6th Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan and as 7th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

Mr. W. H. Brookes, officiating Head-Quarter Inspector, to officiate as 7th Assistant Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Ashiq Ali Khan and as 8th Assistant Superintendent on the latter's return.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 9th June, 1899.*

No. 848.—Mr. A. P. Handley, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Judge of the Presidency Small Cause Court, Calcutta, took his seat as an Officiating Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 30th May 1899.

*The 10th June, 1899.*

No. 855.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the office of Officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Mr. J. A. Crawford, Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

##### NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 6th June, 1899.*

No. 917-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William Macdonald as Acting Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, during the absence of Mr. J. H. Harperink.

*The 8th June, 1899.*

No. 1526-I.A.—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquished charge of his plague duties in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 1530-I.A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898 (VI of 1898), to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that references to "British India," "the Local Government" and "a Secretary to the Local Government" shall be construed as referring to the said Civil and Military Station, the Resident in Mysore and the First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore, respectively:

Provided, further, that for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the said Civil and Military Station may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

The Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2976-I., dated the 9th September, 1895, is hereby cancelled.

*The 9th June, 1899.*

No. 931-G.—It is hereby notified, for general information, that the Netherlands Consulate at



Calcutta has been raised by the Government of the Netherlands to the rank of a Consulate General, and that, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the provisional appointment of Mr. G. D. Advocaat as Consul General.

**No. 1542-B.**—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17, sub section (1), clause (b), of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April, 1890, and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the payment of the octroi duties leviable in the said cantonment may be commuted in accordance with the following rule, namely :

Any Military or Civil Officer of Government or of the Railway residing in the Cantonment of Mhow whose pay is not less than Rs. 200 a month, may commute the octroi duties payable on parcels, brought by post or railway, which are intended only for his *bond fide* personal use or for that of his family residing with him, for an annual payment on the following scale :

	Rs.
General Officers and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 1,500 a month	15 a year.
Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 900 and does not exceed Rs. 1,500 a month	12 "
Majors and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 500 and does not exceed Rs. 900 a month	10 "
Captains and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 300 and does not exceed Rs. 500 a month	8 "
Lieutenants and 2nd-Lieutenants and Civil Officers whose pay exceeds Rs. 200 but does not exceed Rs. 300 a month	6 "

**No. 934-G.**—The following substantive promotions and appointments are made in and to the graded list of the Political Department :

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the 26th March, 1899.

[The appointment of Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, in Notification No. 495-G., dated the 31st March, 1899, is hereby cancelled.]

Consequent on the appointment of Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, a Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, to be Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 4th April, 1899—

Colonel H. A. Vincent, Indian Staff Corps, a temporary Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Bikaner, to be a Resident of the 2nd class.

Mr. A. F. deLaessle, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 16th May, 1899—

Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to be a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to be a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to be a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class (on furlough), to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

These arrangements are made without prejudice to superior acting appointments held by any of the above-mentioned officers on the dates specified.

**No. 935-G.**—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department :

Consequent on the reversion of Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Resident of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 1st April, 1899—

Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 4th class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 1st April, 1899—

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd

class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Assistant of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 2nd (officiating 1st) class, to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and Resident in Nepal, and with effect from the 2nd April, 1899—

Major P. J. Melvill, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class

Captain A. F. Pinhey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Major C. G. F. Fagan, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the absorption of Colonel H. A. Vincent, Indian Staff Corps, into the regular establishment of Residents of the 2nd class and the simultaneous increase by one of the number of Political Agents of the 2nd class, and with effect from the 4th April, 1899—

Captain J. Ramsay, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. B. Hughes, of the Indian Civil Service, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain A. McConaghey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 2nd

class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Dew, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 4th April, 1899—

Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 1st) class, and with effect from the 11th April, 1899—

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant V. de V. Hunt, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and with effect from the 16th April, 1899—

Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain L. Impey, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Lieutenant S. B. A. Patterson, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Lieutenant-Colonel Sir G. S. Robertson, K.C.S.I., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 19th April, 1899—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the return from deputation of Mr. A. F. deLaessøe, C.M.G., C.I.E., a Political Agent of the 2nd class, and his appointment (hereby ordered) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and with effect from the 28th April, 1899—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 2nd class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 2nd May, 1899—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain F. W. P. Macdonald, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 2nd May, 1899—

Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th

class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain C. J. Windham, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Captain R. A. E. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is appointed, on return from privilege leave, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the 2nd May, 1899.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 1st (officiating Political Agent of the 4th) class, and with effect from the 3rd May, 1899—

Captain F. G. Beville, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Lieutenant S. G. Knox, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 4th (officiating 3rd) class, and with effect from the 7th May, 1899—

Captain F. E. Younghusband, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Agent of the 4th class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Captain H. B. Peacocke, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 4th class.

Captain F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, an officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st class.

*The 10th June, 1899.*

No. 942-G.—Mr. J. A. Crawford, of the Indian Civil Service, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 1st class and as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on special leave of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, C.S.I., or until further orders.

No. 943-G.—Mr. R. D. Hare, a Deputy Commissioner of the 1st class, in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mr. J. A. Crawford, and until further orders.

H. S. BARNES,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

SALARIES, ESTABLISHMENTS, ETC.  
COMPENSATION.*Simla, the 5th June, 1899.*

No. 2556-Ex.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Resolution by the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4847-Ex., dated the 5th November 1898, promulgating orders as to what are the appointments by virtue of holding which an officer, *appointed in India*, not being a statutory native, becomes entitled to Exchange Compensation Allowance.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 8, dated the 5th January 1899.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, No. 79 (Financial), dated the 27th April 1899.

RESOLUTION.—Orders were reserved in the Resolution of 5th November 1898 in regard to the eligibility for Exchange Compensation Allowance of the following officers and appointments recruited in India :

(1) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed from the Indian Colleges before recruitment from those Colleges was limited to statutory natives.

(2) European and Eurasian Engineers appointed direct before recruitment was limited to officers sent out from England and officers appointed from the Indian Colleges.

This category includes a few officers appointed after passing the direct examination of the Thomason College.

(3) Non-military Upper Subordinate Establishment of Sub-Engineers, Supervisors and Overseers employed in the Public Works Department and in the Military Works Department.

*Note.*—This category includes pensionable subordinates of the same class in the Railway Branch, not belonging to any of the classes of Railway employes referred to in paragraph 4 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

(4) Subordinate Account establishments of the Public Works and Military Departments and officers promoted therefrom to the superior branch of the same establishments.

(5) Examinership of Marine Accounts.

(6) Civilian overseers at the Remount Depôts.

(7) Clerical and ministerial appointments in Government offices other than those which are admitted in paragraphs 36, 37 and 38 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

2. Under instructions from the Secretary of State, His Excellency the Governor General in Council is now pleased to pass the following orders in regard to each of the classes of officers and appointments above specified :

(a) Engineer officers of the classes specified are eligible and may be admitted to Exchange Compensation Allowance if not personally debarred as statutory natives of India.

(b) It is the declared policy of the Government that the non-military Upper Subordinate establishments referred to in clause (3) of paragraph 1 should be filled with persons born and brought up in India. Exchange Compensation Allowance will not, therefore, be issued to persons appointed to that establishment after 31st March 1897. The allowance may, however, be granted, as a special concession, to those who were members of it on that date, and are personally qualified.

(c) The Subordinate Account establishments of the Public Works and Military Departments are not establishments in which a proportion of Europeans is indispensable and members of these establishments are therefore not eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.



The Superior Branches of these establishments are officered by systems intended to secure a considerable European element, and those who have not been admitted through such channels cannot be held to have been appointed as Europeans. Officers promoted from the subordinate grades are therefore not eligible. As a special concession however the few officers in the Public Works Accounts Department who were promoted to the Superior Establishment before 1st January 1893 may be treated as eligible if personally qualified.

- (d) The Examinership of Marine Accounts cannot be classed as an appointment which should in itself carry Exchange Compensation Allowance. But an officer selected for the appointment from the Royal Navy or Royal Indian Marine or from the eligible grades of any of the Accounts Departments will be eligible if otherwise qualified.
- (e) The duties of civilian overseers at the Remount Depôts are not of such a character as to require such European qualifications as cannot be found among statutory natives of India. They cannot, therefore, be regarded as eligible for Exchange Compensation Allowance.
- (f) The duties of clerical and ministerial appointments generally are such as can be discharged by native agency, pure and statutory, and no claim can be recognised on behalf of the few Europeans, not being statutory natives, in clerical and ministerial employ who are not eligible under paragraphs 36, 37 and 38 of the Resolution of 5th November 1898.

3. It should be clearly understood that these orders merely supplement those contained in the Resolution of 5th November 1898 and are subject to the condition laid down in the latter part of paragraph 1 thereof that they do not render a person appointed in India eligible for the allowance, if he is a *native of India* within the definition of that term in Statute 33 Vict., cap. 3, section 6.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that it be circulated to all Local Governments and Administrations; to Departments of the Government of India; to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Viceroy; to Heads of Departments subordinate to the Financial Department; to the Comptroller and Auditor General; and to all Accountant Generals and the Comptrollers.

#### STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

##### CUSTOMS.

*The 9th June, 1899.*

No. 2635-S.R.—In exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (2), of section 8-A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894 (VIII of 1894 as amended by Acts III of 1896 and XIV of 1899), and in supersession of the rates of additional duty on sugar mentioned against Belgium in the notification in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 1327-S.R., dated the 20th March 1899, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rates shall be reduced as follows, with effect from the 1st of June 1899:

*For*

Kinds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Raw sugar . . . . .	4.50 francs per 100 kilograms .	1 6 0
Refined sugar . . . . .	5.36 francs per 100 kilograms .	1 10 0



## Read

K nds of sugar.	Bounties bestowed.	Additional duties to be levied.
		Per cwt.
		Rs. a. p.
Raw sugar . . . . .	4·05 francs per 100 kilograms . .	1 4 0
Refined sugar . . . . .	4·60 francs per 100 kilograms . .	1 6 0

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9<sup>th</sup> June, 1899.

## APPOINTMENTS.

## ARMY STAFF.

No. 621.—Colonel E. Blaksley, Royal Artillery, half-pay, to be Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General C. H. Spragge, C.B., Royal Artillery, whose tenure has expired. Dated 29<sup>th</sup> May 1899.

No. 622.—Captain C. H. Turner, Suffolk Regiment, officiating staff Captain, Intelligence Branch, Burma, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain C. E. E. F. K. Macquoid, D.S.O., who has vacated. Dated 14<sup>th</sup> December 1898.

## MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 623.—Colonel J. H. Newman, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), is appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-General, *vice* Surgeon-General L. D. Spencer, who has been appointed to officiate as Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India. Dated 21<sup>st</sup> May 1899.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 624.—The following appointments are sanctioned, with effect from the 2nd June 1899, consequent on the retirement of Colonel A. F. Fletcher, Royal Artillery, Inspector-General of Ordnance:

- Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Fixott, Royal Artillery, Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India, to be Inspector-General of Ordnance.

Major R. H. Mahon, Royal Artillery, Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Deputy Director-General of Ordnance in India.

Major S. M. Renny, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 3rd class, and officiating Superintendent, Foundry and Shell Factory, Cossipore, to be Superintendent.

Captain G. S. Ogg, Royal Artillery, Ordnance Officer, 4th class, and officiating 3rd class, to be Ordnance Officer, 3rd class.

Captain E. L. Tomkins, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, to be confirmed in that class.

## STAFF CORPS.

No. 625.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant William Meyers Macleod.  
Dated 2nd April 1899.

## LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 626.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 12<sup>th</sup> May 1899, pages 3030 and 3031.

Whitehall, 10<sup>th</sup> May, 1899.

The Queen has been pleased to give and grant unto each of the undermentioned officers in Her Majesty's Army, Her Royal license and authority that he may accept and wear the Insignia of the Imperial Order of the Osmanieh or of the Medjidieh, as stated below, which Decorations have been conferred upon the said officers by His Highness the Khedive of Egypt, authorized by His Imperial Majesty the Sultan of Turkey, in recognition of their services in Egypt and the Soudan during the recent campaign:

• • • • •  
The Order of the Medjidieh of the 4<sup>th</sup> class.

• • • • •  
Lieutenant Guy de Herriez Smith, Indian Staff Corps.

• • • • •

"London Gazette," dated the 16th May 1899, pages 3102, 3103, 3105 and 3106.

WAR OFFICE;  
16th May, 1899.

The Queen has also been pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations on the North-West Frontier of India:

To be Companions of the Distinguished Service Order, *vis.*:

Colonel George Hand More-Molyneux, Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, India.

Captain George Francis Rowcroft, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain John Hill, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain Percy Clare Elliott-Lockhart, Indian Staff Corps.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major M. H. S. Grover, Indian Staff Corps.

Major H. B. B. Watkis, Indian Staff Corps.

To be Majors.

Captain G. F. H. Dillon, Indian Staff Corps.

The promotions to bear date 20th May 1898.

INDIA OFFICE;  
16th May, 1899.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Ramsay Napier Sturt. Dated 9th March 1899.

To be Major.

Captain Robert Dennis Broome. Dated 8th March 1899.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 1st March 1899.

Willy Beale.

Dated 14th March 1899.

Thomas Gordon Blois-Johnson.

Harry Burroughes Ford.

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

John Hugh Watson. Dated 3rd January 1899.

Charles Edward Bruce. Dated 4th February 1899.

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of Second-Lieutenant Edward William Crawford Ridgeway is antedated to the 22nd April 1898.

The Queen has also approved of the restoration of the undermentioned officer from the Half-Pay List to the Effective List:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captain Reginald Joseph Bentinck. Dated 19th January 1899.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Herbert Anthony Sawyer. Dated 16th May 1899.

BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Major-General Edward Mockler, unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 15th April 1899.

Major-General James Fortnom Willoughby. Dated 20th April 1899.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Major Louis Tarleton Young, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 29th April 1899.

The retirement of Lieutenant-Colonel William Henry Thornhill, M.D., Madras Establishment, is post-dated to the 9th April 1899.

ERRATUM.

The name of Captain E. B. C. Boddam, Indian Staff Corps, is incorrectly printed as "Boddan," in the *London Gazette* of the 9th December 1898.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 627.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the dates specified:

7th June 1899.

Colonel Charles Frederick Hughes, C.B.  
Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Byam Abbott.

8th June 1899.

Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred Hercules Mayhew.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 628.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

Captain to be Major.

7th June 1899.

Henry Arthur Merewether.

*Lieutenants to be Captains.*

6th June 1899.

John Lane Harrington.

Frank Barton Hill.

## INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*Bengal.*

No. 629.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant James Kelly to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Supernumerary Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Lieutenant Timothy Baptist is absorbed in his rank;

Second-class Assistant Surgeon Charles Nathaniel Gregg to be first-class Assistant Surgeon;

Third-class Assistant Surgeon Thomas Henderson Brooks to be second-class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 12th March 1899, consequent on the retirement of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Major R. Johnson.

*Madras.*

No. 630.—The undermentioned military pupils having passed their final examination are admitted into the service as third-class Military Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the 31st March 1899:

William Hope Meneaud.

Cecil Beaumont Green.

Herbert Charles Jackson.

Archibald Albert Freud-Hart.

Percival Thomas Duckworth.

George Edwin Duckworth.

George Maurice Callaghan.

Christian Frederick Theodore Cartner.

John Francis deRozario.

Anthony Walter Gernon.

James Alfred Lemerle.

## NATIVE ARMY.

No. 631.—10th (Fat) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Subadar Buta Singh to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Mangal to be Subadar, *vice* Nauratan Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 14th April 1899.

No. 632.—24th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Dewa Singh (I) to be Subadar and Drill-Havildar Diwan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Mula Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1899.

Pay-Havildar Ganesha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Uttam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th April 1899.

No. 633.—34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)—

Color-Havildar Buta Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Badan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1899.

No. 634.—16th Regiment of Madras Infantry—

Havildar-Major Shaikh Salar to be Jemadar, *vice* Zynulabdin, deceased, with effect from the 4th May 1899.

No. 635.—1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)—

Jemadar Balaji Mule to be Subadar and Havildar Laxuman Satam to be Jemadar, *vice* Sanbhaji Baidar, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st May 1899.

No. 636.—3rd Regiment of Bombay (Light) Infantry—

Jemadar Gurdatt Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Madu Powar to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaik Hussain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November 1898.

No. 637.—13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Havildar Assa Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Khan, seconded for service with the British East African Contingent, with effect from the 20th September 1898.

No. 638.—24th (Baluchistan; Duchess of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Jemadars Walai Khan and Tota Singh to be Subadars, to complete establishment, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

No. 639.—25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry—

Havildar Ragunath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakshiman Parab, transferred to the 8th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

No. 640.—2nd Regiment of Central India Horse—

Jemadar Jawand Singh to be Ressaidar and Kot-Dafadar Sher Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, resigned his commission, with effect from the 1st April 1899.

## PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 641.—6th Regiment of Punjab Infantry—

Havildar Bishn Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Sant Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th February 1899.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 642.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Thomas Peters, M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bombay, Civil Surgeon, Belgaum, Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration Districts, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 24th June 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 643.—Lieutenant Maitland FitzRoy Kindersley, Indian Staff Corps, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 1st May 1899, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, RETIREMENTS  
AND RESIGNATIONS.No. 644.—*Central Bengal Light Horse*—

Major Charles Henry Pope, V.D., resigns his commission, and is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel on retirement, with permission to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the Corps.

(G. G. O. No. 40, dated the 13th January 1899, is hereby cancelled.)

No. 645.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Captain Sidney Maddock Robinson resigns his commission.

Lieutenant Henry Thomas Pease to be Captain, *vice* Robinson, resigned.

No. 646.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Richard Adam Fisher to be Captain, with effect from the 11th September 1898, *vice* Lloyd, promoted.

No. 647.—*Northern Bengal Mounted Rifles*—

Archdale Earle, Esquire, to be Captain, *vice* Thomas, resigned.

No. 648.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Frederick James Raynor to be Honorary Major.

Second-Lieutenant Lancelot Colin Glascock resigns his commission.

No. 649.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

The appointments of Second-Lieutenants Farmer, Parkin, Roberts, and Gay, notified in G.G.O. No. 143 of 1899, have retrospective effect from the 27th January 1899, and they will take rank in the order named immediately above Second-Lieutenant Tate.

No. 650.—*Naini Tal Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain Charles Joseph Alexander Hoskins resigns his commission.

No. 651.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain William Touch, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Roberts, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 652.—*Nulgiri Volunteer Rifles*—

Charles Herbert Mounsey, Esquire, I.C.S., to be Captain, *vice* Winn, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 653.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

The following appointments are made, with effect from the 13th February 1899:

Walter Richard Pearce, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Henderson, promoted.

Fred Hudson Miles, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Millard, promoted.

Ernest Bruce Beatson, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Stapleton, promoted.

No. 654.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Frederick Robert Harrington Eustace, Royal Engineers, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Buchanan, promoted.

No. 655.—*South Andaman Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Henry Graham Tayler to be Captain, with effect from the 10th March 1899.

Second-Lieutenant Reginald Fendal Lewis to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 10th March 1899.

No. 656.—*Chittagong Volunteer Rifles*—

Thomas Evered Miller, and William Irvine Kelland Howard, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, with effect from the 25th April 1899, on augmentation.

No. 657.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

George Edward Grabham, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Betham, resigned.

## MARINE DEPARTMENT.

## RETIREMENTS.

No. 21.—Lieutenant W. G. Windham, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted by the Secretary of State for India to retire temporarily from the service, with effect from the 17th June 1899.

P. J. MAITLAND, Major-General,

Secretary to the Government of India.

## PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd June, 1899.

No. 243.—Mr. W. Chadwick, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Bridge Works and of the British Section of the Shadipalli-Balotra Railway, with the rank of Superintendent of Works, during the absence of Mr. E. I. Shadbolt on privilege leave, or until further orders.

*The 6th June, 1899.*

**No. 244.**—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has, in Despatch No. 39 Railway, dated the 27th April 1899, accorded sanction to an estimate amounting to Rs. 14,24,624 of the cost of constructing a branch of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway from Khargpur junction to Midnapore, a distance of 8 miles.

2. This branch will form the first section of the proposed extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway towards the Jherriah coal fields.

*The 7th June, 1899.*

**No. 246.**—The services of Lieutenant E. T. Rich, R.E., Assistant Engineer, and Grade, State Railways, which were lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture.

F. R. UPCOTT,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

#### TELEGRAPHS.

*The 9th June, 1899.*

**No. 248.**—The following officiating and temporary promotions are made in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified and until further orders :

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. E. J. B. Hudson	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, <i>temporary</i> .	26th April 1899.
Mr. W. Sutherland	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, <i>officiating</i> .	25th April 1899.

*The 8th June, 1899.*

**No. 247.**—The following is published for general information :

No. 512 C. W. I., dated Simla, the 2nd June, 1899.

**RESOLUTION**—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

*Review of the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for 1897-98.*

**Read—**

Letter No. 809 S., dated the 24th March 1899, from the Secretary to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, Public Works Department, forwarding the Revenue Report of Irrigation Works in Rajputana for the year 1897-98.

**OBSERVATIONS.**—The capital expenditure during the past financial year was incurred entirely on old and small new tanks in the Todgarh Sub-Collectorate of the Merwara District and amounted to Rs. 2,939, including indirect charges, as compared with Rs. 8,478 in 1896-97.

The total outlay up to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 24,55,222.



2. The results obtained from these works in 1897-98 and in the four previous years are shown in the following statement :

YEAR.	Area irrigated and protected.	Gross revenue collected.	Working expenses, direct and indirect.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay to end of year.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1893-94 ...	34,244	1,41,926	45,710	96,216	4'07
1894-95 ...	33,920	1,34,769	40,055	94,714	3'91
1895-96 ...	31,129	1,32,621	38,957	93,664	3'83
1896-97 ...	36,703	1,33,283	48,508	84,775	3'45
Total ...	135,996	5,42,599	1,73,230	3,69,369	...
Average ...	33,999	1,35,650	43,308	92,342	3'81
1897-98 ...	38,321	1,28,400	53,342	75,058	3'06

It appears from these figures that the net revenue has been steadily declining since 1893-94, and though the area of irrigation in 1897-98 was 38,321 acres as compared with the average of 33,999 acres for the previous four years, there was not a corresponding increase in the gross revenue.

Of the total area irrigated, 12,699 acres were under *kharif* and 13,911 acres under *rabi* crops.

The average water-revenue assessed per acre was Rs. 3'49 as compared with Rs. 3'59 in 1896-97.

3. The working expenses which were 23 per cent. in excess of the average of the last four years amounted to 41'5 per cent. of the gross revenue realized during the year. The cost of maintenance of these works shows a tendency to increase which has not been very fully explained.

4. The value of the crops irrigated is estimated at Rs. 6,60,843 against Rs. 10,58,326 in 1896-97, but the high value in the latter year was abnormal and was due to the unusually high prices of grain which prevailed during the famine.

5. Measurements taken to test the influence of the tanks on the spring level of wells show that out of a total of 484 wells measured, 260 were benefited by the tanks, the remainder being unaffected. Further details in regard to these observations are, however, required before any useful deductions can be drawn from them.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this review be forwarded to the Agent to the Governor General and Chief Commissioner, Rajputana, for information.

Also, that a copy of the review and of the report be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department and to the Local Governments in the Public Works Department noted on the margin, for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Burma.

Ordered, further, that this review be published in the *Gazette of India*, and that copies of this review and of the report be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

T. HIGHAM,

Joint Secretary to the Government of India.



# The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 24. }

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JUNE 17, 1899.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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**PART II.**—Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, Administrator General, Paper Currency Department, Presidency Pay Master, Money Order Department, Mint Master, Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal, Superintendent of Government Printing and other Government Officers; Postal, Telegraph, and Commissariat Notices.

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

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*Nothing for publication.*

SUPPLEMENT No. 24.

## PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

### HOME DEPARTMENT.

#### NOTIFICATIONS.

##### PUBLIC.

*Simla, the 13th June, 1899.*

**No. 1244.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make the following addition to clause (9) of paragraph I of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications, namely:

After sub-clause (d 1) the following shall be added, that is to say:

"(d 2) The undermentioned nobles and high officials of the Baroda State:

- (1) Anandrao Gackwar.
- (2) Sampatrao Gackwar.
- (3) Ganpatrao Shavanrao Gackwar.
- (4) Madhaorao *alias* Avchitrao Gackwar.
- (5) Dada Sahib Ukhajirao Gackwar.
- (6) Mir Nur-ud-din Hussain Khan.
- (7) Dost Muhammad Jemadar.
- (8) Mir Ihtisham Ali.

- (9) Anandarao Yeshwantrao Raje Pandhre.
- (10) Laxmanrao Raje Ghorpade.
- (11) Narayanrao Tatia Sahib Ghatgey."

**No. 1246.**—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to make the following addition to clause (9) of paragraph I of the Notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 518, dated the 6th March 1879, as amended by subsequent Notifications, namely:

After sub-clause (d 2) the following shall be added, that is to say:

"(d 3) The undermentioned nobles of the Hyderabad State:

- (1) Nawab Sir Vikar-ul-Umra Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
- (2) Nawab Sir Khurshed Jah Bahadur, K.C.I.E.
- (3) Raja Kishen Pershad Bahadur.
- (4) Nawab Fakhr-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
- (5) Nawab Itakhar-ul-Mulk Bahadur.
- (6) Nawab Khani Khanan Bahadur.
- (7) Nawab Asaf Yar-ul-Mulk Bahadur."

*The 15th June, 1899.*

**No. 1259.**—Her Majesty's Warrant of Precedence, dated the 10th December 1898, published with the Table and Supplementary Graded List\* under Home Department Notification No. 328, dated the 10th February 1899, directs "all other persons who may not be mentioned in this table to take rank according to general usage, which is to be explained and determined by the Governor General in Council in case any question shall arise." In exercise of the power thus conferred on him, His Excellency in Council is pleased to determine that the undermentioned officers shall take rank with officers in the entries in the table specified after their designations:

- (1) The Joint Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department in Entry 21 of the table, *vis.*, with Secretaries to the Government of India.
- (2) The Directors of Railway Construction and Railway Traffic in Entry 34, *vis.*, with Chief Engineers, first class.

#### ESTABLISHMENTS.

*The 16th June, 1899.*

**No. 374.**—The services of Mr. P. R. Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Presidency, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 13th April 1899.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

*The 16th June, 1899.*

**No. 88.**—In supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 52, dated the 10th April 1884, and No. 47, dated the 30th April 1886, relating to the levy of the Town Fund tax in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor General in Council is pleased to authorize the levy of the said tax in accordance with the following rule:

The Town Fund tax shall be assessable on all persons dwelling or personally working for gain or carrying on business within the Hyderabad Assigned districts, any part of whose income is derived from any source other than agriculture:

Provided, firstly, that no Government servant, and no person whose estimated income derived from any source other than agriculture is less than two hundred rupees, shall be assessed to the said tax; that no person shall be so assessed at a rate exceeding one per centum on his estimated income derived from any source other than agriculture; and that no person shall be so assessed at a sum exceeding five hundred rupees per annum:

Provided, secondly, that, in the computation of income for the purposes of the assessment to the said tax, there shall be deducted from the full annual income of the assessee—

- (a) the sum of two hundred rupees, being the minimum assessable income under these rules; and

(b) subject to any conditions and restrictions which the Resident may, from time to time, prescribe in this behalf, such portion (if any) not exceeding one-sixth of the full annual income, as is paid by the assessee in respect of life-insurance, pension, or provident funds :

Provided, thirdly, that nothing in this rule shall apply to any local area to which the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, is for the time being applied.

*Explanation.*—In this rule the expression "Government servants" includes the servants of any local authority, but does not include pensioners.

#### MEDICAL.

*The 14th June, 1899.*

No. 1029.—The services of Lieutenant M. E. L. Bruce, 23rd Bombay Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1032.—The services of Captain F. C. Colomb, 42nd Gurkha Rifles, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 1035.—The services of Lieutenant J. A. Bliss, 21st Madras Pioneers, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his duties under the Government of Madras.

No. 1038.—The services of the undermentioned officers are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department:

Lieutenant C. E. Tristram, Erinpura Irregular Force.

Lieutenant W. A. Light, 14th Bombay Infantry.

Lieutenant J. G. Griffith, 2nd Bombay Lancers.

#### SANITARY.

*Plague.*

*The 16th June, 1899.*

No. 1934.—Whereas the Governor General in Council is satisfied that there is a danger of an outbreak of dangerous epidemic disease at Chidambaram in the South Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, if pilgrims or other persons from the Mysore State are permitted to assemble at that place on the occasion of the ensuing Anithirumanjanam festival :

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 2, sub-section (1), of the Epidemic Diseases Act (III of 1897), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that no tickets to travel by railway to the stations of Porto Novo, Killai, Chidambaram and Coleroon, on the South Indian Railway, shall be sold from the 1st to the 15th July 1899 (both days inclusive) within the Mysore State to any pilgrim or other person intending or believed to be intending to proceed on pilgrimage to the Anithirumanjanam festival.

No. 1938.—The following telegram from the Government of Malta, dated the 10th June 1899, is published for general information:

Vessels arriving from all Indian Ports without doctor only allowed take provisions and coal in quarantine ; if they have doctor and have passed Suez Canal in quarantine, admitted to free pratique.

#### JAILS.

*The 14th June, 1899.*

No. 253.—The services of Captain E. Jennings, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment in the Jail Department.

#### JUDICIAL.

*The 10th June, 1899.*

No. 851.—Lieutenant C. B. Thornhill, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate of Nowgong, is granted special leave out of India, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, for six months, with effect from the 24th June 1899.

A. H. L. FRASER,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

## LAND-SURVEYS.

*Simla, the 13th June, 1899.*

No. 1295—33-4.—Captain P. J. Gordon, I.S.C., officiating Superintendent, and grade, Survey of India Department, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Surveyor General in charge of the Correspondence and Mathematical Instrument Offices, with effect from the 23rd May 1899, *vice* Lieutenant Beazeley, R.E., transferred to No. 15 Party.

## FORESTS.

*The 14th June, 1899.*

No. 549-F.—The following transfers have been ordered in the interests of the public service :

- (i) Mr. C. Somers-Smith, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Punjab—to the Central Provinces.

- (ii) Mr. M. Muttannah, Extra-Deputy Conservator, Central Provinces—to the Madras Presidency.

## GENERAL.

*The 16th June, 1899.*

No. 1984—42-22.—Mr. B. Ribbentrop, C.I.E., Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 8th July 1899, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Conservator of Forests, School Circle, Dehra Dun, is appointed to officiate as Inspector General of Forests to the Government of India during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Ribbentrop.

M. FINUCANE,

*Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.*

## FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

## NOTIFICATIONS.

*Simla, the 12th June, 1899.*

No. 948-G.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Monsieur Achille Duhand as Acting Consul for France at Rangoon, during the absence of Monsieur Joseph de Pina de St. Didier.

*The 13th June, 1899.*

No. 951-G.—The undermentioned officers have been selected as probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India, and are temporarily attached to the Punjab Commission, as Supernumerary Assistant Commissioners, with effect from the date on which they assume charge of their duties :

Lieutenant J. H. K. Stewart, Indian Staff Corps.

Lieutenant C. A. Smith, Indian Staff Corps.

*The 15th June, 1899.*

No. 973-G.—Mr. R. C. Bramley, officiating District Superintendent of Police, Ajmere-Merwara, is appointed to hold charge of the office of Assistant in Rajputana to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 28th April 1899, and until further orders.

No. 976-G.—Captain R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, a Political Assistant of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) class, and Assistant to the Political Agent at Gilgit, was on privilege leave from the 26th March to the 25th April 1899, both days inclusive.

*The 16th June, 1899.*

No. 1626-I.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending any



Criminal Court established by the Governor General in Council in Central India or Rajputana for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act V of 1898), as applied :

1. Such Courts are authorized to pay the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending before them—

*Firstly*,—in cases in which the prosecution is instituted, or carried on, by or under the orders of, or with the sanction of the British Government, or of any British Judge, or Magistrate ;

*Secondly*,—when the witness concerned is compelled by the Court to attend under the provisions of section 340 of the said Code as applied ; and

*Thirdly*,—in any other case in which the officer presiding over the Court considers that in the interests of public justice such payment should be made.

2. Such payments shall be made at the following rates :

(a) to Natives of the ordinary labouring class, 2 annas a day ;

(b) to Natives of a higher class, 4 annas a day ;

(c) to Europeans and Eurasians and Natives of superior rank, such allowance not exceeding Rs. 3 a day as the Court may deem suitable, provided that in special cases the Court shall have discretion to fix a higher rate.

3. Travelling expenses may also be paid at the following rates when the person concerned cannot, by reason of age, position or habits of life, be expected to attend the Court on foot, or when the journey cannot be so performed with reasonable ease and expedition :

(a) when the journey is by road, the actual expenses incurred up to a maximum of 4 annas a mile ;

(b) where the journey is wholly or partly by rail—

(1) for Natives generally, railway fare by the lowest class ;

(a) for Europeans, Eurasians and Natives of superior rank, second class railway fare ; but the Court may at its discretion award first class fare when the person concerned would ordinarily travel by the first class.

4. Notwithstanding anything in the above rules—

(a) Government servants shall be entitled only to travelling allowance according to the rates admissible under the Civil Service Regulations.

(b) Witnesses following a profession may be granted allowances not exceeding Rs. 5 a day at the discretion of the Court ; and when they have to travel a distance exceeding 5 miles they may also be granted their actual expenses for conveyance (not exceeding 8 annas a mile) or first class railway fare.

5. The number of days to be allowed for the journey to and from the Court shall be determined by the Court in each case.

6. A Medical Officer, other than a Civil Surgeon or an Officer in medical charge of a civil station, summoned to give evidence touch-

Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3030, dated the 15th August, 1883.

ing the result of a *post-mortem* or other examination conducted by him, shall be entitled only

to the usual expenses paid to a witness.

II.—The following Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department are hereby cancelled :

No. 2592-I., dated the 30th July, 1886.

" 4230-I. " " 10th December, 1886.

" 334-I. " " 24th January, 1896.

" 335-I. " " 24th January, 1896.

**No. 1629-I.B.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Indian Tramways Act, 1886 (XI of 1886), to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, so far as they may be suitable :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided, also, that all references to the Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad.

**No. 1632-I.B.**—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879 (XXI of 1879), and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, with effect from the 1st July, 1899 the omission of Article No. XIII in the first schedule to the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1811-I.B., dated the 1st July, 1898, as modified by the like Notifications No. 1892-I.B., dated the 9th July, 1898, and No. 1245-I.B., dated the 12th May, 1899, and the addition of the following Article at the end of the said schedule, namely :

XXVIII.—The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

- (1) References to the Collector shall be read as referring to the Deputy Commissioner in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, to the Cantonment Magistrate in the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Contingent Station of Bolarum, and to the Superintendent of the Residency Bazars in the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897) and the Hyderabad Contingent Station of Raichur.
- (2) For the words "rupee" and "rupees" wherever they occur, the words "Hali Sikka rupee" and "Hali Sikka rupees" respectively shall be substituted, except with reference to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
- (3) In section 57, clause (d), after the words "Central Provinces" the words "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the Cantonment of Secunderabad, any of the Hyderabad Contingent Stations of Aurangabad, Bolarum, Hingoli, Jalna, Mominabad and Raichur, or the railway lands in the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad (other than the railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and those referred to in the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 4564-I., dated the 18th November, 1891, and No. 3244-I.B., dated the 26th August, 1897)" shall be added.
- (4) With reference to the Cantonment of Secunderabad and the Hyderabad Residency Bazars, the following addition shall be made to Article 13 (b) of Schedule I to the Act, in partial modification of section 20 thereof, prescribing the proper stamp-duty on bills of exchange, the amounts of which

are expressed in British Indian currency, and are payable otherwise than on demand, but not more than one year after date or sight :

When the amount exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper stamp duty if drawn singly.	When the amount exceeds	But does not exceed	Proper stamp duty if drawn singly.
British Indian	British Indian	Hali Sikka	British Indian	British Indian	Hali Sikka
Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A.
...	200	0 3	50,000	60,000	43 4
200	400	0 5	60,000	70,000	50 7
400	600	0 8	70,000	80,000	57 10
600	1,000	0 12	80,000	90,000	64 13
1,000	1,200	0 15	90,000	1,00,000	72 0
1,200	1,600	1 4	1,00,000	1,10,000	79 4
1,600	2,500	1 13	1,10,000	1,20,000	86 7
2,500	3,000	3 10	1,20,000	1,30,000	93 10
3,000	7,500	5 7	1,30,000	1,40,000	100 13
7,500	10,000	7 4	1,40,000	1,50,000	108 0
10,000	15,000	10 13	1,50,000	1,60,000	115 4
15,000	20,000	14 7	1,60,000	1,70,000	122 7
20,000	25,000	18 0	1,70,000	1,80,000	129 10
25,000	30,000	21 10	1,80,000	1,90,000	136 13
30,000	40,000	28 13	1,90,000	2,00,000	144 0
40,000	50,000	36 0	...	...	...

XXVIII.—The Indian Stamp Act, 1899 (II of 1899).

Bills payable in British Indian rupees more than one year after date or sight require the same stamps as bonds, British Indian rupees 100 being taken as the equivalent of Hali Sikka Rs. 120.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

### NOTIFICATIONS.

#### ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

##### PUBLIC DEBT.

*Simla, the 15th June, 1899.*

**No. 2710.**—Whereas by the terms of the Notification No. 2005, dated the 12th of August 1878, Promissory Notes or Loan Certificates of the seven shillings sterling per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879 can be paid off and discharged at any time on or after the 15th of September 1893 on the expiration of a previous notice of three months to that effect, which notice may be given at any time on or after the 15th of June 1893 ;

And whereas the amount of the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates now outstanding is two lakhs and twenty-three thousand rupees (Rs. 2,23,000) ;

And whereas by the terms of the said Notification the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates can be discharged by the payment of the equivalent in rupees of eight pounds fifteen shillings sterling for each hundred rupees of their amount, the said equivalent being calculated at the rate of exchange fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of the Imperial Treasury, for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and Imperial Governments at the date of the expiry of the notice of the discharge of the Notes and Certificates as aforesaid ;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has determined to pay off the said Promissory Notes and Loan Certificates on the 15th of September 1899 ;

And whereas by the terms of the Notification No. 1487-A., dated the 7th of April 1899, the rate of exchange for the adjustment of transactions between the Indian and

Imperial Governments for the official year 1899-1900 has been fixed by the Secretary of State for India in Council, with the concurrence of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, at 1s. 4d. the rupee, and the equivalent of eight pounds fifteen shillings at this rate is rupees one hundred and thirty-one and annas four only :

2. Notice is hereby given that, on the 15th day of September 1899, all the Notes (or Stock Certificates issued in lieu thereof) and Loan Certificates of the seven shillings sterling per cent. portion of the Transfer Loan of 1879 aforesaid will be paid off at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, at the rate of rupees one hundred and thirty-one and annas four only for each hundred rupees of their amount ; and that from the said 15th day of September 1899 interest on the said Promissory Notes (or Stock Certificates) and Loan Certificates will cease.

3. Promissory Notes and Certificates hereby notified for discharge will be received at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, Calcutta, from and after the 11th of September 1899, and will be discharged in full together with interest up to the 14th of September 1899, inclusive, as soon as they can be examined and passed for payment.

### LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

*The 13th June, 1899.*

No. 2699-G1.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of April 1899 are notified :

With effect from the 6th April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr.

W. J. F. Williamson,—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class V of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 8th April 1899,—

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to revert to class VI of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 10th April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr.

M. A. Hydari,—

Mr. V. C. Scott-O'Connor to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st April 1899, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr.

T. H. Biggs,—

Mr. W. H. Dawson to officiate in class III of Accountants General.

Mr. H. J. Brereton to officiate in class II,

Mr. R. T. Howe to officiate in class III,

Messrs. W. J. F. Williamson and H. G. Tomkins to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. M. K. Ghatak to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

J. F. FINLAY,

*Secretary to the Government of India.*

### MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

*Simla, the 16th June, 1899.*

#### APPOINTMENTS.

##### ARMY STAFF.

No. 658.—Captain A. S. Koe, King's Own Scottish Borderers, to be a station staff officer, 1st class, in the Punjab Command, *vice* Major A. J. W. Allen, appointed to the District Staff. Dated 20th April 1899.

##### COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 659.—Lieutenant F. C. Hirst, Indian Staff Corps, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 29th May 1899.]

No. 660.—Lieutenant H. W. Davies, Indian Staff Corps, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 17th April 1899.

[Joined his appointment on the 29th May 1899.]

### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 661.—Lieutenant-Colonel I. B. Emerson, Royal Army Medical Corps, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Colonel, *vice* Colonel W. F. Burnett, granted leave out of India. Dated 31st May 1899.

##### PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 662.—The following appointment is made on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :

*To be Aide-de-Camp.*

Captain L. N. Beatty, 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers. Dated 20th December 1898.

##### STAFF CORPS.

No. 663.—The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :

Lieutenant Lewis Eales Dening, 4th (Queen's Own) Hussars, officiating squadron officer, 3rd (Queen's Own) Regiment of Bombay Light Cavalry.—2nd May 1899.

## JUDICIAL.

No. 664.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 25, 26 and 27 of the Cantonments Act, 1889 (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that, on and with effect from the first day of October, 1899, the following rules and applied enactments shall be in force in every cantonment in British India, other than Aden, save in so far as it may be for the time being excepted from the operation of any such rule in pursuance of an order made under sub-section (2) of the said section 27.

2. On and with effect from the date aforesaid, the rules, regulations and notifications herein-after set forth shall be cancelled and cease to have effect, that is to say:

(1) all rules and regulations made under—

(a) Act XXII of 1864 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments*);

(b) Madras Act IV of 1865 (*an Act to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*);

(c) Madras Act I of 1866 (*an Act to repeal Madras Act IV of 1865 and to make provision for the administration of military cantonments in the Presidency of Fort St. George*);

(d) the Bombay Cantonment Act of 1867 (Bombay Act III of 1867); and

(e) the Cantonments Act, 1880 (III of 1880), sections 25 and 26; and

(2) the following Notifications of the Government of India in the Military Department, namely:

(a) Notification No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896;

(b) Notification No. 723, dated the 19th June, 1896;

(c) Notification No. 1117, dated the 9th October, 1896;

(d) Notification No. 26, dated the 8th January, 1897;

(e) Notification No. 162, dated the 5th February, 1897;

(f) Notification No. 1148, dated the 15th October, 1897; and

(g) Notification No. 229, dated the 3rd March, 1899.

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## THE CANTONMENT CODE, 1899.

## CHAPTER I.

## PRELIMINARY.

*Short Title.*

1. These rules and applied enactments may be called the Cantonment Code, 1899.

Short title.

*General Definitions.*

2. (r) In this Code, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—
- Definitions.
- (a) "Accountant General" means the Civil Accountant General or Comptroller:
- (b) "bazar" means any land in a cantonment which has been set apart for the purposes of trade or the residence of natives or any other purpose, and the boundaries of which have been demarcated by pillars or posts and specified, by, or under the authority of the General Officer of the Command, in Command Orders:
- (c) "Command" means one of the principal portions into which the Army in India is, for the time being, divided:
- (d) "dairy" includes every farm, shed, milk-store, milk-shop or other place from which milk is supplied, or in which milk is kept for purposes of sale:
- (e) "dairyman" includes the keeper of a cow, buffalo, goat, ass or other animal, the milk of which is offered, or intended to be offered, for sale for human consumption, any purveyor of milk and any occupier of a dairy:
- (f) "Executive Engineer" means the Public or Military Works officer of that grade having charge of the military works in the cantonment, and includes the officer, of whatever grade, in immediate executive engineering charge of a cantonment:
- (g) "General Officer of the Command" means the General Officer Commanding the Forces in the Command:
- (h) "infectious or contagious disorder" includes cholera, leprosy, enteric fever and every infectious or contagious disorder other than a venereal disease:
- (i) "keeper of a sarai" includes the owner of a sarai, any person having the care or management of a sarai and the lessee of any land, whether belonging to the Government or not, occupied by a sarai:
- (j) "lessee" means a person who has been granted permission, whether before or after the commencement of this Code, to occupy, for the purposes of a building-site, land belonging to the Government in a cantonment, and includes the successors in interest of a lessee:
- (k) "licensed market" means a private market licensed by the cantonment authority:
- (l) "licensed slaughter-house" means a private slaughter-house licensed by the cantonment authority:
- (m) "market" means a place in a cantonment where persons periodically assemble for purposes of selling meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, milk or any other perishable articles of food for human consumption:
- (n) "notification" means a notification in the local official Gazette:
- (o) "notified" means published by notification:
- (p) "private market" means a market not maintained by the cantonment authority:
- (q) "private slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house not maintained by the cantonment authority:
- (r) "public market" means a market maintained by the cantonment authority:
- (s) "public slaughter-house" means a slaughter-house maintained by the cantonment authority:
- (t) "regimental bazar" means a bazar under the management of regimental authorities:
- (u) "Sanitary Officer" means, where no Sanitary Officer has been specially appointed, the senior executive Medical Officer in military employ on duty in a cantonment:
- (v) "sarai" means a building in a cantonment ordinarily used, whether wholly or in part, for the accommodation of native travellers and not maintained by the cantonment authority:
- (w) "slaughter-house" means a place in a cantonment ordinarily used for the slaughter of animals for the purpose of selling the flesh for human consumption:
- (x) "source of public water-supply" includes every public well, tank, river, stream, spring, channel, reservoir or other source in a cantonment from which water is or may be made available for public use, whether or not it is used for the purposes of water-works, and also every source of water-supply situate on private premises to the use of which the public is entitled:
- (y) "street" includes any way, road, lane, square, court, alley, passage or open space in a cantonment, whether a thoroughfare or not and whether built upon or not, over which the public have a right of way, and also the roadway and footway over any bridge or causeway: and

(s) "treasury" means the Government treasury or sub-treasury, or the bank or place prescribed by or under section 22 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, for the custody of the cantonment fund of a cantonment.

(2) Where any question arises as to whether a building is or is not a sarai, or a place is or is not a slaughter-house, it shall be decided by the cantonment authority; and the decision of the cantonment authority thereon shall be final and conclusive.

## CHAPTER II.

### CANTONMENT COMMITTEES AND CONTROL.

#### *Constitution.*

3. (1) In every cantonment with respect to which the Local Government has determined that a cantonment committee is to be constituted, the cantonment committee shall ordinarily consist of the following members, namely:

- (a) the Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where he is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence;
- (b) any Magistrate of the first class, being also a Justice of the Peace, appointed by the District Magistrate to represent him;
- (c) such Commanding Officers in the cantonment as may be appointed in Station Orders to be members;
- (d) the Cantonment Magistrate;
- (e) the Sanitary Officer;
- (f) the Executive Engineer; and
- (g) the District Superintendent of Police.

(2) The Commanding Officer of the cantonment or, where he is the Officer Commanding the District, the officer who would succeed to the command of the cantonment during his temporary absence, shall be the President, and the Cantonment Magistrate shall be the Secretary, of the committee.

(3) If the President is absent from any meeting, the next senior combatant officer present shall preside on that occasion.

4. The General Officer of the Command may, by order in writing, appoint any residents of the cantonment, whether officials or non-officials, to be additional members of the cantonment committee for such period as may be stated in the order.

5. The cantonment committee (if any) shall discharge the functions of the cantonment authority under this Code.

6. (1) The Governor General in Council, after consultation with the Local Government and the General Officer of the Command, may, by notification, direct, in respect of any cantonment in which a cantonment committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, that any of the functions of the cantonment authority under this Code—

- (a) shall be in abeyance; or
- (b) shall, with such modifications as may be prescribed in the notification, be discharged by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(2) Subject to any notification for the time being in force under sub-section (1), the Commanding Officer of any such cantonment as aforesaid may discharge any of the functions of the cantonment authority under this Code.

#### *Meetings of Cantonment Committee.*

7. (1) The cantonment committee (if any) shall meet for the transaction of business once at least in every month, and at such other times as the President may direct.

(2) The time and place of each meeting shall be announced in Station Orders, and shall be communicated to each member by a notice in writing issued by the Secretary.

(3) Every notice issued under sub-section (2) shall,—

- (a) unless the President in any case otherwise directs, be issued so as to reach each member three clear days before the meeting takes place; and
- (b) be accompanied by an agenda paper specifying the business to be transacted at the meeting.

(4) The President may permit the consideration of any business not specified in the agenda paper as aforesaid, unless a majority of the members require its postponement to a later meeting.

(5) The President may, by order in writing, adjourn any meeting to any date to be fixed by the order.

8. No business relating to the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least six clear days' notice in writing of the date fixed therefor has been given.

9. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless there are present, in addition to the President,—

- (a) three members of the committee, or
- (b) half the total number of members,

whichever number is the greater.

10. (1) Minutes of the proceedings at each meeting shall be recorded in a book, shall be signed by the President, and shall, at such times and in such place as shall be fixed by the cantonment committee, be open, free of charge, to the inspection of any inhabitant of the cantonment.

(2) A copy of the minutes shall, as soon as possible after each meeting, be forwarded for the information of the District Magistrate.

11. Every meeting shall be open to the public, unless in any case the President, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, otherwise directs.

12. (1) All questions coming before a meeting shall be decided by a majority of the votes of the members present and voting.

(2) In the case of an equality of votes, the President shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The dissent of any member from any decision of the cantonment committee, with an abstract of the grounds therefor, shall, if the member so requests, be entered by the Secretary in the minutes.

#### Control.

13. (1) If the President dissents from any decision of the cantonment committee, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes, by order in writing, direct the suspension of action thereon for any period not exceeding one month; and, if he does so, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Officer Commanding the District.

(2) If the District Magistrate considers any decision of the cantonment committee to be prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, whether on a report made by the Magistrate representing him on the cantonment committee or otherwise, after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, refer the matter to the Local Government through the Commissioner (if any) of the Division; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision pending the disposal of the reference to the Local Government, and shall forthwith report the matter to the General Officer of the Command through the Officer Commanding the District.

(3) If the Magistrate appointed to represent the District Magistrate on the cantonment committee is present at a meeting and dissents from any decision which he considers prejudicial to the public health, safety or convenience, he may, for reasons to be recorded in the minutes and after giving notice in writing of his intention to the President, report the matter to the District Magistrate; and the President shall, on receipt of such notice, direct the suspension of action on the decision for a period sufficient to admit of the District Magistrate being communicated with and taking proceedings as provided by sub-section (2).

14. (1) The Officer Commanding the District may, by order in writing,—  
Controlling powers of Officer Commanding the District.

(a) call for any book or document in the possession or under the control of the cantonment authority;

(b) require the cantonment authority to furnish such statements, accounts, reports and copies of documents relating to its proceedings or duties as he may think fit;

(c) require the cantonment authority to furnish plans and estimates for all works to be constructed out of the cantonment fund at a cost exceeding five hundred rupees, and to conform to such directions as he may think fit to give with respect to the superintending authority by whom such works shall be approved; and

(d) direct that any matter or any specific proposal, other than one which has been referred to the Local Government under section 13, sub-section (2), be brought before the cantonment committee.

(2) The Officer Commanding the District may, by a like order,—

(e) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the cantonment committee which has not been referred to him under section 13, sub-section (1); or

(f) when any decision of the cantonment committee has been referred to him under section 13, sub-section (1), either—

(i) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action, or

(ii) extend its duration for such period as may be stated in his order, or

(iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the cantonment committee.

(3) When the Officer Commanding the District directs the suspension of action on any decision of the cantonment committee, or extends the duration of any order of suspension, he shall forthwith refer the matter to the General Officer of the Command.

15. The General Officer of the Command may, by order in writing,—  
Controlling powers of General Officer of the Command.

(a) exercise any of the powers conferred by section 14, sub-section (1), on the Officer Commanding the District;

(b) direct the suspension, for such period as may be stated in the order, of action on any decision of the cantonment committee which has not been reported to him under section 13, sub-section (2), or referred to him under section 14, sub-section (3); or

(c) when any decision of the cantonment committee has been referred to him

under section 14, sub-section (3), either—

- (i) cancel the order given by the President or the Officer Commanding the District, as the case may be, directing the suspension of action, or
- (ii) extend the duration of the order for such period as may be stated in his order, or
- (iii) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the cantonment committee.

16. When any decision of the cantonment committee has been referred to the Local Government under section 13, sub-section (3), the Local Government shall consult the General Officer of the Command and may then, by order in writing, either—

- (a) cancel the order given by the President directing the suspension of action; or
- (b) extend its duration for such period as may be stated in its order; or
- (c) direct that no action be taken on the decision; or
- (d) declare the modifications with which the decision may be carried into effect by the cantonment committee.

### CHAPTER III.

#### THE CANTONMENT MAGISTRATE AND CANTONMENT SERVANTS.

##### *Cantonment Magistrate.*

17. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall be the executive officer of the cantonment authority, and all orders of the cantonment authority shall be issued through him.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall see that all orders of the cantonment authority are duly obeyed.

(3) The Cantonment Magistrate shall, as far as practicable, keep a record of every final order issued by him in his official capacity.

##### *Cantonment Servants.*

18. (1) With the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command and subject to the provisions of sections 30 and 33 and to the control over the cantonment fund which is vested in the Local Government by section 23 of the Cantonments Act, 1889, the cantonment authority shall fix the number and salaries of the servants to be employed by it.

(2) Every alteration in the number of such servants or in their salaries shall be subject to the sanction and control aforesaid:

Provided that temporary servants may, in cases of emergency and if funds are available, be employed without such sanction for any period not exceeding three months.

*Explanation.*—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the police employed in a cantonment beyond the limits of a Presidency-town,

or to affect the provisions relating to the employment and constitution of the police-force of—

- (a) the Cantonments Act, 1889, section 12; XIII of 1889.
- (b) Act XXIV of 1859, section 8;
- (c) the Police Act, 1861, section 2; V of 1861.
- (d) the Bombay District Police Act, 1867, section 3; Bo. Act VII of 1867.
- (e) Bengal Act VII of 1869;
- (f) the Police Act, 1888; and III of 1888.
- (g) the Bombay District Police Act, 1890, section 4. Bo. Act IV of 1890.

19. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a public register of such public register of servants of cantonment menial servants employed by the cantonment authority as may be instituted by that authority.

20. The Cantonment Magistrate shall—

- (a) appoint all servants required by the cantonment authority;
- (b) apportion, control and superintend the performance of the duties of all such servants;
- (c) disburse the salaries of all such servants; and
- (d) deal with applications from such servants for leave of absence:

Provided that no person shall be appointed under this section who has been dismissed for misconduct from employment under any other cantonment or local authority, or any Department of the Government.

21. The Cantonment Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, fine, suspend, dismiss or reduce to a lower grade or salary any servant of the cantonment authority:

Provided, first, that no fine so imposed shall exceed one week's salary of the servant fined:

Provided, secondly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the cantonment authority a monthly list of all such fines, suspensions, dismissals and reductions: and

Provided, thirdly, that the Cantonment Magistrate shall not dismiss any servant whose salary is not less than twenty-five rupees a month, without obtaining the previous sanction of the cantonment authority.

22. Whoever obstructs or molests any person employed by the cantonment authority (not being a public servant within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code), or any person with whom the cantonment authority may have lawfully contracted, in the performance and execution of his duty or of anything which he is empowered or required to do by virtue or in consequence of any of the provisions of this Code, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

XLV of 1860.



23. (1) In the absence of a written contract to the contrary, every sweeper employed by the cantonment authority shall be entitled to one month's notice before discharge or to one month's wages in lieu thereof, unless he is discharged for misconduct or was engaged for a specified term and discharged at the end of it.

(2) Whoever, being a sweeper employed by the cantonment authority, in the absence of a written contract authorizing him so to do and without reasonable cause, resigns his employment or absents himself from his duties without giving one month's notice to the cantonment authority, or neglects or refuses to perform his duties or any of them, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two months.

(3) The Local Government may, by notification, direct that, on and from a date to be specified in the notification, the provisions of this section with respect to sweepers shall apply also to any specified class of servants employed by the cantonment authority whose functions intimately concern the public health or safety.

24. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate shall require every servant of the cantonment authority who is entrusted with the receipt, custody or control of moneys or securities for money, to furnish security for the due discharge of his office to such amount as the cantonment authority may determine.

(2) No security shall be accepted other than a deposit of—

- (a) cash, or
- (b) Government securities, or
- (c) shares in the Bank of Bengal, the Bank of Madras or the Bank of Bombay, or
- (d) debentures or other securities for money issued by or on behalf of a local authority.

25. On or about the first day of January in each year the Cantonment Magistrate shall submit to the cantonment authority a report as to the sufficiency of the security furnished by or on behalf of its servants.

26. The Cantonment Magistrate shall deal in the manner prescribed in the Civil Account Code with all moneys and securities deposited as security by or on behalf of servants of the cantonment authority or persons who have entered into contracts with the cantonment authority:

Provided that no such moneys or securities as aforesaid shall be delivered up,—

- (a) if deposited by or on behalf of a servant of the cantonment authority, until after the lapse of such time after the death of, or the vacation of his office by, such servant as the cantonment authority may direct; or,
- (b) if deposited by or on behalf of a contractor, then, in the absence of any

condition in the contract to the contrary, until after the lapse of such time after the completion of the contract to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority as that authority may direct.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### CANTONMENT FUND.

###### *Credits to Fund.*

27. There shall be placed to the credit of the cantonment fund the following sums, namely:

- (a) all sums directed by section 21, sub-section (1), of the Cantonments Act, 1889, or by or under any other enactment for the time being in force, to be placed to the credit of that fund: and
- (b) all grants-in-aid and other sums received by the cantonment authority in aid of that fund.

28. (1) The Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department shall from time to time, intimate to the General Officer of the Command the annual sum (if any) which will from time to time be placed at his disposal by the Government of India as a grant-in-aid to the cantonment funds in his Command.

(2) The General Officer of the Command shall distribute the said sum among the said cantonment funds in such proportions as he may think fit.

###### *Application of Fund.*

29. (1) The cantonment fund may be applied to the following purposes within the cantonment, namely:

- (a) the payment of any expenses directed by or under any enactment for the time being in force to be debited to the fund;
- (b) the maintenance of the police-force employed in the cantonment, including charges of every description required for the efficient discharge of the duties of that force therein;
- (c) the provision and maintenance of an office for the cantonment authority;
- (d) the payment of the salaries of the cantonment establishment;
- (e) the survey of buildings and lands;
- (f) the management and improvement of lands and other property placed by the Government under the management of the cantonment authority, including—
  - (i) the construction and maintenance of streets (other than those maintained from Imperial or Provincial funds),
  - (ii) the lighting, watering and cleansing of streets, and
  - (iii) the maintenance of public parks and gardens and the planting and tending of trees;
- (g) the provision and maintenance, or the aiding, of hospitals, dispensaries and schools;
- (h) the provision and maintenance of public markets and slaughter-houses;



(j) the carrying out of a proper system of conservancy throughout the cantonment for all its inhabitants other than classes of troops for whom conservancy is provided from public revenues other than the cantonment fund, including—

(i) the pay of the public conservancy establishment,

(ii) the construction of public latrines and other conservancy works, and

(iii) the purchase of all necessary conservancy carts, utensils and other appliances;

(k) the carrying out of a proper system of water-supply and drainage and of other sanitary measures, including public vaccination and the prevention of the spread of infectious or contagious disorders, and generally the maintenance of the cantonment in a thoroughly sanitary condition;

(l) the burial, burning or other lawful disposal of the corpses of paupers and unknown persons;

(m) the abatement of nuisances;

(n) the taking of a census; and

(o) generally the payment of all expenses incurred under this Code or any other rule or law for the time being in force.

(2) The cantonment fund may, with the general or special sanction of the Local Government, be applied to any of the purposes referred to in sub-section (1), within or without British India, beyond the limits of the cantonment, in cases in which, in the opinion of the Local Government, the application of the fund beyond those limits is for the benefit of the inhabitants of the cantonment or of any military force or detachment ordinarily quartered therein.

#### *Estimates and Sanctions.*

30. No money shall be paid from the cantonment fund unless the expenditure is either—

Money not to be paid unless expenditure sanctioned.

(a) provided for in the sanctioned budget estimate, or by re-appropriation under section 33, or

(b) sanctioned by the Local Government after consultation with the General Officer of the Command, and

(c) in the case of expenditure on Public Works, unless detailed estimates have been prepared and sanctioned.

31. The cantonment authority shall, under the direction of the General Officer of the Command, be responsible for administering the funds provided in the sanctioned budget estimate or sanctioned under section 30, clause (b).

32. (1) On the first day of June in each year, or on such other date as the General Officer of the Command may direct, the cantonment authority shall submit to the Officer Commanding the District a budget estimate of the receipts (including any grant-in-aid) into, and expenditure from, the cantonment fund for the ensuing financial year.

(2) The budget estimate shall be framed in accordance with Form 8 in Schedule I, or in such other form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Comptroller General with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(3) The Officer Commanding the District may revise the budget estimate, and shall submit it to the General Officer of the Command.

(4) The General Officer of the Command may further revise the budget estimate, and shall submit it to the Local Government through the Accountant General by the twentieth day of November in each year.

(5) The Local Government may sanction the budget estimate, with or without modification.

(6) The sanction of the Local Government to the budget estimate shall be communicated by it to—

(a) the Accountant General, and

(b) the General Officer of the Command for intimation to the Officer Commanding the District and the cantonment authority.

Re-appropriation. 33. (1) The cantonment authority may,—

(a) with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, re-appropriate any sum from one major head of the budget estimate to another; or,

(b) with the previous sanction of the Officer Commanding the District, re-appropriate any sum from one minor head or sub-head of the budget estimate to another minor head or sub-head under the same major head:

Provided that no allotment to any major head shall, by re-appropriation, be varied by more than ten per cent. of its original amount, except with the previous sanction of the Local Government also.

(2) A copy of every order made under sub-section (1) shall be sent by the General Officer of the Command or the Officer Commanding the District, as the case may be, to the Accountant General.

#### *Payments.*

34. (1) Every claim for payment from the cantonment fund shall be supported by a voucher, duly received and (if necessary) stamped, and shall be presented—

(a) to the President of the cantonment committee; or,

(b) if so directed by the General Officer of the Command, to the Secretary to the cantonment committee; or,

(c) where there is no cantonment committee, to the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(2) The President, Secretary or Commanding Officer, as the case may be, shall check and examine every claim presented under sub-section (1), and, if it is found correct and is supported by a voucher as aforesaid, shall sign an order for the payment thereof.

(3) If payment is to be made from the imprest, the order for payment shall be "Pay in cash rupees (in words)", and, if payment is to be made by cheque, the order shall be "Pay by cheque No. , dated , rupees (in words)," the blanks being filled up when the cheque is signed.

Payments how to be made. 35. Payment shall be made,—

- (a) if the sum to be paid does not exceed twenty rupees, in cash; and,
- (b) if the sum to be paid exceeds twenty rupees, by cheque.

36. (1) Money may be drawn from the cantonment fund only by means of a cheque written in Form 4 in Schedule I.

(2) Every cheque shall be signed as follows:

(a) where there is a cantonment committee,—

- (i) if the sum to be paid does not exceed one hundred rupees, by the Secretary; or,
- (ii) if the sum to be paid exceeds one hundred rupees, by the President:

(b) where there is no cantonment committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

(3) Cheques drawn in favour of a Government officer shall be made payable to order, and cheques drawn in favour of any other person shall be made payable to bearer.

(4) All cheque forms shall be bound in books with counterfoils.

(5) Every cheque book shall bear a number and each officer authorized by sub-section (2) to sign cheques shall notify to the treasury the number of the cheque book which he from time to time brings into use.

(6) On each cheque form there shall be entered the number of the cheque book in which the form is contained, and a consecutive number.

(7) There shall be noted on the outside of each cheque book an order for its personal custody under lock and key by the officer who is authorized to use the book for the purpose of signing cheques; and, when such officer is relieved, he shall take a receipt for the number of cheque forms made over to the relieving officer and shall send to the treasury a specimen of the signature of the relieving officer.

(8) No cheque shall be current for more than three months from the date on which it was drawn. After the expiration of that period payment will be refused at the treasury, and it shall be necessary for the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn, to return it. In the

event of a cheque being so returned, no fresh cheque will be issued, but the lapsed cheque shall be re-dated, and the alteration initialled, by the officer whose duty it would be, under sub-section (2), to sign the cheque, a note of the fact of re-dating being entered in the register of payments against the original transaction.

37. (1) The cantonment authority shall, where it has not already done so, draw from the treasury a sum not exceeding fifty rupees, to form an imprest for the purpose of meeting petty payments.

(2) The amount of petty payments met out of the imprest shall be recouped by cheque on the last day of each month, and, if necessary, during the month also, so that the full amount of the imprest, plus any sum received too late for remittance to the treasury on the last day of the month, shall always be shown in the monthly accounts as being in the hands of the cantonment authority.

38. Overdrafts on the cantonment fund shall be allowed only if sanctioned by the General Officer of the Command and also by the Local Government.

#### Receipts.

39. (1) All moneys received for credit to the cantonment fund shall be entered in a register of receipts, to be kept in Form 1 in Schedule I, and, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, shall be acknowledged by receipts in Form 2 in the said schedule.

(2) All receipts granted by way of acknowledgment under sub-section (1) shall bear printed numbers in a consecutive series, and the number of every receipt so granted shall be entered in the second column of the register of receipts.

40. The cantonment authority shall be responsible for making such arrangements as will secure—

(a) that all moneys received for credit to the cantonment fund are duly brought to credit in the accounts;

(b) that all moneys so received, with the exception of grants-in-aid and fines, are duly acknowledged by receipts in the form prescribed by section 39; and

(c) that, whenever a receipt is given, the foil and counterfoil are duly filled up.

#### Account of the Imprest.

41. An account of the imprest shall be kept in an imprest register in Form 6 in Schedule I, and the expenditure recorded in it shall be entered in a register of payments, to be kept in Form 5 in the said schedule, when a bill for the recoupment of the amount is made out and the amount is drawn from the treasury by cheque.

*Bills for Expenditure.*

42. (1) Every item of expenditure shall be entered in a bill of one of the following kinds, namely:

- (a) an establishment pay bill—for the pay of members of the cantonment establishment;
- (b) a travelling allowance bill—for the travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment; or
- (c) a contingent bill—for all charges other than the pay and travelling allowances of members of the cantonment establishment.

(2) Every establishment pay bill and every travelling allowance bill shall be prepared in the form for the time being prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(3) Every contingent bill shall contain full details of the charges incurred.

43. (1) Claims for supplies or services by contractors or tradesmen shall be paid on bills presented by them.

(2) Where any such claim as aforesaid is paid by cheque, the payment shall be at once entered in the register of payments, and, where it is paid in cash, the payment shall be entered in the imprest register.

(3) Where a contractor or tradesman presents his bill in the vernacular, a brief abstract shall be indorsed thereon in English, stating the amount, the name of the payee and the nature of payment in the terms prescribed by Article 9 (b) of the Civil Account Code.

44. (1) All petty charges to be met from the imprest shall be entered in bills prepared in the form for the time prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(2) Such bills as aforesaid shall be supported,—

- (a) in the case of a payment for a telegram or of any other sum exceeding ten rupees, by the original voucher on which the payment was actually made; and,
- (b) in other cases, by a certificate that the receipts of the payees have, as far as possible, been obtained, and have been so destroyed, defaced or mutilated that they cannot be used again.

(3) The certificate referred to in clause (b) of sub-section (2) shall be signed by the Secretary to the cantonment committee, or, if there is no cantonment committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment.

45. (1) All charges incurred direct by the cantonment authority and paid by cheque shall be entered in bills prepared in the form for the time prescribed by the Civil Account Code.

(2) The following certificate shall be recorded at the foot of every such bill and signed by the Secretary to the cantonment committee or, if there is no cantonment committee, by the Commanding Officer of the cantonment, namely:—

"I certify that the expenditure charged in this bill could not, with due regard to the interests of the cantonment, be avoided. I have satisfied myself that the charges entered in this bill have really been paid."

(3) In the case of expenditure on Public Works, the usual completion certificate shall be furnished.

*Entry of Cheques in Accounts.*

46 All payments made by cheque shall be entered in the register of payments, the vouchers being numbered in a monthly consecutive series.

47. Where a cheque is cancelled, the amount thereof shall be deducted from the expenditure by a minus entry in the appropriate column of the register of payments. The deduction shall then pass into the cash book through the daily total of payments carried into it.

*Accounts and Returns.*

48. The cantonment authority shall keep a cash book in Form 7 in Schedule I. The cash book shall be balanced monthly, and the balance shown in it reconciled with that shown in the pass book, to be kept in Form 3 in the said schedule, as follows:—

Balance as per pass book	...	...
Add—		
Amount of imprest	...	...
Money received too late for remittance to treasury	...	...
		_____
Total	...	_____

Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below:—

Balance as per cash book...	...
Cheques outstanding on—	
No.	Date.
"	"
	Amount.
	_____
Total	...

49. (1) In the registers of receipts and payments the amounts sanctioned in the budget estimate for the year shall be entered at the top of the columns for the heads for which separate estimates are made.

(2) Where, during the year or in any revised estimate which may be sanctioned for the year, any addition to or alteration in the budget estimate is made, such addition or alteration shall be noted in the appropriate register in red ink, with a plus or minus sign, the order therefor being cited.

50. (1) At the end of each month the figures in the registers of receipts and payments shall be added up, the totals up to the end of the last preceding month being added to those of the month just expired and grand totals being made from the first day of April last preceding.

(2) Where the grand total under any head in the register of payments shows that the budget grant is likely to be exceeded, application shall at once be made for orders under section 30, clause (b), or section 33, as the circumstances may require, to cover the excess.

51. As soon as possible within ten days after the end of each month, the cantonment authority shall send to the Accountant General, for purposes of audit,—

- (a) extracts from the registers of receipts and payments for the month, prepared in the same detail as those registers and showing the budget estimate, each receipt and payment, the monthly totals, the totals to the end of the last preceding month and the grand totals;
- (b) the foils of all receipts granted during the month;
- (c) all paid bills;
- (d) any cancelled cheques; and
- (e) a statement of the balances, in the following form:—

Balance at the end of last month	...
Receipts during the month, as per details below	...
	...
	...
Total	...
Expenditure during the month, as per accompanying schedule	...
	...

#### BALANCE AT THE END OF THE MONTH.

##### Details of balance:—

Balance in treasury, as per pass book	...
Cash received too late for remittance to treasury	...
Imprest in hands of cantonment authority	...

Deduct—Outstanding cheques, as per details below:

Net balance as above ...

Cheques outstanding on—

No.	Date.	Amount.
"	"	"

TOTAL ...

52. (1) The cantonment authority shall prepare annually a consolidated account showing the receipts into, and payments from, the cantonment fund, classified under the major heads, minor heads and sub-heads contained in the monthly accounts.

(2) The total of the details under each head of receipts and payments, as given in the consolidated account, shall agree exactly with the figures appearing against the entry "From 1st April to date" under the same heads in the extracts forwarded to the Accountant General for the month of March last preceding.

(3) The consolidated account shall be forwarded to the Accountant General, who will compare the figures with his own classified abstract and, if correct, forward the account to the General Officer of the Command with the following indorsement, namely:

"Examined and found correct.

Signed—, Accountant General."

#### Classification.

53. (1) All receipts into, and expenditure from, the cantonment fund shall be classified, in the monthly and annual accounts, in accordance with Form 8 in Schedule I.

(2) All expenditure shall be classified in the monthly accounts under the appropriate major heads, minor heads and sub-heads with reference to the nature of the charge, whether specific budget provision exists or not; and no expenditure, which from its nature properly falls under one of the other prescribed heads, shall be classified under the head "Miscellaneous" on the ground that there is no specific budget provision for the charge.

Explanation.—Every permanent advance to a cantonment fund receiving a grant-in-aid under section 28 shall be held outstanding in the military accounts until the fund becomes self-supporting, and the advance shall then merely be shown as a balance in the hands of the cantonment authority.

#### Remittance to Treasury and Pass Book.

54. The cantonment authority shall remit to the treasury all moneys received for credit to the cantonment fund.

55. (1) Remittances to the treasury may be made either daily or weekly, as may be most convenient:

Procedure for remittances to treasury.

Provided that all moneys in hand on the last working day of each month shall be remitted on that day.

(2) Every remittance shall be accompanied by a chalan or invoice and by the pass-book.

(3) Where a remittance is made, the officer in charge of the treasury shall forthwith acknowledge its receipt by an entry in the pass-book, and shall enter on the charge side of the pass-book particulars of cheques paid up to date as recorded in his register.

(4) The pass-book shall be sent to the treasury on the last working day of each month, whether or not there are any moneys to be remitted to the treasury on that day. The officer in charge of the treasury shall then close the pass-book for the month, and enter



therein in words the balance in hand, signing the entry.

56. (1) The cantonment authority shall from time to time examine the pass-book and shall forthwith call the attention of the officer in charge of the treasury to any discrepancy appearing between the credits or debits shown therein and those shown in its registers.

(2) The pass-book shall be written up only by the officer in charge of the treasury or by some member of his establishment, and no entries or marks shall be made therein by the cantonment authority or by any member of the cantonment establishment.

*Abstract Statement of Estimated Income and Expenditure.*

57. The General Officer of the Command shall, on receiving the sanction of the Local Government to the budget estimate for the several cantonment funds in his Command, forward to the Government of India in the Military Department, to the Commander-in-Chief in India and to the Local Government for information, an abstract statement of the estimated income of, and expenditure from, all such funds.

*Submission of proposals as to taxation.*

58. All proposals made by the cantonment authority for the imposition, abolition or modification of any tax shall be submitted to the General Officer of the Command for transmission to the Local Government.

## CHAPTER V.

### CONTRACTS.

59. Every contract made by the cantonment authority shall be executed on its behalf by the officer authorized by the Governor General in Council so to execute it under section 2 of the *Vict., East India Contracts Act, 1870.*

60. No lease or other contract, which is to remain in operation for more than twelve months, shall be executed on behalf of the cantonment authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command:

Provided that, where any such lease as aforesaid is a lease of land, the sanction of the General Officer of the Command shall not be given without the concurrence of the Local Government.

61. No contract for the execution of a work shall be executed on behalf of the cantonment authority unless it has been examined and approved of by the Executive Engineer:

Provided that, where a work is estimated to cost not more than five hundred rupees, the contract shall not be referred to the Executive Engineer unless the cantonment authority so directs.

62. The officer authorized as provided by section 59 shall not execute on behalf of the cantonment authority any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees, without the previous sanction of—

- (a) the cantonment committee; or,
- (b) where a cantonment committee has not been constituted or has ceased to exist or cannot be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment:

Provided that, in case of urgency where there is a cantonment committee, the officer authorized as aforesaid may, with the previous sanction of the President of the cantonment committee, execute on behalf of the cantonment committee any contract the value or amount of which exceeds one hundred rupees but does not exceed two hundred rupees, and shall, in every such case, submit to the cantonment committee, at its next meeting, a report of his action and of the reasons therefor.

63. Every contract executed on behalf of the cantonment authority the value or amount of which exceeds fifty rupees, except a contract for the sale of moveable property, shall be in writing; and, if the contract is for the execution of a work, it shall be prepared in the form in use for that purpose in the Public Works Department under the orders of the Local Government.

64. (1) The cantonment authority may direct that security be required for the fulfilment of any contract to be executed on its behalf, other than a contract for the execution of a work, and that the whole or any part of the security be deposited before the contract is executed.

(2) Where any security is required under sub-section (1), it shall be of the nature specified in section 24, sub-section (2), and shall be of such amount as the cantonment authority may think fit.

(3) Where any security required as aforesaid has been given, the contract shall not be executed unless—

- (a) it contains a clause specifying the nature and the amount of the security required; and
- (b) any sum directed to be deposited has been lodged with the cantonment authority.

65. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to any lease of land for the purposes of a building-site.

## CHAPTER VI.

### NUISANCES AND SANITATION.

#### *Nuisances.*

66. Whoever,—

- (a) in any street or public place within the cantonment,—
  - (i) is drunk and disorderly, or drunk and incapable of taking care of himself; or



- (ii) uses any threatening, abusive or insulting words, or behaves in a threatening or insulting manner, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, or whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned ; or
- (iii) eases himself, or wilfully and indecently exposes his person ; or
- (iv) begs importunately for alms ; or
- (v) exposes or exhibits, with the object of exciting charity, any deformity or disease or any offensive sore or wound ; or
- (vi) carries meat exposed to public view ; or
- (vii) is found gaming ; or
- (viii) pickets animals or collects carts ; or,
- (ix) being engaged in the removal of night-soil or other offensive matter or rubbish, neglects to sweep away or otherwise effectually remove any portion thereof that may spill or fall on to such street or public place ; or,
- (x) without proper authority, affixes or causes to be affixed any bill, notice or other document upon any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing ; or,
- (xi) without proper authority, defaces, or writes upon, or otherwise marks, any building, monument, post, wall, fence, tree or other thing ; or,
- (xii) without proper authority, removes, destroys, defaces or otherwise obliterates any notice or other document put up or exhibited under this Code ; or,
- (xiii) without proper authority, breaks, throws down or damages any direction-post, lamp, lamp-post or other thing maintained by the cantonment authority in such street or public place ; or
- (xiv) carries a corpse, or causes the same to be carried, without keeping it decently covered, or without taking due precaution to prevent risk of infection or injury to the public health, or annoyance to passers-by or to persons dwelling in the neighbourhood ; or
- (b) carries a corpse along a route prohibited by the cantonment authority by public notice ; or
- (c) deposits, or permits his servant to deposit, any offensive matter or rubbish in any place not intended for the purpose on any street or public place, or waste or unoccupied land under the management of the cantonment authority ; or,
- (d) having charge of a corpse, fails to bury, burn or otherwise lawfully dispose of the same within twenty-four hours after death ; or
- (e) makes any grave, or buries or burns any corpse, at an unauthorized place ; or
- (f) having entered or used a public conveyance under the circumstances or for any of the purposes mentioned respectively

in section 184, fails to disinfect the same to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority ; or

- (g) keeps or uses, or knowingly permits to be kept or used, any place as a common gaming-house, or assists in conducting the business of any common gaming-house ; or
- (h) wilfully intrudes upon a place set apart for bathing purposes and incommodes persons lawfully using the same ; or,
- (i) at any time or place prohibited by the cantonment authority by general or special notice, beats a drum or tom-tom, blows a horn or trumpet, or beats or sounds any brass or other instrument or utensil, or plays any music ; or,
- (j) by singing, screaming or shouting, disturbs the public peace or order ; or
- (k) fires a gun, or does any other act, in such manner as to frighten or be likely to frighten animals passing by, or to cause or be likely to cause annoyance or danger to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood ; or
- (l) lets loose any horse or other animal so as to cause, or negligently allows any horse or other animal to cause, injury, danger, alarm or annoyance to any person ; or
- (m) suffers any ferocious dog to be at large without a muzzle ; or
- (n) sets on or urges any dog or other animal to attack, worry or put in fear any person ; or,
- (o) being the occupier of any building or land in or upon which an animal dies, neglects, within three hours after the death of the animal or, if the death occurs at night, within three hours after sunrise, either—  
to report the death to the Cantonment Magistrate or to some officer (if any) appointed by him to receive such reports, with a view to the removal and disposal of the carcass by the public conservancy establishments, or  
to remove and dispose of the carcass in accordance with any general directions given by the cantonment authority by notice, or any special directions given by the Cantonment Magistrate on receipt of such report as aforesaid ; or,
- (p) except with the written permission of the cantonment authority, stores or uses night-soil, manure, rubbish or any other substance emitting an offensive smell ;

shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

67. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, appoint from time to time certain periods within which any dogs, without collars or other marks distinguishing them as private property, found straying in the streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the owners of such dogs, may be destroyed ; and such dogs may be destroyed,

Destruction of stray dogs at appointed periods.

in accordance with such order, by such person and in such manner as the Cantonment Magistrate may direct.

*Explanation.*—In this section the word "house" includes a hut, shop, warehouse or building.

#### Sanitation.

68. The following officers shall, for the purposes of sanitation, have control over, and be responsible for, the sanitary condition of the parts of the cantonment hereinafter indicated, namely:

- (a) each Commanding Officer—his regimental lines, including the regimental bazar and all latrines used by the troops and followers under his command or control;
- (b) the Executive Engineer—all yards, works, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge;
- (c) the Executive Officer of the Commissariat Department—all transport lines, cattle-yards, slaughter-houses, bakeries and other places used by establishments under his charge;
- (d) the head of any other Military Department occupying, as such, any part of the cantonment—all blocks of buildings, workshops and other places used by establishments under his charge;
- (e) the Cantonment Magistrate—the Sadr Bazar, all roads, and all other parts of the cantonment not under the control of any officer mentioned in clause (a), clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d).

69. (1) Every officer mentioned in section 68 shall forward to the cantonment authority a weekly sanitary report, stating that the parts of the cantonment over which he has control as aforesaid, have been inspected by him and are, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition or otherwise, as the case may be.

(2) Where any such officer as aforesaid reports that any part of the cantonment under his control is not, in his opinion, in a sanitary condition, he shall specify the defects and may make such suggestions for remedying the same as he may think fit.

70. The Sanitary Officer shall exercise a general sanitary supervision over the whole cantonment, shall report every insanitary practice and every insanitary condition of things, whenever or wherever existing therein, both to the officer responsible under section 68 and to the cantonment authority, and shall attach to his report such recommendations for the remedy of the same as he may think fit.

71. The Cantonment Magistrate shall, subject to the other provisions of this Code and the control of the cantonment authority,—

- (a) make, and supervise the carrying out of, all arrangements (including the provision and maintenance of a suffi-

cient number of animals, vehicles, receptacles and implements, and of places for keeping the same) necessary for—

- (i) the removal of night-soil and other offensive matter and rubbish from latrines, urinals, streets and all other places, public and private, from which the removal of the same by the public conservancy establishments is directed by the cantonment authority;
- (ii) the surface cleansing of all streets and the watering thereof; and,
- (iii) the maintenance in a sanitary condition of public and private latrines and urinals, of encamping-grounds and sarais, of public and private markets and slaughter-houses, of fair-grounds, of all sources of public water-supply and the lands in the vicinity thereof, of all other places likely to create a nuisance, and, generally, of every part of the cantonment other than the parts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 68;

(b) make frequent inspections of all parts of the cantonment with a view to ensuring that all orders of the cantonment authority on sanitary matters are duly obeyed, and that the public conservancy establishments satisfactorily perform their duties; and,

(c) take all necessary steps for remedying any defects in the sanitary condition of the cantonment of which he may become aware and for which funds can be provided.

72. (1) So far as the funds at its disposal permit, the cantonment authority shall provide and maintain a sufficient number of public latrines and urinals, with all necessary conservancy establishments.

(2) Such latrines and urinals shall be placed in proper and convenient situations, as near as circumstances admit to the dwelling-places or places of resort of the persons for whose use they are intended.

Provided that, except with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, no latrine or urinal shall be placed within fifty feet, and no trench latrine shall be placed within two hundred feet, of any inhabited building.

(3) Separate latrines and urinals shall ordinarily be provided for males and females, or, if any latrine or urinal is provided for the use of both sexes, separate divisions shall be provided for each sex, and each such latrine, urinal or division shall be marked as being for the use of men only, or women only, as the case may be.

73. (1) In providing public latrines the cantonment authority shall observe the following directions, namely:

- (a) such number of latrines shall be provided as will admit of there being one com-

partment for the use of every fifteen adults using the latrines ;

(b) no latrine shall be constructed for the use of more than five hundred adults ;

(c) every latrine, other than a trench latrine, shall be provided with proper closed iron receptacles in the proportion of not less than two for every hundred adults using the latrine, and with not less than one iron or glazed earthen pan for each compartment ;

(d) for every latrine, other than a trench latrine, there shall be provided,—

(i) for the cleansing thereof, sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every hundred adults using the latrine, and

(ii) for the removal of night-soil therefrom, air tight iron filth-carts in the proportion of not less than one for every five hundred adults using the latrine, or, where carts cannot be used, sweepers in the proportion of not less than three for every five hundred adults using the latrine ; and

(e) for every trench latrine, there shall be provided digging-sweepers in the proportion of not less than one for every two hundred adults using the latrine :

Provided that, if in any case it is impracticable, owing to want of funds or for any other sufficient reason, fully to observe the foregoing directions, the General Officer of the Command may declare the extent to which they shall be observed.

(2) No public latrine shall be constructed or rebuilt except on a plan approved of by the General Officer of the Command.

74. The cantonment authority shall, whenever necessary, provide and maintain in proper and convenient positions receptacles or places for the temporary deposit of offensive matter and rubbish.

75. The cantonment authority shall appoint places for the disposal of night-soil, carcasses and other offensive matter and rubbish.

76. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing,—

(a) require any person having the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building,—

(i) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or

(ii) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved of by the cantonment authority) for filth accumulation on or in the land or building, or

(iii) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice), any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(iv) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any street or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose ; or

(b) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use ; or,

(c) where any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved of by the cantonment authority and copies thereof may be obtained free of charge on application,—

(i) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved of by him as conforming with that plan, or

(ii) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with that plan ;

(d) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood ; or

(e) require any person having the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building,—

(i) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(ii) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building ; or

(f) require any person who has the control, whether as owner, lessee or occupier, of any land or building, and has allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishment, at such times and in such receptacles or places, situate at not more than one hundred feet from the nearest boundary of the premises, as may be specified in the notice : or

- (g) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain or other place set apart for the discharge of drainage and the drains belonging to the land or building are, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, insufficient, require any person having control of the land or building, whether as owner or lessee, or, in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several lessees or owners having control of the lands or buildings conjointly, to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or
- (h) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or
- (i) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—
- altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or
  - impeding the flow of water owing to the absence of a culvert or the existence of an insufficient culvert under a path leading to his premises,
- to desist therefrom; or
- (j) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain, to obey any directions which the cantonment authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction; or
- (k) require any person, being the owner and having the control of any drain, to provide and apply to the same, within ten days from the service of the notice, such covering as may be specified in the notice; or
- (l) require any person having the control of a drain to remove, within a period to be specified in the notice, any obstruction from the same, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the same or otherwise put it in good order.

77. (1) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, to remove or provide any latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth, or to provide any additional latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles as aforesaid which should in its opinion be provided for the building or land.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person employing more than twenty workmen or labourers to provide such latrines and urinals as it may think fit, and to cause the same to be kept in proper order and to be daily cleansed.

78. (1) The cantonment authority may provide for the performance by its agents of the duties usually performed by sweepers in respect of any building or land, or of any

latrine, urinal, cesspool or other receptacle for filth pertaining to any building or land, with the consent of the occupier of the building or land, or without such consent where the occupier fails to make arrangements to the satisfaction of the cantonment authority for the performance of such duties.

(2) Where the cantonment authority has provided for the performance by its agents of the duties referred to in this section, all matter removed by such agents in performing such duties shall be at the disposal of that authority.

79. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land to clear away and remove any thick or noxious vegetation or undergrowth which appears to it to be injurious to health or offensive to the neighbourhood.

80. Where any tank, marshy ground or waste or stagnant water, whether within any private enclosure or not, is in such a condition as to create a nuisance, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of the land, within thirty days from the service of the notice, to fill up the tank or ground, or to drain off or remove the water, as the case may be:

Provided that, if, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, it is unreasonable to throw the whole expense on the owner, lessee or occupier, it may, with the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command, require him to pay only a proportion of the expense.

81. (1) Where it appears to the cantonment authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, in an unhealthy condition, it may cause the block to be inspected by a special committee consisting of—

- the Sanitary Officer,
- the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government, and
- the Executive Engineer, or some person deputed by the Executive Engineer in this behalf.

(2) The special committee shall make a report in writing to the cantonment authority on the sanitary condition of the block; and, if it considers that the overcrowded condition thereof is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the buildings or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, it shall clearly indicate, on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or by the person deputed by him to serve on it, the buildings which should, wholly or in part, be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.



(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the cantonment authority is of opinion that all or any of the buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them:

Provided, first that the cantonment authority shall make compensation to such owners for any buildings which may have been erected under proper authority: and

Provided, secondly, that the cantonment authority may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, pay to such owners such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any buildings which may not have been erected under proper authority.

(4) The sum payable as compensation under the first proviso to sub-section (3) may be settled by mutual agreement between the cantonment authority and such owners as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a committee of arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX.

*Explanation.*—In this section, the word "buildings" includes enclosure-walls or fences connected with buildings.

82. Where it appears to the cantonment authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such inquiry as it thinks fit, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier, within a time to be specified in the notice, to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates.

83. (1) Where any building is so ill-constructed or dilapidated as to be, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, in an insanitary state, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, within a time to be specified in the notice, to execute such repairs, or to make such alterations, as it may think necessary in order to remove such defects.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted on the building to which the notice relates.

*Explanation.*—A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been complied with if the owner of the building to which it relates, has, instead of executing the repairs or making the alterations directed by the notice, removed the building.

84. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any building or land which appears to it to be in a filthy or unwholesome state, within twenty-four hours to cleanse the same or otherwise put it in a proper state in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

85. Whoever fails to comply with a notice issued under any of the provisions of sections 76 to 84, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty

rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

## CHAPTER VII.

### CONTROL OVER STREETS, BUILDINGS, LANDS, TREES, ETC.

#### *Streets and Buildings.*

86. The cantonment authority may attach to the outside of any building brackets for lamps in such manner as not to occasion any injury thereto or inconvenience.

87. (1) The cantonment authority may cause a name to be given to any street, and to be affixed on any building in such place as it may think fit, and may also cause a number to be affixed to any building; and may, from time to time, cause such names and numbers to be altered.

(2) Whoever destroys, pulls down or defaces any such name or number, or puts up any name or number differing from that put up by order of the cantonment authority, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

88. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, direct that within certain limits, to be fixed by the notice, the roofs and external walls of huts or other buildings shall not, without its permission in writing, be made or renewed of grass, mats, leaves or other highly inflammable materials, and may, by notice in writing, require any person, who has disobeyed any such direction as aforesaid, to remove or alter the roofs or walls so made or renewed, as it may think fit.

89. (1) Whoever, except in such a case as is provided for by Chapter XXI, intends to erect or re-erect any building shall give notice in writing, in the manner hereinafter prescribed, of his intention to the cantonment authority, and the cantonment authority may, within six weeks after the receipt of the notice, refuse to sanction the building, or may sanction it either absolutely or subject to such directions as it may think fit to issue in writing in respect of all or any of the following matters, namely:

- (a) the free passage or way to be left in front of the building;
- (b) the space to be left about the building to secure free circulation of air and facilitate scavenging and the prevention of fire;
- (c) the ventilation of the building;
- (d) the provision and position of latrines, urinals, cesspools or other receptacles for filth;
- (e) the level and width of the foundation, the level of the lowest floor and the stability of the structure; and



- (1) the line of frontage with neighbouring buildings, if the building abuts on a street;

and the person erecting or re-erecting the building shall obey all such written directions:

Provided that the cantonment authority shall make full compensation to the owner for any damage which he may sustain in consequence of its prohibition of the re-erection of any building, or of its requiring any land belonging to him to be added to the street.

(2) Whoever gives notice to the cantonment authority under sub-section (1), shall, along with the notice, forward a plan and specification of the building which he intends to erect or re-erect, together with a site-plan of the land of such character and with such details as the cantonment authority may require; and no such notice shall be valid until such plans and specification have been supplied.

(3) Where any building is begun or erected without the giving of the notice and the submission of the plans and specification required by this section, or in contravention of any order of the cantonment authority issued within six weeks of the receipt of a valid notice thereunder, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, to be delivered within a reasonable time, require the building to be altered or demolished, as it may think necessary.

(4) Where the cantonment authority neglects or omits for six weeks after the receipt of a valid notice under this section to make and deliver to the person who has given the notice, any order in respect thereof, it shall be deemed to have sanctioned the proposed building absolutely.

(5) Every sanction for the erection or re-erection of a building given or deemed to have been given by the cantonment authority as aforesaid shall be available for one year from the date on which the notice became valid and complete, and no longer; and, if the building so sanctioned is not begun by the person who has obtained the sanction, or some one lawfully claiming under him, within that period, it shall not thereafter be begun without fresh sanction; but such person as aforesaid may at any subsequent time give fresh notice to the cantonment authority in the manner hereinbefore prescribed, and thereupon the provisions hereinbefore contained shall apply to the fresh notice.

*Explanation.*—In this section the expression "erect or re-erect any building" includes—

- (a) any material alteration or enlargement of any building;
- (b) the conversion into a place for human habitation of any building not originally constructed for human habitation;
- (c) the conversion into more than one place for human habitation of a building originally constructed as one such place;
- (d) the conversion of two or more places of human habitation into a greater number of such places;
- (e) such alterations of the internal arrangement of a building as affect an alteration of its drainage or sanitary arrangements, or affect its security; and

- (f) the addition of any rooms, buildings, out-houses or other structures to any building.

90. (1) The owner or occupier of a building shall not, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, add to, or place against or in front of, the building, any projection or structure overhanging, projecting into, or encroaching on, any street, or into or on any drain, sewer or aqueduct therein.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier of any building to alter or remove any such projection or encroachment as aforesaid:

Provided that, in the case of any projection or encroachment lawfully in existence at the commencement of this Code, the cantonment authority shall make reasonable compensation for any damage caused by the removal or alteration.

(3) The cantonment authority may, by order in writing, give permission to the owners or occupiers of buildings in any particular street to put up open verandahs, balconies or rooms projecting from any upper storey thereof to an extent beyond the line of the plinth or basement-wall, and at a height from the level of the ground or street, to be specified in the order.

91. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any building or land in any street to put up and keep in good condition proper troughs and pipes for receiving and carrying the water from the building or land and for discharging the same so as not to inconvenience persons passing along the street.

92. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require any person who has, without its permission in writing, newly erected or re-erected any building over any public sewer, drain, culvert, water-course or water-pipe, to pull down or otherwise deal with the same as it may think fit.

93. Where any building, well, tank, reservoir, pool, depression or excavation is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, for want of sufficient repair, protection or enclosure, as the case may be, dangerous to persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, the cantonment authority may by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof to repair, protect or enclose the same; and, if there is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary.

94. Where any building, wall or structure, or anything affixed thereto, or any bank or tree, is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, in a ruinous state or in any way dangerous, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier thereof forthwith either to remove the same or to cause such repairs to be made as it may think necessary for the public safety, and,

if there is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, imminent danger, it shall forthwith take such steps to avert the danger as it may think necessary.

95. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or part-owner, or person claiming to be the owner or part-owner, of any building or land, or the lessee or person claiming to be the lessee of any land, which, by reason of abandonment or disputed ownership or other cause, has remained untenanted and become a resort of idle and disorderly persons or otherwise a nuisance, to secure or enclose the same within a time to be specified in the notice.

Power to require untenanted building or land becoming a nuisance to be secured or enclosed.

#### *Boundaries, Trees, etc.*

96. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit the construction of boundary walls, hedges or other fences of any material or description which is, in its opinion, unsuitable, unsightly or otherwise objectionable.

Boundary-walls, hedges and fences.

(2) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or lessee of any land—

- (a) to remove from the land any boundary wall, hedge or other fence which is, in its opinion, unsuitable, unsightly or otherwise objectionable ;
- (b) to construct on the land sufficient boundary walls, hedges or other fences of such material, description and dimensions as may be specified in the notice ;
- (c) to maintain the boundary-walls, hedges or other fences on the land in good order.

*Explanation.*—In this section, the expression "boundary-walls, hedges or other fences" includes all necessary gates and the posts or pillars thereof.

97. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land within three days to cut or trim any hedges on the land in such manner as may be specified in the notice.

Cutting or trimming of hedges.

98. No general felling of trees, and no general lopping or trimming of trees in a manner likely to cause permanent injury thereto, shall be ordered by the cantonment authority without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

General felling, lopping or trimming of trees.

99. (1) No tree of mature growth, whether standing in any private enclosure or not, shall be felled without the previous sanction of the cantonment authority.

Felling of trees of mature growth.

(2) Where, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, the felling of any tree of mature growth standing in a private enclosure is necessary for sanitary reasons, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the

owner, lessee or occupier of the land to fell the tree within a time to be specified in the notice.

Power to require lopping or trimming of trees.

100. The cantonment authority may—

- (a) cause to be lopped or trimmed any trees standing on land belonging to the Government ; or,
- (b) by public notice, require all owners, lessees or occupiers of land, or, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land, to lop or trim, in such manner as may be specified in the notice, all or any trees standing on such land.

101. (1) Where, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, the cultivation of any description of crop, or the use of any kind of manure, or the irrigation of land in any specified manner, is for any reason undesirable, the cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit such cultivation, use or irrigation after a certain date to be specified in the notice :

Provided that, if, when a notice is issued under this section, any land to which it relates has been lawfully prepared for cultivation or any crop is sown therein or is standing thereon, the cantonment authority—

- (a) may, subject to such conditions as it may think fit to impose, postpone the date from which the notice is to take effect ; or
- (b) may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so and whether or not it postpones the date from which the notice is to take effect, pay to any person interested in the land or crop such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of his having complied with the notice : and
- (c) shall, if it directs that the notice is to take effect without delay, make compensation to all persons interested in the land or crop for any loss incurred by reason only of their having complied with the notice.

(2) The sum payable as compensation under clause (c) of the proviso to sub-section (1) may be settled by mutual agreement between the cantonment authority and such person or persons as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a committee of arbitration constituted as provided in Chapter XX.

102. The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner, lessee or occupier of any land to abstain from the improper use of the same, whether by quarrying, or by removing earth, sand, stone or gravel, or by digging a tank, well or pit.

Improper use of land.

103. Whoever, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, digs up the surface of any public grass-land, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Digging up of public grass-land.

*Penalties.*

104. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this Chapter, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

## CHAPTER VIII.

## CONTROL OVER SARAIS, ENCAMPING-GROUNDS, TRAFFIC, ETC.

*Sarais.*

*Duties of keepers of sarais.* 105. (1) Every keeper of a sarai shall be bound,—

- (a) if to his knowledge any person in the sarai is ill of any infectious or contagious disorder, or has died of any such disorder, to make an immediate report of the fact to the officer in charge of the police-station within the jurisdiction of which the sarai is situated;
- (b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the use of persons frequenting the sarai;
- (c) to keep all parts of the sarai in a clean and sanitary condition; and
- (d) to give any information which the Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require regarding—
  - (i) the boundaries of the sarai, and
  - (ii) any matters affecting its management and condition.

(2) Whoever fails to give the Cantonment Magistrate any information required under this section or wilfully gives him false information, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

106. (1) The Cantonment Magistrate may, by notice in writing, require any keeper of a sarai to report to him, or to any person whom he may appoint in this behalf, either orally or in writing as may be directed in the notice, the name and description, or the names and descriptions, of any person or persons who resorted to the sarai during any period, to be specified in the notice.

(2) Where a written report is required the form in which the same is to be furnished may be specified in the notice.

(3) Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under this section or wilfully makes a false report thereunder, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and, in the case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine not exceeding five rupees for every day after the first in regard to which he is convicted of having persisted in the failure.

107. (1) Where the keeper of a sarai commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 105 and 106, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted thereunder, by notice in writing, require that the sarai be closed to the use of the public.

(2) A notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be cancelled and cease to have effect, if the keeper of the sarai satisfies the cantonment authority that no such breach as aforesaid would be likely to occur in the event of the sarai being re-opened to the use of the public.

108. The provisions of sections 105, 106 and 107 shall not apply to any cantonment to which the Sarais Act, 1867, for the XXII of 1867, time being extends.

*Encamping-grounds, etc.*

109. (1) No place in the cantonment shall be used as an encamping-ground or for the pitching of tents without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority.

(2) Such permission as aforesaid may be granted subject to any conditions which the cantonment authority may think fit to impose with respect to sanitary arrangements and other matters affecting the public health, safety or convenience.

*Markets and Slaughter-houses.*

110. No person shall in any market sell, or expose for sale, any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit therefor.

111. (1) The cantonment authority may, by public notice, limit the hours during which any market may be kept open for public use.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in each market to which the notice relates.

112. The Sanitary Officer and the Cantonment Magistrate shall frequently inspect—

- (a) articles of food and drink for human consumption kept for sale in markets;
- (b) the water-supply of markets;
- (c) the arrangements for the removal and disposal of offensive matter and rubbish from markets; and
- (d) all other arrangements for maintaining markets in a proper sanitary condition.

113. The cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit the sale, or exposure for sale, of any animal or article, or class of animals or articles, in any public market.



114. Where the owner or the person in charge of a private market applies for a license therefor, such license shall be granted free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

- (a) that convenient passages have been provided between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;
- (b) that a sufficient supply of pure water is provided for the market;
- (c) that, in the case of a large market, one or more public latrines, at a distance of not less than fifty yards from the market, and one or more public urinals, according to requirements, are provided for the use of persons frequenting the market; and
- (d) that suitable arrangements are made for—
  - (i) keeping the market in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom,
  - (ii) the proper ventilation of the buildings and structures in the market, and
  - (iii) the proper maintenance of the public latrines and urinals (if any) provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

115. No private market shall, after the commencement of this Code, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

New private markets to be licensed.

116. (1) The cantonment authority may require,—

Power to require existing private markets to be licensed.

- (a) by notice in writing, the owner or the person in charge of any private market in existence at the commencement of this Code, or
  - (b) by public notice, the owners or the persons in charge of any class of such markets,
- to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required for any such market.

(a) On the expiration of such time as aforesaid, the cantonment authority shall determine, in respect of each market to which the notice relates, whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(3) Where the cantonment authority determines that a license shall be required for any such market and a license therefor either is not applied for or is refused, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the market to close the same until a license has been obtained.

117. The owner or the person in charge of a licensed market shall be bound—

Duties of owners or persons in charge of licensed markets.

- (a) to maintain convenient passages between the shops, stalls, sheds or standings in the market;

- (b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the market;

- (c) to keep the market in a cleanly and sanitary condition and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish therefrom; and

- (d) to maintain in good order any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting the market.

118. (1) Where the owner or the person in charge of a licensed market

Power to suspend or withdraw licenses for markets.

commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 111 and 117, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period to be specified in the order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No market for which a license has been granted under this Chapter, shall be kept open for public use while the license therefor is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(3) A copy of every order made under subsection (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the market to which the order relates.

119. The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private markets which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

- (a) the date on which the license was issued, and,
- (b) where the license has been suspended, the date and period of the suspension, or,
- (c) where the license has been withdrawn, the date of the withdrawal.

120. Whoever, knowing that a license granted for a private market is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, sells or exposes for sale therein any meat, fish, milk, fruit, vegetables or other perishable articles of food for human consumption, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

121. Where the cantonment authority has made or approved of any arrangements for—

- (a) passing and marking animals in a slaughter-house as being suitable for slaughter, or
- (b) regulating the admission into a slaughter-house of persons carrying on business or trade or working for gain therein, or regulating the conduct of such persons therein,

the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house shall not slaughter, or permit to be slaughtered, any animal therein, unless those arrangements are duly observed.

122. (1) The cantonment authority may, by

Hours during which slaughter-house may be kept open.

public notice, limit the hours during which any slaughter-house may be kept open for use and the slaughter of animals may be permitted therein.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under subsection (1) shall be conspicuously posted in each slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

**123.** (1) Where it is, in the opinion of the cantonment authority, necessary on sanitary grounds to do so, the cantonment authority may, by public notice, prohibit, for any period not exceeding one month to be specified in the notice, or for such further period, not exceeding one month, as it may from time to time by a like notice specify, the use of any slaughter-house or the slaughter therein of any animal of a description specified in the notice.

(2) A copy of every notice issued under subsection (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the notice relates.

**124.** Where the owner or the person in charge of a private slaughter-house applies for a license therefor, such license shall be granted free of charge by the Cantonment Magistrate on his being satisfied—

- (a) that convenient passages have been provided between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house ;
- (b) that a sufficient supply of pure water has been provided for the slaughter-house ;
- (c) that sufficient drains have been provided ;
- (d) that the premises are so enclosed as to prevent the interior being visible by passers-by ; and
- (e) that suitable arrangements have been made for—
  - (i) keeping the slaughter-house in a clean and sanitary condition and removing offensive matter and rubbish therefrom ;
  - (ii) the proper ventilation of the buildings and structures in the slaughter-house ;
  - (iii) the proper maintenance of the drains and of any public latrines and urinals that may be required for the use of persons frequenting the slaughter-house ;
  - (iv) the treatment of animals in the slaughter-house ;
  - (v) the slaughter of animals in a humane manner within an enclosure so constructed that animals placed therein shall be out of sight of animals kept outside ;
  - (vi) the removal of animals to such enclosure as aforesaid ;
  - (vii) the disposal or destruction of animals which are offered for slaughter and are from disease or any other cause unfit for human consumption ; and
  - (viii) the destruction of carcases which from disease or any other cause are found after slaughter to be unfit for human consumption :

Provided that no license shall be granted for a slaughter-house opened after the commencement of this Code if the slaughter-house is

situate at any place which the cantonment authority thinks, especially with regard to any neighbouring drains or water-courses, to be objectionable.

**125.** No private slaughter-house shall, after the commencement of this Code, be opened to public use until it has been licensed.

**126.** (1) The cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of any private slaughter-house in existence at the commencement of this Code to furnish, within a time to be specified in the notice, any information which may be needed for the purpose of determining whether a license should be required therefor.

(2) On the expiration of such time as aforesaid the cantonment authority shall determine whether or not it is necessary to require a license.

(3) Where the cantonment authority determines that a license shall be required for the slaughter-house, and a license therefor either is not applied for or is refused, the cantonment authority may, by notice in writing, require the owner or the person in charge of the slaughter-house to close the same until a license has been obtained.

**127.** The owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house shall be bound—

- (a) to maintain convenient passages between any pens, standings or yards in the slaughter-house ;
- (b) to maintain a sufficient supply of pure water for the slaughter-house ;
- (c) to keep the slaughter-house in a cleanly and sanitary condition, to provide and maintain receptacles for refuse, and to remove all offensive matter and rubbish from the slaughter-house ;
- (d) to maintain in good order the drains of the slaughter-house and any public latrines or urinals which may have been provided for the use of persons frequenting it ;
- (e) to maintain suitable arrangements for the purposes mentioned in section 124, clause (e), sub-clauses (iv) to (viii) ; and
- (f) to prevent the keeping of animals at the slaughter-house for more than twenty-four hours.

**128.** (1) Where the owner or the person in charge of a licensed slaughter-house commits a breach of any of the provisions of sections 122, 123 and 127, the cantonment authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under this Code, by order in writing, suspend the license for any period to be specified in the order, or withdraw the license.

(2) No slaughter-house for which a license has been granted under this Chapter, shall be



kept open to public use, and no animal shall be slaughtered therein, while the license therefor is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

(3) A copy of every order made under sub-section (1) shall be conspicuously posted in the slaughter-house to which the order relates.

**129.** The Cantonment Magistrate shall maintain a register of all private slaughter-houses which have been licensed under this Chapter, showing—

- (a) the date on which the license was granted; and,
- (b) where the license has been suspended, the date and period of the suspension; or,
- (c) where the license has been withdrawn, the date of the withdrawal.

**130.** Whoever, knowing that a license granted for a slaughter-house is for the time being suspended or has been withdrawn, slaughters any animal therein, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, or with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

**Levy of stallages, rents and fees in public markets and slaughter-houses.**

**131.** (1) The cantonment authority may—

- (a) charge, for the occupation or use of any stall, shop, standing, shed or pen in a public market or slaughter-house, and for the right to expose goods for sale in a public market and for weighing and measuring goods sold therein, and for the right to slaughter animals in any public slaughter-house, such stallages, rents and fees as shall from time to time be fixed by it, with the approval of the Officer Commanding the District, in this behalf; or,

- (b) with the approval of the Officer Commanding the District, farm the stallages rents and fees leviable as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, for any period not exceeding one year at a time.

(2) A copy of the table of stallages, rents and fees (if any) leviable in any public market or slaughter-house under sub-section (1), printed in the English language and in such other language or languages as the cantonment authority may direct, shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the market or slaughter-house, as the case may be.

**132.** (1) No person shall, without the permission in writing of the cantonment authority, bring into the cantonment any cattle, sheep, goats or swine intended for human consumption or the flesh of any such animal slaughtered outside the cantonment.

(2) Any animal or flesh brought into the cantonment in contravention of sub-section (1) may be seized by the Cantonment Magistrate or

by any servant of the cantonment authority and sold or otherwise disposed of as the cantonment authority may direct, the sale-proceeds being credited to the cantonment fund.

(3) Whoever commits a breach of the provision of this section, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

**Explanation.**—Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to cured or preserved meat.

#### *Traffic.*

**133.** The cantonment authority shall not permanently close any street or open any new street without the previous sanction of the General Officer of the Command.

**134.** Whoever is driving a vehicle along a street, shall, except in case of actual necessity, keep to the left when passing a vehicle coming from the opposite direction, and to the right when passing a vehicle going in the same direction.

**135.** No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street in a rash or negligent manner.

**136.** No animal shall be ridden or driven, and no vehicle shall be driven, on any street at a time or in a manner prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority or by the District Superintendent of Police.

**137.** No vehicle shall be driven, led or kept standing on any street between nightfall and dawn without a suitable lamp, unless there is sufficient moonlight to render a lamp unnecessary.

**138.** Whoever is driving any elephant or camel on a street, shall remove the same to a safe distance on the approach of a horse or of bullocks drawing a vehicle.

**139.** No vehicle or animal shall be left on a street without proper control.

**140.** No animal shall be trained, broken in or led for exercise on any street at a time or place prohibited by public notice issued by the cantonment authority.

**141.** No person shall—

- (a) cause any vehicle, with or without an animal harnessed thereto, to remain or stand on any street longer than may be necessary for loading or unloading or for taking up or setting down passengers; or
- (b) leave or fasten any vehicle or animal so as to cause obstruction in any street; or
- (c) expose any article for sale, whether upon a stall or booth or in any other manner